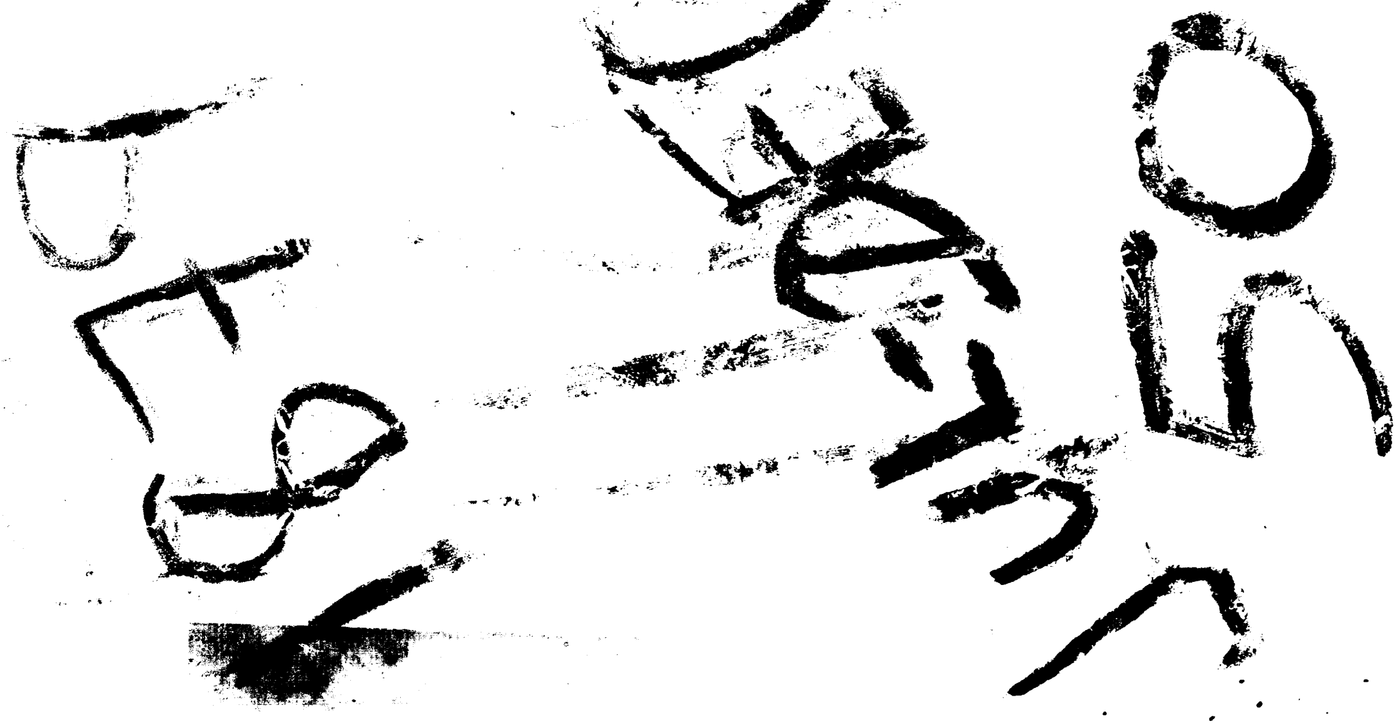


SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 27.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 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 ...	1,212	7,164 1	148	402 10	57	345 4	3,732	14,045 10	1	2 7	694	2,494 1	155	689 6	349	738 11	6,348	25,952 2
Received ...	819	6,009 13	97	364 12	68	674 4	3,496	13,662 2	...	...	654	2,209 15	227	835 4	286	634 7	5,645	24,480 9
TOTAL ...	2,031	13,173 14	245	803 6	125	1,019 8	7,228	27,707 12	1	2 7	1,348	4,784 0	382	1,524 10	633	1,307 3	11,993	50,382 11
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. Via Madras ...	1	3 0	...	...	7	20 4	2,291	12,594 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,299	12,617 12
Received. Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	637 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	637 14
Received. Via Lalngba	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7 10
From West to East—																		
Sent. Via Madras ...	346	1,424 9	8	33 0	2	4 2	1,976	9,780 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,332	11,241 15
Sent. Via Rangoon	7	36 0	...	...	...	...	49	246 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	282 12
Sent. Via Lalngba	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25 9
From West to West—																		
Via Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	7	29 4	2	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	36 0
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	4	11 10	2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	25 2
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	354	1,463 9	19	73 14	13	44 10	4,445	23,292 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,831	24,874 10
GRAND TOTAL ...																	16,824	75,257 5

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 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	819	1,212	2,031	18·28	23·54	21·09
Indo-European	„ Turkey	97	148	245	2·16	2·87	2·55
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Kamachi ...	68	57	125	1·52	1·11	1·30
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	3,496	3,732	7,228	78·04	72·48	75·06
	TOTAL ...	4,480	5,149	9,629	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Kuvaru, 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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
MADRAS.	Ganjam	6 13	5 14	8 13	...	...	...	11 0	9 5	7 6	12 6	11 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 5	11 11	22 8	21 11	15 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	MADRAS.	
	Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	5 10	8 0	8 0	6 3	17 5	17 0	10 13	16 13	16 ...	14	16 3	16 3	11 2	19 10	19 10	13 6	88 6	88 6	121 8	10 8	10 8	11 11	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	9 0	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	6 5	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 3	19 3	13 6	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	12 11	25 3	25 3	12 10	243 0	243 0	161 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	5 14	5 14	4 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	7 0	12 8	12 8	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	11 13	17 2	19 6	12 8	129 5	129 5	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	5 6	7 10	6 5	...	...	...	9 14	8 14	9 2	11 0	...	9 11	18 3	19 3	15 6	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 14	18 6	18 14	14 11	116 3	85 0	98 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 6	11 3	11 3	8 5	13 2	13 2	9 8	14 2	14 2	10 2	18 6	18 6	11 10	17 3	17 3	12 8	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	14 6	12 10	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	7 3	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	5 14	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 10	12 10	9 13	15 0	15 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	8 10	15 11	16 3	11 3	97 3	97 3	97 3	12 8	13 2	11 5	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 11	5 11	5 2	...	...	...	9 10	9 14	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 6	12 0	12 0	9 3	12 8	13 2	...	14 13	14 13	...	15 6	15 6	9 6	252 11	223 10	202 3	10 14	11 11	11 5	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 5	6 13	7 6	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	6 11	9 13	10 10	7 5	12 3	11 8	9 13	15 8	15 13	...	16 13	17 13	10 0	17 0	18 11	11 13	88 11	88 11	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 8	...	10 3	11 5	7 14	...	...	...	19 13	21 2	...	15 13	16 6	9 10	15 10	17 3	12 2	97 3	89 6	97 3	13 3	13 3	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			North Arcot		
	South Arcot	5 8	6 3	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	8 5	12 3	12 3	8 5	...	20 3	13 6	16 14	17 11	10 13	17 8	18 5	10 5	21 8	22 0	14 3	233 5	233 5	233 5	14 6	15 5	14 13	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 10	6 10	5 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	15 2	15 14	12 11	14 8	14 8	11 10	14 5	15 2	12 2	15 11	18 6	12 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 0	12 0	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	5 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 11	7 14	9 6	9 13	8 5	14 0	14 0	...	14 10	14 10	15 8	15 2	15 2	11 2	15 6	16 14	12 5	170 2	170 2	145 13	12 2	13 0	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 0	6 10	5 2	...	...	...	8 13	9 3	7 10	9 5	9 8	7 13	14 10	14 10	...	...	13 3	14 0	16 5	16 5	11 10	15 6	16 5	14 11	119 2	116 10	126 6	14 0	13 2	13 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 10	5 10	5 5	...	...	...	8 3	8 10	6 11	...	...	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 13	10 2	66 10	66 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	8 3	7 6	5 11	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	6 11	9 8	9 14	8 2	17 6	14 13	10 6	20 11	...	17 8	17 11	18 0	9 13	19 0	17 0	13 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	10 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	4 3	5 11	5 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 6	8 0	8 0	6 14	13 2	13 14	9 3	11 3	14 0	11 3	13 3	13 8	10 13	15 8	18 2	10 18	121 8	121 8	121 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 3	5 14	4 6	...	...	...	7 14	9 2	6 10	8 13	10 0	7 8	12 11	14 5	9 3	11 10	14 8	8 11	15 0	15 3	10 13	13 14	13 10	13 10	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 8	11 14	Salem		
	South Canara	6 14	6 6	6 14	...	...	...	7 13	7 8	7 0	9 13	9 8	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 3	10 13	13 14	13 10	11 10	105 0	104 0	89 14	11 8a 13 0b	11 8a 13 0b	11 8a 11 8b	South Canara		a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	7 3	...	...	...	9 5	9 2	7 11	9 14	9 11	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	8 13	18 8	18 8	12 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	11 3	10 5	9 14	Malabar		
BOMBAY.	Bombay	6 15	7 4	6 4	13 14	14 0	15 3	5 5	5 2	5 2	7 4	7 9	7 14	10 2	10 12	10 0	10 1	11 0	9 4	10 10	8 6	7 15	9 12	10 1	9 14	75 1	61 6	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	BOMBAY.	
	Ahmedabad	7 0	7 0	8 8	12 0	13 0	13 8	5 8	6 8	5 0	7 0	8 0	6 8	9 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	7 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Knira	6 15	7 1	8 7	12 5	13 5	13 14	6 15	6 15	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	10 0	10 11	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	10 5	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira		
	Surat	7 6	7 0¾	7 6	3 9	3 9½	6 2	6 1	6 0¼	4 9	7 0¼	7 0½	5 11	9 11	9 8	8 3	10 8	9 12	9 13	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	7 12	120 0	120 0	113 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	Surat		
	Broach	7 12½	7 12¾	7 12¾	...	...	...	6 6¼	6 10¼	6 10¾	8 10¾	8 14¾	8 6¾	9 11½	9 6¾	10 0	9 6¾	9 11	8 14¾	...	...	...	8 6¾	8 6¾	6¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 5¼	13 5¼	13 5¼	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 4	6 0	6 6	...	...	7 6	5 10	5 5	6 0	8 4	6 2	6 15	9 5	9 5	8 2	9 6	8 8	6 7	9 5	9 6	8 1	8 8	8 6	8 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 2	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	7 7	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 11	10 8	10 8	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	105 0	105 0	115 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 6	8 13	8 9	...	...	...	5 14	6 5	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	11 4	11 4	13 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	8 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 8	8 9	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 5	8 3	...	...	12 3	9 5	9 10	9 14	12 5	12 2	13 3	9 5	9 3	9 3	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	12 1	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 8	7 12	7 9½	...	...	...	6 10	6 11	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 12½	9 7	9 7	9 10	10 1	10 1	9 14	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 10	78 0	79 0	90 5½	10 1	11 1	11 6	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	8 11	8 11	9 13	9 3	9 3	9 9	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	76 0	76 0	61 0	11 2	11 2	11 2	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 0½	6 12¾	7 15	...	...	...	7 6	7 9¾	6 14	8 0	8 0	7 9	8 10	8 3	9 1	10 9	10 10	9 9	...	...	...	8 10½	9 2	8 11	122 0	128 0	110 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 1	5 4	5 7	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	7 12	7 12	5 9	9 11	10 0	8 4	9 12	9 13	8 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	5 6	...	...	212 0	10 4	10 2	9 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	5 13	5 13	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 6	7 6	8 0	7 2	7 2	8 12	12 5	12 2	13 3	7 13	7 13	6 8	116 8	116 8	187 1	9 10	10 3	9 8	Satara		
	Belgaum	4 12	5 6	6 14	10 8	10 5	...	8 0	8 2	6 7	8 8	8 10	6 13	9 3	8 12	9 8	10 2	10 0	9 8	12 15	12 12	11 15	6 12	7 2	7 7	113 0	113 6	150 0	10 8	11 10	10 8	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 0	4 0	4 14	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 7	10 0	9 0	7 2	10 0	10 0	8 9	8 0	11 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	7 0	7 0	6 13	80 0	80 0	89 0	7 0	9 0	7 5	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	6 11	...	...	...	7 2	7 13	5 11	8 8	8 8	7 14	...	9 12	9 1	8 9	8 9	8 6	11 12	11 12	12¼ 4	8 7	8 7	7 12	155 0	180 0	120 0	12 5	12 5	13 6	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	4 12	5 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	10 0	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	7 9	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 11	9 11	8 11	9 10	9 10	8 9	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	7 12	7 12	8 0	...	...	...	7 1	7 8	6 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 8	10 8	8 13	9 11	10 0	8 13	...	...	...	8 11	8 9	7 3	96 0	96 0	108 4	12 0	12 8	12 9	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 9	6 9	7 12	9 14	9 14	9 9	6 2	6 2	5 10	7 15	8 1	7 8	9 7	9 12	10 8	9 0	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 2	8 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Baroda		
	Disa	8 6	8 13	8 4	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	2 10	0 9	12 10	2 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 4	10 4	12 11	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	Disa		
	Nimach	8 12	8 8	10 4	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 8	11 8	13 5	12 12½	13 0	13 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	38 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	12 0	11 9¼	11 10¼	16 5½	15 8¼	14 3¾	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 11½	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 9¼	13 12	12 9	9 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	6 13	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	9 12	10 0	10 12	12 0	14 0	11 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	110 0	106 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	8 5	8 12	9 5	16 0	15 0	17 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	9 8	10 0	14 8	13 0	2 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 8	15 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	12 4	290 0	250 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	10 5	9 3	10 0	15 14	15 14	11 12	5 10	6 6	7 0	8 0	8 3	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 10	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 1	8 6	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 6	11 6	13 7	0 ...	...	...	8 4	8 6	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	10 4a	10 8	10 8	15 4	15 0	18 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Burdwan	BENGAL.	
	Bancoorah	11 12b	11 12	11 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	12 4	12 4	11 4	15 8	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	11 8	360 0	360 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 8c	11 12	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	12 0	10 8	13 8	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 8	180 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0d	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	10 8	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 12	11 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																												*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 12	11 11	11 4	14 9	14 9	16 0	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 5	12 0	85 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...e	...	10 0	...	...	11 8	6 8	6 6	6 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 6	11 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	12 5f	12 5	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 4	10 0	10 5½	10 0	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	11 0g	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 8	9 12	11 8	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	18 8h	12 4	12 0	...	...	20 0	10 8	10 6	11 0	12 0	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 6 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13·8 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 10·8 to 12·12 seers, common rice 11·12 to 13·10 seers, and gram 10 to 13 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 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, best rice 12 to 14·4 seers, common rice 13·8 to 16 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 13 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10·8 to 11·8 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10·8 to 11·8 seers, barley 14·8 to 16 seers, best rice 6·5 to 6·12 seers, common rice 9·12 to 12 seers, and gram 11 to 12·4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12·8 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10·8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 11·6 to 13 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 10·8 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 10·4 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, barley 17 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 13 to 16·8 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE 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, 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, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, 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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	10 3	9 10	9 8	13 5	13 5	20 0	10 3	12 0	13 4	12 0	13 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Dinagepore ...	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Rajshahye ...	13 8	13 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	15 0	9 0 to 9 12	10 8 to 11 8	10 4 to 10 8	10 8	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	120 0 to 160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	9 0	9 0	120 0	106 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bogra ...	12 0	12 12	10 2	...	...	...	7 15	9 0	10 8	9 12	10 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	7 14	7 14	67 8	61 4	67 8	7 14	7 14	7 14	Bogra ...		
	Pubna ...	13 0*k*	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 8	9 6	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	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	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0*m*	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 6	12 0	12 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	7 2	6 2	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																													*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	11 4*n*	9 6	9 6	8 14	13 5	20 0	8 0	8 8	10 12	10 0	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	11 7	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	12 4	91 0	91 4	106 0	8 14	9 0	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	12 0*o*	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	5 12	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	8 8*q*	10 0	8 12	...	...	...	8 4	9 8	11 4	9 0	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	8 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 8	9 12	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	9 0*r*	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	6 8	Chittagong ...		
	Noakholly ...	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 6	11 6	11 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	9 5	10 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																													*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	15 0	13 8	13 4	19 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	9 8	8 0	13 12	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	14 0	13 8	12 8	19 8	19 8	17 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	14 8	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	13 4*t* to 14 0	13 0	13 0 to 13 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	10 0 to 11 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0	11 8 to 12 0	20 0	19 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8 to 16 0	15 8	12 8 to 13 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	12 0*u*	13 0	13 8	18 0	23 0	19 8	10 4	10 8	9 8	13 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	13 0	140 0	160 0	176 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	14 0*v*	14 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	12 12	13 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	17 8	6 8	6 12	6 4	14 4	14 4	11 8	20 4	21 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	12 8	190 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	14 0*w*	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	13 4	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 4	7 8	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	14 7*x*	15 7	12 6	18 9	21 0	21 0	10 5	10 5	8 4	14 7	14 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	16 8	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhágalpur ...	12 10*y*	12 10	11 15	18 15	20 3	18 15	11 6	11 6	10 1	13 4	14 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	14 8	126 4	126 4	189 0	8 13	8 13	8 8	Bhágalpur ...		
	Purneah ...	14 0*z* to 16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0 to 7 8	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10 0*a1*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																													*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	10 8	9 13	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	11 13	7 14	14 7*	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 14	15 12	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	8 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	150 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																													*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	11 0*z2*	10 0	11 8	15 0	14 0	...	8 0	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	8 0*c3*	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	7 0	5 12	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
	Manbhoom ...	10 0*z4*	9 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom ...		
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.									Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
	Cachar ...																															Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...																															Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...																															Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...																															Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...																															Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...																															Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...																															Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...																															Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																															Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...																															Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	13 8	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	12 0	14 8	9 0	18 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur ...	16 8	16 0	17 0	20 4	19 0	22 8	6 14	7 8	5 14	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 15	15 0	8 8	10 12	10 12	7 8	...	...	...	16 0*c4*	14 8	15 0	129 0	150 8	170 0	9 0	9 9	9 4	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	15 6	16 8	16 8	21 8	22 8	22 0	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 6	9 6	7 12	17 10	20 14	11 0	17 10	20 14	8 13	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	144 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	16 4	16 8	15 8	20 8	21 0	20 8	4 12	4 12	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	16 0	19 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	15 8	110 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	16 4	17 0	15 4	20 4	22 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	17 8	11 0	14 0	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	15 8	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 8	19 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	9 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	11 4	12 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 26-4 seers a rupee.
i In Balrampur the price of best rice is 12 seers, and of common rice 14 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 11-14 seers, common rice 11 to 13-5 seers, and gram 8 to 11-14 seers.
k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 8-8 seers, and gram 9-8 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 11 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 11 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5-7 to 10 seers, common rice 7 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 6-6 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 seers, common rice 8-8 to 9-8 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 9 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 14 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 18 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 8 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8-14 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 9-8 seers, common rice 8 to 10-8 seers, and gram 7-12 to 10 seers.
r In the interior the price of best rice varies from 10 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14 seers.
s In the interior the price of best rice varies from 9 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 16 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 7-8 to 9 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13 seers, bulrush millet 16 seers, great millet 17 to 18 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers best rice 8 to 15 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, murwa 19 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Madhubani) 30 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 21 seers, barley 21 to 38 seers, best rice 7 to 18, seers, common rice 11 to 21 seers, lesser millets 20 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 23 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 19 seers, barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice 8-12 to 11-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets 21-8 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 18-12 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14·1 to 15·7 seers, barley 21 to 27·1 seers, best rice 8·4 to 9·4 seers, common rice 13·8 to 14·7 seers, jowar 17·6 to 26·2 seers, murwa 26·2 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17·4 to 25·8 seers, and gram 15·7 to 16·7 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 16 seers, barley 18 to 24 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 25 seers, and gram 12 to 12-8 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 11 to 14 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-4 to 12-8 seers, barley 16-4 to 22 seers, best rice 12-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22 seers, and gram 11-4 to 13 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-8 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chatra) 9 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 21 seers, and gram 12 to 14-8 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 18·50 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 18·56 seers, best rice 11·25 to 18 seers, common rice 16·56 to 19 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 50·50 seers, murwa 16·88 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 18·56 seers, and gram 13·69 to 14 seers.
z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 11 seers, best rice 14-8 to 16-8 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 30 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers.

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

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, 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.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	14 10	15 8	15 8	20 4	23 1	23 1	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 0	9 0	7 5	14 10	15 12	8 2	14 10	15 12	5 10
	Moradabad ...	15 15	16 9	17 3	20 10	22 8	23 2	7 13	7 13	6 4	10 0	10 0	7 13	20 0	21 4	...	17 8	17 8	...
	Budaun ...	15 9½	15 12	17 11	18 9½	19 12½	22 12½	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	10 12½	11 1½	7 12½	12 0	12 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	4 12½
	Bareilly ...	13 12	14 1	12 8	18 12	21 14	19 6	5 0	5 0	4 1	10 0	10 0	6 14	18 12	20 0	7 8	15 0	16 4	6 4
	Sháhjahánpur ...	16 2	16 2	16 2	22 4	23 8	8 21	8 6	2 6	4 6	0 12	0 12	0 8	8 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	16 12	18 8	18 12	25 0	27 8	25 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra ...	14 0	14 4	14 0	18 0	19 8	18 8	6 0	6 0	6 4	11 0	11 0	8 8	17 0	18 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	8 8
	Agra ...	14 0	14 8	14 4	18 4	18 4	17 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 4	6 8	16 4	16 12	10 8	15 12	16 0	8 8
	Farukhabad ...	14 1	15 1	16 12½	18 6	19 8	21 9	6 10½	6 4	5 10	11 11	9 14	8 7	...	...	9 8	...	...	6 14½
	Mainpuri ...	13 12	13 12	16 8	16 0	17 12	19 12	4 0	4 0	5 12	11 0	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	13 0	13 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	7 8	16 0	17 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Etah ...	14 8	15 8	16 0	17 0	18 8	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhánsi ...	13 12	14 1	13 8	22 6	22 4½	17 4	7 0	7 3½	5 0	11 8	9 0	7 8	19 8	20 2	11 8	...	...	...
	Lalitpur ...	12 4	12 0	13 0	24 0	17 8	15 0	7 0	8 8	7 0	9 0	10 0	7 8	23 4	23 0	14 8	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	13 12	14 0	14 8	19 8	20 0	18 0	5 12	5 8	5 0	10 8	10 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 ...
	Fatehpur ...	12 12	13 4	12 4	16 12	17 12	15 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	12 4	13 4	12 8	14 4	18 0	14 8	6 4	6 4	6 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	16 8	18 0	...	16 0	18 0	...
	Allahabad ...	12 12	12 11	12 2	17 12	18 14	15 14	8 4	7 0	6 12	13 4	12 4	8 4	18 8	18 8	12 2	17 8	17 0	11 ...
	Hamírpur ...	13 8	13 4	14 4	17 2	17 12	16 14	6 0	6 0	6 12	11 0	11 4	9 0	16 11	17 14	12 8	15 3	15 8	10 8
	Jaunpur ...	15 14	15 14	13 6	21 3	22 3	16 3	6 5	6 5	6 5	10 9	11 4	8 7	22 9	22 9	...	18 5	18 5	...
	Gorakhpur ...	14 6½	14 6	10 15	21 9½	21 9½	14 0	10 12½	10 5½	7 7	13 15½	12 9½	8 12	23 6½	23 4	...	...	...	7 14
	Basti ...	14 8	14 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	15 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	8 4	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	14 8	15 7	11 13	20 10	20 14	15 2	6 10	6 10	6 10	12 9	12 9	9 10	14 22	2 19	3 ...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	13 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Benares ...	14 11	14 2	13 14	19 9	19 9	16 0½	8 11	8 11	6 8½	13 1	13 1	11 6½	22 11	21 12	...	17 6½	16 5	...
	Gházipur ...	14 13	14 13	11 9½	21 4	21 4	14 12	6 7	6 7	5 12	11 9½	11 9½	9 0	21 4	21 4	12 14	17 6	17 6	9 0
Punjab.	Delhi ...	15 12	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 8	19 8	10 8	16 0	16 8	13 0
	Gurgáon ...	15 4	17 0	14 8	19 8	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	7 8	16 0	17 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	8 9 0
	Karnál ...	17 8	17 8	17 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	10 0
	Hissar ...	14 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	14 0
	Rohtak ...	15 4	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	11 0
	Sirsa ...	14 0	15 0	16 0	26 9	27 12	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	21 4	22 4	19 0
	Umballa ...	17 8	17 4	18 0	22 8	22 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	17 0	18 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	8 0
	Ludhiána ...	17 0	17 8	17 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	9 0
	Simla ...	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Jullundur ...	16 4	16 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	16 8	17 4	14 0	14 0	15 0	12 0
	Hoshiárpur ...	15 8	15 8	18 0	18 8	19 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	19 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	12 0
	Kángra ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	15 12	15 8	18 4	19 8	19 0	24 12	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 12	15 0	15 0	9 12	15 8	15 8	8 ...
	Siálkot ...	15 4	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	26 8	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	11 0
	Gurdáspur ...	15 0	15 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0
	Lahore ...	16 8	15 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	16 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	14 8	10 0
	Ferozepore ...	15 8	16 8	17 8	23 8	22 8	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 8	16 0	17 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	13 0
	Gujránwála ...	15 8	15 0	16 8	19 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	9 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	9 2	9 4	18 8	10 8	10 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 4	10 0	13 8
	Jhelum ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát ...	16 0	16 2	19 0	18 12	20 0	31 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Shahpúr ...	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 8	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	10 0
	Mooltan ...	12 8	11 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	13 4	8 0
	Jhang ...	13 4	13 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	10 0
	Montgomery ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	4 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	9 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	12 15	12 13	16 14	17 2	18 2	21 4	...	...	...	5 5	5 10	5 10	13 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Dera Gházi Khán ...	13 12	13 7	14 1	15 15	16 14	15 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	9 6	10 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 8
	Bannu ...	14 6	13 12	23 2	16 14	15 5	21 14	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 15	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	13 12
	Pesháwar ...	8 12	8 10	17 4	13 10	13 8	33 14	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 3	9 12	9 5	8 14	8 8	8 7	9 11
	Kohát ...	9 0	9 1	18 8	10 8	10 8	10 11	33 2	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 8	11 5	11 8	20 6	11 5	11 8	10 8
	Hazára ...	8 0	8 8	16 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	9 0	12 0	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	14 7½	14 13½	13 14	20 6½	21 7	17 12½	5 0	5 0	4 8	10 12	10 10	7 0	18 12½	20 0	...	16 9	17 6½	9 8
	Unáo ...	14 0	14 8	15 0	19 8	20 8	18 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bára Banki ...	15 0	15 0	13 8	21 0	22 8	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	21 0	28 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0
	Sitapur ...	16 15	18 2	16 11	23 8	25 14	22 3	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 14	11 10	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardui ...	15 0	15 4	15 0	21 4	22 4	18 12	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 5	10 5	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ...	18 0	19 8	16 4	32 0	32 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	12 8	12 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	14 2	15 4	13 0	20 0	22 0	16 12	6 10	6 4	6 4	11 0	10 12	8 0	21 8	25 0	...	14 8	...	...
	Bharaich ...	16 0	17 0	12 8	28 0	29 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	6 8	28 8	28 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	7 ...
	Gonda ...	16 13	17 4	16 4	29 6	31 4	17 8	11 8	9 8	7 3	12 2	11 8	7 8	26 8	27 2	13 8	17 8	18 0	8 ...
	Rai Bareli	14 12	16 1	12 11	19 8	21 0	15 6½	11 4	12 0	6 8	12 0	12 10	7 0	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur ...	16 0	16 12	12 0	20 8	23 12	15 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	10 0	23 0	23 0	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Partábgarh ...	15 4	16 8	11 8	21 6	23 1	14 9	13 0	12 0	6 10	14 0	13 8	8 5	21 0	...	...	18 12	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, 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.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	13 4	135 0	135 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad ...		
	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 12½	17 6	192 0	192 0	240 0	9 9½	9 4½	9 2	Budaun ...		
	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Bareilly ...		
	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 6	16 8	155 0	160 0	170 0	9 8	9 12	9 6	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	14 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	11 4	10 0	Agra ...		
	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4	150 0	165 0	165 0	11 0	11 5	12 4	Farukhabad ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri ...		
	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	15 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Etah ...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jalaun ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 9	14 14½	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	9 11½	6 15	Jhánsi ...		
	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 4	13 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Cawnpore ...		
	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Fatehpur ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 4	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda ...		
	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 0	12 3	165 0	170 0	160 0	8 4	8 2	8 0	Allahabad ...		
	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	14 3	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 15	13 6	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 13½	14 6½	11 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Basti ...		
	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 3	11 13	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh ...		
	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	12 12½	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 11	...	Benares ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 4	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur ...		
Punjab.	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Delhi ...	Punjab.	[a] Firewood falling. [b] Firewood rising.
	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 4	14 14	160 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon [a] ...		
	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Karnál ...		
	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 12	9 4	8 0	Hissar ...		
	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	15 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Rohtak ...		
	...	...	...	...	24 10	25 12	21 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	9 8	20 0	Sirsa ...		
	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	Umballa ...		
	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána ...		
	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Simla ...		
	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	105 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Jullundur ...		
	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 4	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 4	10 4	Hoshiárpur ...		
	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	16 12	110 0	110 0	100 0	12 1	12 1	11 1	Amritsar ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	15 8	150 0	120 0	150 0	11 12	11 8	10 12	Siálkot [a] ...		
	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Gurdáspur ...		
	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	100 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 0	10 4	Lahore [b] ...		
	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	70 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Ferozepore [b] ...		
	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 12	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Gujránwála ...		
	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 8	12 0	60 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	9 8	11 4	Ráwalpindi [b] ...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum ...		
	...	...	...	...	13 6	14 10	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gujrát ...		
	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr ...		
	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	12 8	12 4	11 0	Mooltan ...		
	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	Jhang [a] ...		
	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery ...		
	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh ...		
	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 13	15 10	100 0	106 0	93 0	30 0	32 8	53 12	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 7	11 4	125 0	125 0	150 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	Dera Gházi Khán ...		
	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 4	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu ...		
	...	...	...	...	7 6	6 4	11 0	78 0	85 0	110 0	34 12	36 4	55 0	Peshawar ...		
	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	11 2	76 0	127 0	102 0	76 8	76 0	89 4	Kohát [b] ...		
	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	200 0	240 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [b] ...		
Oudh.	19 9½*	20 8½	14 12½	15 1½	15 4	12 15½	140 0	120 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.* * Juar (small). † Choti Juar. ‡ Kodo. § Lahara, sawan, kodo, and maidwa. ‖ Peas, sawan. ¶ Peas, arhar, mash, and bhut.	
	18 8½	19 0	...	14 9	15 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo ...			
	28 8½	28 0	13 0	16 8	17 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki ...			
	...	...	...	19 10	20 4	16 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur ...			
	...	...	...	16 7	16 5	15 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	Hardui ...			
	28 0½	28 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...			
	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	13 4	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad ...			
	32 0½	32 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	13 8	160 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich ...			
	32 0½	32 0	11 8	19 0	19 4	14 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Gonda ...			
	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	12 11	200 0	220 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 7	Rai Bareli ...			
	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sultánpur ...			
	19 7½	19 8	12 6	14 10	15 0	11 1	193 5	208 11	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Partábgarh ...			

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of June 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, 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, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, 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.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 4	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	6 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 4	10 0	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	6 4	10 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandára		
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chánda		
	Wardha	10 1	10 2	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	6 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	14 12	14 14	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	10 13	10 8	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 0	10 12	15 0	13 0	7 8	8 4	8 0	7 0	12 4	12 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	...	12 0	13 0	5 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	132 0	132 0	160 0	9 3	10 13	10 8	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	11 12	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	12 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	7 12	Jubbulpore		
	Damoh	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	4 0	6 0	Saugor		
	Seoni	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	12 8	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Damoh		
	Mandla	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	320 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Seoni		
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Chhindwára	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl		
	Hoshangabad	7 14	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 10	6 8	6 8	6 3	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	Chhindwára		
	Narsinghpur	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Nimár	10 4	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	11 4	11 5	15 8	12 0	12 2	13 4	11 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Raipur	22 4	23 4	17 0	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	13 0	18 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 6	11 0	11 0	Nimár		
	Sambalpur	16 8	15 8	11 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 8	20 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Raipur		
	Bilaspur	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	300 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Sambalpur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	75 0	80 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	Bilaspur		
																							...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																									No return received			Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																												Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	8 4	8 4	9 0	9 12	8 0	8 0	6 4	6 0	6 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	45 0	46 0	50 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	11 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 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 8	10 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldána		
	Wún	9 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
	Básim	7 4	7 4	8 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	15 8	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	100 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar																												Kolar		
	Túmkúr																												Túmkúr		
	Mysore																												Mysore		
	Hassan																									No return received			Hassan		
	Shimoga																												Shimoga		
	Kadur																												Kadur		
	Chitaldroog																												Chitaldroog		
	Coorg																												Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 10	11 4	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 8	5 0	5 5	5 4	7 0	7 0	5 8	16 8	15 0	10 0	12 0	13 9	11 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	11 12	11 12	11 12	16 8	15 8	13 12	6 8	7 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	15 12	14 8	9 8	12 12	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	38 0	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	13 11	13 9	13 2	18 5	18 3	15 14	7 4	7 4	6 1	8 7	8 4	7 2	14 0	14 0	9 9	9 15	0 14	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	12 0	27 0	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 4	13 0	13 4	18 4	19 13	16 12	6 12	7 0	6 11	6 12	8 14	7 10	16 8	16 11	13 0	15 10	15 5	15 11	16 6	17 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	8 12	26 12	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	11 8	10 4	13 0	16 4	17 8	16 12	10 10	10 0	6 4	10 10	10 0	11 4	15 0	16 4	14 8	14 6	15 2	15 2	15 0	16 4	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 14	10 0	20 12	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	11 12	12 0	10 8	17 0	17 8	13 12	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	13 6	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 0	30 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 6	11 4	11 12	15 11	15 4	14 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	15 1	15 2	12 0	12 13	13 6	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	28 8	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	11 4	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	13 0	9 0	8 12	10 4	8 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	11 0	10 8	7 4	17 8	17 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 12	5 12	12 8	12 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 6	11 7	40 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	9 9	9 10	6 13	14 0	14 0	8 13	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 13	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	23 0	Abu		
	Anadra	10 0	10 0	7 8	13 12	13 2	9 14	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	10 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	8 9	8 9	7 13	13 4	12 8	9 12	5 7	5 7	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 pies*	8 pies*	6 pies*	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15	8 15	13 4	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	11 14	11 14	9 6	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	4 0	8 7	8 7	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	10 0	10 0	10 14	12 12	11 14	14 6	3 12	3 12	4 14	5 8	5 10	5 8	10 5	11 4	16 12	10 8	10 10	14 8	...	...	...	70 0	[illegible]	90 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	Marwar		
	Boondee	14 8	14 12	15 8	19 4	19 4	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	18 8	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	[illegible]	160 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	Boondee		
	Kotah	13 10	13 2	14 12	18 8	18 8	14 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 0	18 8	15 2	12 4	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	260 0	9 0	8 2	16 0	Kotah		
	Tonk	11 6	11 14	12 0	16 6	16 13	14 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	7 4	7 4	6 0	15 9	16 4	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	90 0	11 1	11 8	21 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	12 6	11 6	12 11	16 13	13 4	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 11	4 7	17 12	16 13	12 11	12 11	11 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	11 0	11 8	10 12	15 0	16 0	12 14	6 8	6 4	5 8	8 4	7 8	6 10	15 0	15 8	11 10	10 8	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	27 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	12 13	13 4	12 4	17 2	17 10	15 7	6 12	6 12	6 9	9 0	8 7	8 0	14 12	16 4	10 2	13 13	14 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	17 2	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	8 9	8 6	10 3	...	...	...	6 14	6 10	6 5	7 8	7 8	7 1	11 2	10 14	15 0	10 14	10 14	11 0	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	140 0	8 0	8 14	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	10 11	11 1	11 12	16 3	15 9	13 11	5 1	5 5	5 1	6 6	6 6	5 8	15 5	15 9	11 14	14 12	14 18	...	...	...	...	109 8	109 8	100 7	9 10	9 13	10 1	Gwalior		
	Goona	13 4	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	6 10	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	19 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	8 9	8 12	10 12	...	...	...	6 10	6 0	4 12	7 9	7 12	8 4	10 8	10 12	18 0	8 12	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 7	8 8	9 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	13 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	5 12	5 12	4 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 8	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 8	9 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* Per man's load.

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 MAY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 544, 545, 630, 631, 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.			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 May 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.	Ulwur ...	13 5	12 15	12 7	17 9	18 6	16 2	7 4	7 4	6 4	7 10	8 6	...	14 1	15 5	13 0	14 4	14 6	9 11	...	...	...	13 11	13 15	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 15	26 5	
	2nd half of May 1879.																															
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	Godavery ...	8 2	8 2	9 0	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	6 5	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 3	19 3	13 6	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	12 11	25 3	25 3	12 10	243 0	243 0	161 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	
	South Canara ...	6 6	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 5	9 8	9 8	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 0	10 13	13 10	14 10	11 10	104 0	117 10	92 5	11 8 / 13 0	12 2 / 13 0	11 8 / 11 8	Bombay. / Goa.
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	8 6	8 4	10 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 5	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 14	11 10	15 0	10 14	11 2	11 0	...	...	...	9 14	10 5	10 7	107 0	107 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 9	
	Gwalior ...	11 1	11 1	11 3	15 9	16 13	13 7	5 5	5 1	5 1	6 6	6 6	5 10	15 9	15 9	12 2	14 13	15 1	...	...	...	...	11 11	12 9	11 3	109 0	109 0	100 0	9 13	10 1	9 13	
	Goona ...	12 0	13 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	6 10	6 6	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	
	Rutlam ...	8 12	8 12	10 10	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	7 12	7 8	6 5	10 12	11 8	12 13	10 0	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	160 0	80 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	9 1	
	Baghelkhand, Satna ...	12 8	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	5 12	6 0	4 8	14 0	14 8	11 0	17 0	16 8	...	15 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 15	

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 26th 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.
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 introduced the Bill to provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover. He said that, when he had obtained leave to introduce the Bill, he explained that it would apply 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 had now to add that the Bill also omitted those sections (200 to 207) which laid down the order according to which the various persons interested were entitled to administration on an intestacy.

These latter sections it would be impossible to apply, as they were in part based on a law of intestate succession differing from that of the classes for which the Bill had been drawn. The only rule it seemed possible to lay down for these classes was the broad one that the grant should follow the interest; that when several persons inheriting portions of the estate claimed administration, the Judge might grant it to any one or more of them as he thought fit, and that, when no such person applied, he might grant it to a creditor. This was the rule laid down by section 3 of the Bill; and, as it was apprehended that, in some cases of family feuds, a person entitled to a trifling share of the deceased's estate might apply for administration merely for the purpose of harassing his co-heirs by compelling them to apply, a full discretion had been reserved (in section 5) to refuse, for reasons recorded, to grant any application.

The Indian Succession Act, following the practice of the English ecclesiastical Courts, provided for the taking of security for the due discharge of his office only from an administrator, it being considered that, in the case of an executor

who was selected by the testator himself, such security could safely be dispensed with. But amongst the classes to which this Bill would apply, cases would, it was thought, occasionally occur in which it might be expedient to take security, even from an executor; and, accordingly, a section (4) had been inserted in the Bill amending section 256 of the Succession Act in such a manner as to give a power to the Court to require an executor to give security. This was not without precedent; for in England, as an executor was considered but as a bare trustee in equity, if he were insolvent, the Court of Chancery (or, as it is now called, the Chancery Division) would oblige him, as it would any other trustee, to give security before he entered on the trust. Several old cases in which this had been done were quoted in *Williams on Executors*, seventh edition, page 237.

Section 6 of the Bill saved in the fullest manner the substantive laws of succession of the classes to which the Bill applied. Section 8 was intended to put an end to the imperfect grants of probate and administration under the old Supreme Court Charters already referred to. To what, when moving for leave to introduce the Bill, he had said as to the insufficiency of a grant of probate of a Hindú's will he would now add that a grant, under those Charters, of letters of administration to a Hindú's estate did not affect land (I. L. R. 2 Calc. 433), so that, in the case of a Hindú dying intestate and leaving both moveable and immoveable property in a Presidency-town, it was necessary to have two representatives,—one for land and houses, and the other for goods—a matter of great inconvenience. It had, moreover, been quite recently ruled (4 Calc. Law. Rep. 290) that, if Hindús take out letters of administration at all, they must take out general letters. The useful power of making grants limited to certain property or for certain purposes was, therefore, now inapplicable in their cases. The Bill would set this right by declaring Part XXX of the Succession Act to apply in the case of every Hindú dying after the first of January next.

The portions of the Hindú Wills Act specified in section 9 were repealed merely because they were re-enacted with a wider application in the present Bill.

Section 10 was intended to remove all doubt as to the validity of certain grants of probate and administration which had been made in British Burma by the Recorder of Rangoon. The validity of those grants had been on two occasions upheld by Sir Barnes Peacock (see *Goods of Kokya Dine*, 2 Bengal Law Rep. App. Civ. Jur. 79; *Goods of Adam Saw*, 11 Suth. W. R. 413). But now-a-days, with some of the legal Sir Bedivéres of India, "Authority forgets a dying king," or, at all events, a retired Chief Justice; and a late Recorder, Mr. Housman, had raised doubts as to the soundness of those decisions—doubts which, according to their usual practice, the legislature was bound to remove.

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.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES 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.

BENARES FAMILY DOMAINS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend Bengal Regulation VII of 1828, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN 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 might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious Congregations, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover. He said that the Council would observe that, as far as regarded immoveable property, the Bill was confined to cases in which such property was acquired for,—

(*a*) a church, chapel, meeting-house or other place of religious worship;

(*b*) a dwelling-house for the minister of such congregation, with offices and garden;

(*c*) a hall or rooms for the meeting and transaction of the business of such congregation.

It had, however, been suggested by the gentleman (Mr. Chapman), whom we might properly call the promoter of this Bill, that it might be desirable to extend the scope of the measure, so as to apply to immoveable property used as an endowment or for other purposes not above specified. That was a matter which he (MR. STOKES) hoped would be considered by the Select Committee.

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.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

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

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 10th July, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 26th June, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects remain favourable. The rainfall in Mysore continues to be light; sowing operations are in progress and the outlook is satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency sufficient rain has fallen everywhere except in parts of Sholapur, Shikárpur and Kaladgi, and the state of things is on the whole promising; there is still a great deal of cholera in Sind and some in part of Guzerat, Tanna and Nasik. Good general rain fell in the Central Provinces and sowings are being pushed on vigorously; cholera is decreasing and prices are steady. Sowings continue in Berar where the weather is cloudy with occasional showers. In Central India and Rajputana rain has fallen generally and prospects are favourable. Matters in Bengal are now everywhere satisfactory, except in Singhbhoom, Manbhoom and Palamow, where sufficient rain has not yet fallen for agricultural operations; more rain is also required in part of Cuttack; some damage to early crops has been caused by excessive rain in Cooch Behar, Jalpáiguri and parts of Dinagepore; cholera is still severe in Midnapore and Balasore and is increasing in Lohardugga; it is however abating in Singhbhoom, Manbhoom and Raneegunge; prices are rising in some Districts. The reaping of *asu* is progressing in Assam; in Sylhet the crops that were not drowned by flood are very good. Good rain continues to fall in British Burma and ploughing is going on; public health is generally good, but cattle disease is still prevalent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall has been satisfactory and sowings have commenced; in Allahabad and Fyzabad the rain has been heavy and a break would be beneficial. Seasonable rain has fallen in the Punjab and general prospects are excellent; more rain is however still required in Hissar.

The reports for the week are generally favourable. There has been good rain almost everywhere and the prospects of the monsoon are very satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 28th)	2·79 at Kistna; no report from one station.	Rice 10·83, *cholum* 13·77, *raggi* 17·7, *cumboo* 15·62; 30 inches water over anicut; canals opened; maize, *cumboo*, *cholum*, *kora*, dry paddy and *gingelly* being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	1·82 (average of 6 stations).	Rice 11·13, *cholum* 15·12, *raggi* 20·49, *cumboo* 16·69; season favourable; agricultural operations going on steadily; yellow *cholum*, *sajja* and *areka* are being sown on red soil; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	·61 (average of 3 stations); no report from one station; *Nil* in others.	Rice 9·94, *cholum* 14·96, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery and its branches flow with about 54 inches to 12 inches of water; wet and dry crops generally in good condition, but require rain in parts of Tanjore and Puttukottai talukas; harvest of *gingelly* and chillies, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura („ „)	·19 (average of 3 stations).	Rice 9·19, *cholum* 15·66, *raggi* 15·64, *cumboo* 14·21.
Malabar („ „)	8·68 (average of 14 stations).	Rice 9·80, *raggi* 17·89; prices slightly risen in Ponani, fallen in Cochin and stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; transplanting in progress in 4 talukas; pasture good.
		General Remarks.—General prospects continue generally favourable.
Bombay (July 2nd)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee (July 2nd)	·94 at Kitta; ·20 at Jerruck; ·30 at Játi; 1·44 at Thano Bula Khán.	River at Kotri on 28th 14¾ feet against 15 feet 11 inches on same date last year; shock of earthquake felt in tapa Patora, taluka Dádu, on 18th; 2 cases of small-pox in Bubak; cholera in Kurrachee, Kotri, Mirpur Bathoro, Tatta, Sehwan and Dádu, 402 cases, 410 fatal.
Shikárpur ...	...	River 13 feet 7 inches, being at the average of the same date last year; cattle-disease and small-pox continue; locusts visited two talukas but did no damage; cholera in five talukas; weather cloudy and close; dust-storm yesterday; signs of rain.
Hyderabad ...	2·23 in 5 talukas;	Locusts in five talukas; cholera cases 1,262, deaths 1,248.
Upper Sind Frontier...	heavy rain at Kachi	Great heat, sultry; rain expected; Indus flood touched Kashmor bund; water-supply in desert canal fair; prospects good; three breaches in Begári canal; 23 cholera cases, 10 fatal, on Kashmor bund.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	9·67; fall general	Total rainfall 10·56; sowing operations commenced; slight cholera about.
Panch Mahals ...	10·0	
Kaira ...	6·29; fall general	Cultivation commenced; general health good; few cholera cases at Nariad.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Surat ...	10·69; fall general	Total rainfall 12·13; sowing progressing; cholera at Jalálpur, 13 cases, 7 deaths, in Bulsar 3 cases, 2 deaths.
Broach ...	11·89	Weather showery; public health good.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Maximum 8·21; minimum ·95.	Rainfall good; sowing operations progressing; fever in places.
Násik ...	Over 18 inches	No break for past week; sowing retarded; 11 deaths from cholera in Málegaon.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	19·05	Total rainfall 36·82; transplantation of crops progressing; cholera in Bassein and Dáhánu talukas.
Colába (June 30th)	5·88 at Alibág; fall general.	Total rainfall 25·95; public health good; cattle-disease in Mahád taluka; rice transplantation commenced.
Ratnágiri („ 24th)	7·33	Total rainfall 26·16; transplantation of rice progressing; *harie* and *til* being sown; sowing of *nagli*, *wari* and *sáve* completed; two deaths from cholera at Harnay.
Deccan—		
Poona (June 27th)	Maximum 12·16 in Mawál; minimum ·44 in Indápur.	*Bajri* sowing progressing; *mug* flourishing.
Ahmednagar ...	2·39; fall general; maximum 7·71 at Akola; minimum 1·08 at Newása.	*Kharif* sowing progressing in five talukas but delayed in four owing to no break in rain; 2 deaths from cholera.
Sholapur ...	...	*Kharif* sowing progressing at Sangamner; rain wanted in some places; rats damaging young crops in Bársi, Mádha and Pandharpur; condition of poor inferior.
Satara ...	7·56; maximum 10·96 at Jauli; minimum ·47 at Mán.	Total rainfall 10·43; agricultural prospects encouraging.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	1·09 at Sindgi; 1·25 at Bádámi; ·41 at Bijápur.	Sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain; rats damaging young crops and sown seeds; slight fever.
Belgaum ...	9·88	Prospects good; rats still troublesome in Gokák.
Dharwar ...	Fall general; average 1·75.	Rice sowing almost completed; damage by rats continues in five talukas; ague, fever, and ulcers prevalent in eight talukas.
Kanara ...	10·14; maximum 13·66 at Yellápur; minimum ·92 at Supa.	Total rainfall 51·62; rice plants healthy on coast; fever prevails; cattle-disease in Honáwar.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Wadhwán ...	6·77; fall general.	Total rainfall 7·40; weather fine.
Baroda ...	17·77	Total rainfall 19·42.
		General Remarks.—Rain general and plentiful throughout the Presidency except in parts of Sholápur and Kaladgi; cholera continues in Sind and slightly in some of the Guzerat districts, Tanna and Násik; prospects generally favourable; strong monsoon weather continues in Bombay.
Bengal—(July 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	4·12	
Noakholly ...	4·77	Public health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	2·19	
Hill Tipperah ...	·63	Public health good.
Backergunge ...	2·47	Public health satisfactory.
Furreedpore ...	3·91	Public health good.
Dacca ...	2·42	
Tipperah ...	2·10	
Mymensingh ...	4·02	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·84	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·60	Public health generally good.
Nuddea ...	3·95	
Moorshedabad ...	1·53	General health good.
Pubna ...	·60	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	3·01	Public health good.
Bogra ...	5·23	
Maldah ...	6·77	Health fair.
Dinagepore ...	2·98	
Rungpore ...	2·47	Mild fevers and small-pox in jail.
Cooch Behar ...	16·51	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	11·50	
Darjeeling ...	14·31	
Midnapore ...	1·45	Cholera still very destructive, small-pox slightly decreased.
Howrah ...	·54	
Hooghly ...	1·41	
Burdwan ...	4·75	Cholera and small-pox decreasing in Raneegunge, a few cholera cases in Culna.
Bankoora ...	2·62	
Beerbhoom ...	3·96	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3·90	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bhágalpur ...	1·66	
Monghyr ...	9·97	
Purneah ...	1·02	
Durbhunga ...	4·57	Cholera decreasing.
Mozufferpore ...	2·46	Cholera still in places.
Sarun ...	2·12	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	1·94; more at Bettiah and Segowlie.	
Patna ...	2·74	
Gya ...	2·28	Cholera cases in a few stations.
Shahabad ...	·82	
Hazáribágh ...	2·31	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	2·57	Cholera increasing, small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	1·79	Cholera still in parts, but not so bad as formerly.
Singhbhoom ...	·67	Cholera abating in Chyebassa and Seraikeyla, but sporadic cases in interior still reported.
Balasore ...	1·21	Cholera deaths 554 during week ending 26th June.
Cuttack ...	1·90	Public health good.
Pooree ...	·81	Some cholera cases still reported.
		General Remarks.—Prospects now generally favourable, except in Singhbhoom, Manbhoom and Palamow, where rainfall is not yet sufficient for agricultural operations; more rain also wanted in Jamui, Kendrapara and Sudder Sub-division of Cuttack; excessive rain has done some damage to early crops in Cooch Behar, Jalpáiguri and parts of Dinagepore; cholera still raging severely in Midnapore and Balasore, it is increasing in Lohardugga but decreasing in Singhbhoom, Manbhoom and Raneegunge; prices still rising in some districts.
N. W. P. and Oudh—(July 2nd)		
Benares (July 1st)	4·9 at Benares, 2·3 at Chandauli and 6·7 at Gangapur between the 24th and 30th June.	Ploughing commenced everywhere.
Allahabad („ „)	5·4	Total rainfall since 1st June 6·7; rain well distributed all over district; rice sowings going on everywhere; rice up in places; a break would be beneficial to permit *jowar*, &c., to be sown; health excellent; two persons killed by lightning.
Jhánsi („ 2nd)	1·1	Monsoon seems to have begun; prices stationary.
Agra („ 1st)	Average rain in district 1·8.	Ploughing progressing.
Bareilly („ 2nd)	Good rain; except in tahsils Karor and Faridpur.	During the week agricultural operations of ploughing and sowing have been going on busily throughout the district; prospects are good.
Meerut („ „)	Good rain throughout the district; 2·3 at Meerut; still raining.	Ploughing and sowing general; cholera, 9 seizures, 7 deaths; fever continues; cheapest wheat 16¼, barley 21, gram 16½, *jowar* and *bajra* 17 seers.
Kumaun („ 1st)	...	Seasonable weather; cholera abating.
Lucknow („ 2nd)	3·7 since last Thursday to 10 A.M.	Ploughing commenced.
Partabgarh (June 30th)	Rain has been general since last week's report, *viz.*, 5·4 at Sadr, 4·5 at Patti and 4·3 at Kunda.	Ploughing going on everywhere.
Sitapur (July 2nd)	8·2	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	6·5	*Jhils* nearly filled; a break in the rain now would be of advantage for sowings.
		General Remarks.—Good rain all over the Province; sowing begun; cholera disappearing.
Punjab—(July 1st)—		
Delhi ...	10·3	Prices falling; prospects favourable; cholera disappearing.
Hissar ...	Moderate rainfall	More rain required; prices falling; cholera lingers.
Umballa ...	2·6	*Kharif* sowings continued; cholera less prevalent.
Jullundur ...	·3	*Kharif* sown extensively; prices steady; prospects hopeful; health good.
Ferozepore ...	1·0	Cholera diminished.
Siálkot ...	5·0	
Ráwalpindi ...	3·0	Prospects good; cholera prevails.
Pesháwar ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; upward tendency in prices.
Mooltan ...	·2	*Kharif* sowings continued; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Rainfall below average	Prospects fair.
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	*Nil*	Prospects still fair.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall seasonable and general prospects excellent; prices falling; cholera less prevalent; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(July 2nd)		
Nimár ...	4·16	Sowings continue; health good; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	1·79	Sowings progressing; slight small-pox; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	1·13	Sowings progressing; cholera disappeared; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	7·78	Sowings progressing; cholera slight; prices stationary.
Nágpur (July 2nd)	3·26	Sowings progressing; cholera almost disappeared.
Chánda ...	2·79	Sowings continue; slight cholera and small-pox; prices falling.
Chhindwara (June 28th)	2·67	Sowings continue; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Sowings continue; cotton and *jowar* germinated; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (July 1st)	5·16	Sowings re-commenced; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	3·5	Sowings progressing; small-pox and cholera continue.
Bálaghát ...	2·97	Sowings progressing; cholera disappearing; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	3·77	Sowings continue; cholera decreasing; prices steady.
Saugor ...	2·66	Sowings progressing; small-pox abating; prices slightly risen.
Damoh ...	5·61	Sowings progressing; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	2·91	Sowings continue; small-pox prevalent; trade slack; prices slightly easier.
Raipur ...	3·96	Sowings vigorously pushed on; cholera and small-pox abating; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (June 28th)	5·10	Sowings continue; cholera decreasing; small-pox slight.
Sambalpur ...	4·36	Sowings progressing; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain general and favourable for sowing operations which are being vigorously pushed on; cholera decreasing; prices steady.
British Burma—(July 2nd)		
Arakan Division ...	15·0 in Akyab	Total rainfall 59·0; public health good; ploughing progressing; weather favourable; cattle-disease prevalent in Koladan and Myoboung townships, Akyab district, and On township and Kyoukphyoo district.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	3·09	Total rainfall 30·50; 6 deaths from small-pox in Rangoon town; ploughing finished in Syriam; health good in district.
Thonkwa (June 21st)	1·37	Total rainfall 13·69; one death from small-pox in Pantanaw; public health good; 5 deaths from cattle-disease in Tamayan circle, Phyapoon township, 57 deaths in Donabyoo township, 45 in Kyoupadaw circle, Shoaylayene township, 6 in Bawdee circle, Pantanaw township; report for week ended 28th June not received.
Bassein ...	6·29	Total rainfall 23·65; health indifferent, fevers and colds prevalent; 2,369 deaths from cattle-disease in Theegwin township from 1st to 20th June, 53 in Bassein from 21st to 28th June, 37 in Thaboung, and 5 in Myoungmya from the 15th to the 21st June.
Henzada ...	6·89	Total rainfall 20·60; public health generally good; 6 deaths from small-pox in Dhambhee, 2 in Okpho; 87 deaths from cattle-disease in Natmaw, 196 in Thanaithabouk.
Tharrawaddy ...	5·75	Total rainfall 23·22; public health good; ploughing going on.
Prome ...	1·89	Total rainfall 8·03; slight small-pox in Prome town; health otherwise good.
Thayetmyo ...	4·49	Total rainfall 10·60; general health normal; 2 doubtful cases of cholera in cantonment.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	11·73	Total rainfall 51·32; public health good; 69 deaths from cattle-disease in Amherst township, 62 in Gyne Attaram, 17 in Hlinebwai, 53 in Hpagat.
Shwegyeen ...	8·66	Total rainfall 32·56; fever in district, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo ...	3·88	Total rainfall 16·58; 7 deaths from small-pox and 25 deaths from cattle-disease in Zeawaddie township; ploughing continues.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; weather favourable for ploughing; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Assam (July 2nd)—		
Gauháti ...	2·24; slight rain daily	Reaping of *aeu* progressing; *sali dhan* being sown for nursery.
Sylhet ...	4·19	Prospects of crops not drowned by flood extremely good; ploughing for *sail* crop going on; fever prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg (July 2nd)—	·20 at Bangalore; slight rain in districts, except Kolar.	Sowing operations continued; prospects of the season favourable; public health generally good; fever slightly prevalent in some parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 2nd)	5·57	Sowings progressing; weather cloudy, with occasional showers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India (July 2nd)—		
Indore ...	1·30	Rain falling throughout Malwa most favourably; season everywhere in Central India promising; health generally good.
Mánpur ...	5·95	
Neemuch ...	·81	
Ágar ...	3·59	
Sirdarpore ...	2·99	
Sutna ...	2·59	
Bhopal ...	3·9	
Nowgong ...	·34	
Goona ...	1·64	
Rajputana— (July 3nd)		
Abu (July 2nd)	10·33	Regular monsoon set in.
Serohi (June 29th)	·20	Tanks fairly full, wells good; health fair; ploughing in progress; occasional showers; seasonable.
Marwar („ 28th)	·70	Sufficient water in tanks and wells; health good; cloudy with showers; ploughing and sowing general; prospects good.
Bickaneer („ 24th)	·94; good rainfall in certain pergunnahs.	Health good; sowing commenced at some places; no scarcity of water; cholera at Ratangarh subsiding.
Meywar („ 27th)	2·0	Tanks, wells and health good; sowing for rain crops; heavy clouds; occasional thunder-storms.
Harowtee („ 28th)	2·13 in Deoli; ·70 in Tonk; 4·98 in Shahpura, ·35 during past week; ·33 in Kotah, ·40 during past week.	Cloudy; ploughing commenced; health good.
Jhallawar („ 26th)	3·57	Health good; prospects favourable.
Ajmere (July 2nd)	·8	Cloudy, damp weather; many tanks full; prices easy; health good.
Bhurtpur („ 1st)	...	Cloudy, rain sufficient; little cholera; prices stationary.
Nepal (June 25th)—	2·3	Agricultural prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 28.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JUNE 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 736, 737, 740 AND 741 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5TH JULY 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, 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.	
Assam.	Sylhet ...	9 0	9 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 10	9 10	12 8	11 6	11 6	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Cachar ...	7 4	5 11	6 10	16 0	16 0	14 8	8 14	8 14	11 6	10 10	10 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 6	9 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 3	
	Goálpárá ...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kámrúp ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	6 8	9 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	6 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Lakhimpur ...	6 0	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	7 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad ...	6 11	6 11	7 0	...	...	...	7 4	8 1	5 11	7 15	9 2	6 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	11 11	15 11	11 9	9 ...	13	13 ...	7 15	8 1	7 0	85 0	85 0	70 0	8 10	8 10	8 11	
	Bolarum ...	7 1	7 4	7 6	...	...	...	9 0	10 2	5 10	9 15	11 0	6 2	11 1	11 4	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 8	7 8	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 2	9 5	9 6	
	Chudderghat ...	6 4	7 0	6 4	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	4 8	8 0	8 8	6 4	9 4	10 4	8 0	12 8	13 4	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 8	80 0	130 0	130 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	
Sub-Poona.	Partábgarh ...	8 2	8 2	11 14	...	...	...	6 4	5 2	3 12	7 8	6 14	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 12	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	13 12	

C. E. BERNARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE QUANTITY OF IRON IMPORTED BY THE STATE INTO INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.

Department for which obtained.	Iron angle, T, flat, square, round, sheet, plate and hoop.		Pig iron.		Permanent-way materials, *viz.*, rails, chains, fish-plates, cast or wrought iron sleepers, &c., &c. Cast.		Permanent-way materials, *viz.*, rails, chains, fish-plates, cast or wrought iron sleepers, &c., &c. Wrought.		Iron work for bridges, such as girders, plates, pontoons, &c., imported for bridges. Cast.		Iron work for bridges, such as girders, plates, pontoons, &c., imported for bridges. Wrought.		Iron work for buildings, such as girders, roofing columns, joists, templates, &c., imported for buildings. Cast.		Iron work for buildings, such as girders, roofing columns, joists, templates, &c., imported for buildings. Wrought.		Wire.		Iron work for Telegraph lines exclusive of wire.		Steel of all kinds, *viz.*, cast, blister and flat, round, square, &c., &c. Cast.		Steel of all kinds, *viz.*, cast, blister and flat, round, square, &c., &c. Wrought.		Grand Total.	
	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.	Tons.	Cwt.
Public Works Department (including Irrigation)	1,695	11	55	8¾	26	1	9	13	7	17	124	1	11	4	51	11½	6	3	...	...	3	11½	2	3	1,993	4½				
State Railways	55	0	...	...	42,294	9	†61,902	4	369	12	13,248	15	109	5	1,287	5	115	13	...	...	44	14½	18,496	16	137,863	13½				
Guaranteed Railways...	1,461	17	339	15	28,247	4	31,309	1	1,041	4	2,467	14	1,781	5	868	9	5	1	...	...	76	12	1,583	15	59,181	17				
Government Telegraph Department ...	42	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	7	409	1	10	3	...	...	1,301	8				
Public Works Workshops, Madras ...	96	17	59	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	15				
Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	0	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2				
Ordnance Department	*610	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	...	60	17	13	0	695	3				
Marine Store-keeper, Bombay	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	15				
Madras Harbour Works	1	3	...	...	430	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	11				
Grand Total ...	3,991	17	455	1¾	70,998	2	83,320	18	1,358	13	15,840	10	1,907	19	2,209	2½	976	13	409	1	195	17¾	20,095	14	201,658	9				

SIMLA,
The 5th July 1879.

* Includes Tons. 147 Cwt. 17 Strip iron.
† Includes 17,496 6 Steel rails.

A. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are fair, but rain is required in Kurnool and parts of the Southern districts. In Mysore good rain has fallen only in Shimoga and Hassan; the want of rain is felt in the districts of Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore and prospects though elsewhere favourable are there uncertain at present. In the Bombay Presidency anticipations are generally favourable, except in Sholapur and Kaládgi where more rain is much needed; crops have been damaged by rats in these two localities as well as in Dharwar and Belgaum; cholera is still severe in Sind and continues slightly in the Guzerat, Tanna, Nasik and Ahmednagar districts. In the Central Provinces the rainfall has been moderate and favourable for sowings which are being pushed on; cholera is decreasing and prices are steady. Cotton sowing is finished in Berar. In Central India and Rajputana rain has fallen generally except at Bhurtpur and prospects are favourable. In Bengal good rain has fallen especially in Behar, but more is still required in places; excessive rain has slightly injured early crops in places in North and East Bengal and in parts of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore the rain has been rather too heavy for sowing and transplanting; the state of things generally is however fairly good; cholera is still severe in Chumparun, Balasore and Midnapore. Heavy rain has fallen in Assam and in British Burma. Ploughing is proceeding satisfactorily in the latter Province, where general health is good, though some cases of small-pox and cholera have occurred and cattle disease is still prevalent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also there has been general heavy rain and a break is now wanted. More rain is required in a few districts of the Punjab but general prospects are yet favourable.

Looking to the Empire at large, it may be said that the rainfall has been both timely and widespread, and that, so far, there is no reason why the harvest of next autumn should not be, in most places, a good one.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 5th)	·84 (average of 10 stations); *nil* in one.	Rice 10·89, *cholum* 13·86, *raggi* 17·77, *cumboo* 13·56; Kistna 153 inches over anicut; maize, *cumboo*, *güldajonna*, dry paddy and *gingelly* doing well; sowing continues; *sazza* sown late in Bezwada taluk destroyed by locusts.
Kurnool („ „)	·68 (average of 4 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 11·13, *cholum* 16·12, *raggi* 20·49, *cumboo* 16·66; sowing operations much impeded for want of sufficient rain in Ramalkota, Pattikonda, Nandikotkur and part of Cumbum; *cholum* and *korra* crops already sown reported withering; prices stationary; fodder and water ample.
Tanjore („ „)	1·40 (average of 7 stations); *nil* in others.	Rice 9·96, *cholum* 14·96, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery and its branches flow with about 96 to 24 inches of water; wet and dry crops generally in good condition, but require rain in parts of Puttukottai taluk; harvest of *gingelly*, outturn ⅜ to ½.
Madura („ „)	·34 (average of 3 stations).	Rice 9·41, *cholum* 16·06, *raggi* 15·69, *cumboo* 15·43.
Malabar („ „)	6·16 (average of 14 stations).	Rice 9·86, *raggi* 17·53; prices slightly risen in Wynaad and Ponani, fallen in Calicut and Cochin, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; transplanting in progress in four taluks; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, but rain wanted in Kurnool and parts of Southern districts.
Bombay (July 9th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	Tháno Bula Khán ·48, Keti Bandar ·06, Jerruck ·93, Kotri ·55, Mánjhand ·28, Ghorabári ·83, Mugalbhin ·90, Sháhbandar ·50, Sakro 1·60, Sujawal 1·98.	River on 8th 16 feet 1 inch—on same date last year 16½ feet. Locusts appeared in Dadu and Johi but did not do much damage; cholera cases 985, deaths 574.
Shikárpur ...	Rain on 1st in 4 talukas in Rohri division.	River 14 feet 2 inches against 14 feet 5 inches on same date last year; cattle disease in 11, and cholera and small-pox in 7 talukas; water abundant; public health fair.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 9 talukas	Locusts in Hála and Shahdádpur; no damage as yet; total cholera cases 1,975, deaths 1,327.
Upper Sind Frontier...	1·0 in Kashmor on 1st	Weather cloudy and very hot; *kharif* prospects fair; sowings progressing; cholera in Jacobabad, 2 cases in talukas, 5 in Kashmor; one case of small-pox in Thul.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	4·08	Total rainfall 14·64; sowing operations; slight cholera in Dánaud.
Páneh Mahála ...	...	Break since 4th; cultivation progressing vigorously.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kaira ...	3·95	Total rainfall 10·79; cultivation progressing; slight cholera in Nariád town.
Broach ...	1·89	Total rainfall 13·78; weather cloudy but favourable for sowing operations, which are commenced.
Surat ...	1·54	Total rainfall 13·67; sowing progressing; cholera in Bulsar, 6 cases, 2 deaths.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Moderate, maximum 4·04, minimum ·40.	Re-sowing necessary in 9 talukas owing to insects having destroyed rising crops.
Násik ...	...	Seasonable break in rain; *bajri* sowing commencing; 8 deaths from cholera in Malegaon; slight fall in prices.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	3·30	Total rainfall 40·12; transplantation of crops progressing; cholera continues in 2 talukas.
Colába (July 7th)	2·01; fall good everywhere.	Total rainfall 27·96; public health good; *cattle disease* in Mahád taluka; transplantation of rice crops progressing; young plants well.
Ratnágiri („ 1st)	7·87	Total rainfall 34·03; transplantation of *rice* and *nagli* progressing; sowing of *harie* and *til* completed; 2 deaths from fever in Malwan.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum 5·39 in Máwal, minimum ·06 in Bhimthari.	Prospects excellent.
Ahmednagar ...	1·67 at Akola, slight fall in other talukas except Newása and Kopargaon.	Sowing progressing in all talukas except Akola, where it is delayed owing to continuous fall of rain; cholera in Sangamner and Kopargaon, deaths 15.
Sholapur ...	.....	*Kharif* sowing progressing; rain wanted in most talukas; rats damaging young crops in Sholapur, Bársi, Mádha and Pandharpur; condition of poor inferior.
Satara ...	3·68 in Satara; in talukas maximum in Jauli 14·52; minimum in Khatau ·30.	Prospects promising; crops thriving; fever prevalent.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	·68 at Bagalkot; Muddebihál ·65; Bágewári ·55; Bijápur ·24.	More rain urgently wanted for *kharif* sowing; rats damaging young crops and seeds; prices rising; fever prevalent in some places.
Belgaum ...	Heavy rain in Bidi, 17·34.	Prospects good; rain wanted in Athni and Gokak; rats still troublesome.
Dharwar ...	Average 1·5	Eastern talukas require more rain; *jowari* sowing progressing; damage by rats still continuing in 5 talukas; ague, fever and ulcers still common.
Kanara ...	8·20 at Karwar; maximum at Yellápur 14·47, minimum at Haliyál 7·30.	Total rainfall 59·82; crops being transplanted on coast.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	1·12	Total rainfall 16·60; sowing operations continue; weather cloudy; fever and diarrhœa prevalent; cholera in some places.
Wadhwán ...	1·31	Total rainfall 8·71; prospects good; sowing commenced.
Baroda ...	2·07	Total rainfall 22·09; health and prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally good, except in Sholapur and Kaládgi where more rain is much wanted; damage to crops by rats in Sholapur, Kaládgi, Dharwar and Belgaum; cholera prevalent in Sind and slightly in Guzerat, Tanna, Násik and Ahmednagar districts.
Bengal (July 9th)—		
Chittagong ...	10·02	
Noakholly ...	7·48	Fever much prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·57	Public health good.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·93	Public health satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	2·09	Public health good.
Furreedpore ...	7·79	
Dacca ...	5·82	
Tipperah ...	3·96	
Mymensingh ...	1·44	
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·07	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	2·74	Public health good.
Nuddea ...	1·66	
Moorshedabad ...	2·76	General health good.
Pubna ...	3·88	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	7·81	Public health good.
Bogra ...	1·48	
Maldah ...	1·38	General health fair.
Dinagepore ...	5·34	
Rungpore ...	1·21	Cholera and small-pox abating.
Cooch Behar ...	2·77	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	1·96	
Darjeeling ...	7·63	
Midnapore ...	3·73	Cholera still very prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Howrah ...	·37	
Hooghly ...	1·96	
Burdwan ...	1·49	Cholera has died out; general health good.
Baukoora ...	4·18	Cholera still in some places; small-pox rapidly declining where special measures taken.
Beerbhoom ...	4·99	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	4·11	
Bhágalpur ...	6·55	Cholera subsiding; much fever about.
Monghyr ...	6·55	
Purneah ...	2·83	
Durbhunga ...	1·67	General health good; although cholera not quite disappeared.
Mozufferpore ...	5·64	Cholera decreasing.
Sarun ...	4·65	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	1·78	Cholera still very prevalent and rather worse.
Patna ...	2·33	
Gya ...	5·91	
Shahabad ...	3·33	
Hazáribágh ...	7·11	Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	2·68	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	3·83	Cholera still prevalent in parts of district; but seems dying out at head quarters.
Singhbhoom ...	3·52	Cholera abating.
Balasore ...	3·36	Cholera continues unabated, 569 deaths during week ending 3rd instant.
Cuttack ...	5·91	
Pooree ...	2·49	Some cholera cases still reported.
		General Remarks.—Good rain during week general, especially in Behar, but more still wanted in places; prospects now favourable; in places in North and East Bengal excessive rain somewhat damaged early crops; in parts of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore also rain rather too heavy for sowing and transplanting; in some districts early rice will be a short crop owing to previous drought; cholera still severe in Chumparun, Balasore and Midnapore.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 8th)	4·5 in Benares, 4·7 in Chandauli, ·9 in Gangapur.	*Kharif* sowings going on; no more rain wanted for the present.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 2·7, chiefly north of Ganges.	Since 1st June 9·4; health excellent; break wanted.
Jhánsi (July 10th)	12·0	Good rain throughout the district; sowing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Agra („ 8th)	4·7 (average of week)	During the last two days there has been a break, very favourable for ploughing and sowing.
Bareilly („ 9th)	Heavy rain throughout district, average 11·5.	Clear weather now wanted.
Meerut („ „)	General heavy rain; 6·9 in Meerut.	Still raining, break wanted; fever in Mawána and Bágpat; cholera, 5 seizures, one death; cheapest wheat, gram, *jowar* and *bajra* 17, barley 21 seers.
Kumaun („ „)	Heavy rain during 1st half of week.	A break and sunshine for the last three days, which will do much good; cholera abating.
Lucknow („ „)	2·1	
Partabgarh („ 7th)	5·1 in Sadr, 3·4 in Patti, 2·2 in Kunda.	Ploughing going on everywhere; *kharif* sowings commenced.
Sitapur („ 9th)	6·5	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	6·6	A break wanted for sowing of millets.
		General Remarks.—General heavy rain; cholera abating; prospects good, but a break is wanted.
Punjab (July 8th)—		
Delhi ...	17·10	Prospects favourable; health improved; prices falling.
Hissar ...	·20	More rain required; *kharif* sowings in progress; cholera almost disappeared.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* sowings in progress; cholera less prevalent.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Intense heat; prospects excellent; *prices steady*; health good.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	More rain required; prices steady; health fair.
Lahore ...	·40	Crops satisfactory; cholera very slight; general health good.
Ferozepore ...	·50	Cholera diminished.
Siálkot ...	3·0	
Ráwalpindi ...	Nearly 1·0	Prospects good; cholera continues.
Pesháwar ...	·10	Prospects fair; slight rise in prices.
Mooltan ...	1·0	*Kharif* sowings continue; prices fallen; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·19	Health good.
		General Remarks.—More rain required in a few districts; prospects favourable; health generally good; cholera greatly diminished.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding,	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(July 9th)		
Nimár (July 9th)	·33	Sowings continue; health good; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	1·03	Weather favourable for sowings which are progressing; small-pox slight.
Betúl (July 5th)	·78	Sowings almost finished; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	·72	Sowings continue; one case cholera; prices stationary.
Nágpur (July 9th)	·86	Rain favourable for sowings which are being pushed on; cholera disappeared.
Chánda ...	2·91	Sowings continue; cholera in Brahmapuri and Mul tahsils; small-pox in Warora; prices stationary.
Chhindwara (July 5th)	·39	Sowings progressing; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	1·81	Sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (July 8th)	2·15	Rice sowings nearly completed; sowings of *jowar* commenced; cholera continues; fever common; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	1·35	Rice being transplanted; small-pox continues.
Bálaghát ...	9·09	Sowings progressing; slight cholera and small-pox; prices steady.
Mandla ...	2·79	Sowings progressing; cholera continues; prices steady.
Saugor ...	3·30	Sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Damoh ...	3·09	Sowings progressing; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	3·86	Rain gentle and continuous; sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	3·09	Sowings continue; cholera and small-pox abating; prices slightly fallen.
Bilaspur (July 5th)	4·59	Rain favourable; sowings continue; cholera prevalent; small-pox slight.
Sambalpur („ 4th)	4·94	Favourable sowings continue; cholera reappeared; small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain moderate and favourable for sowings, which are being pushed forward; cholera decreasing; prices steady.
British Burma—(July 10th)		
Arakan Division ...	22·0 in Akyab; 14·0 in Kyoukphyoo during last nine days of June.	Total rainfall 86·0; public health continues good; ploughing in progress; cattle disease in Myoboung and Koladan townships.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	Report not received	Four fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; slight fever in Rangoon district; 16 deaths from cattle disease in Pegu; floods near Kyeipadine; Hmanbee and Syriam townships' reports not received.
Thonkwa ...	...	Report not received.
Bassein ...	5·34	Total rainfall 28·99; health good; 1,450 deaths from cattle disease in Kyoonjujan township from 25th May to 30th June; 125 in Bassein; 20 in Theegwin from 17th June to 6th July; 236 in Laymyithena during May; 166 in Yaigyee from 25th May to 23rd June; and 393 in Thaboung from 1st June to 6th July; ploughing commenced.
Henzada ...	4·85	Total rainfall 25·45; 6 deaths from small-pox in Dhambhee, 2 in Okpho; 220 deaths from cattle disease; ploughing progressing; cattle disease has not interfered seriously with cultivation as yet.
Tharrawaddy ...	6·83	Total rainfall 30·05; cattle disease very prevalent in Houngbolak and Leppadan circles; ploughing continues.
Prome ...	2·58	Total rainfall 11·38; health good; ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo ...	1·35	Total rainfall 11·95; general health normal; deaths from cholera in cantonments—1 European officer, 5 European soldiers, 6 Native soldiers and 3 camp-followers; 2 deaths in Thayetmyo town.
Tennaserim Division—		
Amherst ...	14·77	Total rainfall 66·09; 138 deaths from cattle disease in Gyne Salween, 66 in Hlinebwai; ploughing progressing; public health good.
Toungoo ...	5·94	Total rainfall 21·18; public health good; ploughing progressing favourably; no cattle disease.
Shwegyeen ...	8·48	Total rainfall 41·04; fever prevalent; ploughing progressing.
Tavoy (June 21st)	2·8	Total rainfall 53·60; ploughing commenced in low lands; not sufficient rain for high lands; no cattle disease since report of 7th June.
Mergui („ 28th)	6·20	Total rainfall 60·30; public health good; cattle healthy.
		General Remarks.—General health good; a little small-pox and cholera; cattle disease continues; ploughing proceeding favourably.
Assam—		
Gauháti (July 9th)	6·08	Heavy rain daily; reaping of *aus* not yet finished; transplanting of *sali dhan* commenced.
Sylhet („ „)	5·62	Prospects of crops not destroyed by floods very good; rice a little cheaper.
Mysore and Coorg (July 9th)—	Rainfall good in Shimoga and Hassan; slight rain in other districts.	Want of rain felt in Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore; partial failure of *jola* crops in Mysore; prospects of season uncertain in the above districts; favourable elsewhere; public health generally good; fever continues in some parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 9th)	1·06	Cotton sowing finished; *jowari* progressing actively.
Central India (July 9th)—		
Indore ...	·18	Weather and general health continue favourable throughout Central India.
Mánpur ...	1·70	
Rutlam ...	·41	
Neemuch ...	·31	
Agar ...	1·62	
Sirdarpore ...	2·54	
Sutna ...	6·90	
Bhopal ...	1·10	
Nowgong ...	1·76	
Morar ...	6·73	
Goona ...	2·75	
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 9th)	5·97	High winds; cloudy.
Serohi („ 6th)	·75	Tanks fairly full; wells good; health fair; crop prospects good; cool, pleasant and cloudy; season agreeable.
Bickaneer („ 1st)	5·14	Health good; ploughing and sowing commenced; tanks and wells pretty full; cholera in certain towns disappeared.
Meywar („ 4th)	1·55	Tanks, wells, health and crops good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 5th)	1·63 in Deoli; 8·72 in Tonk; 2·23 in Kotah; and ·85 in Shahpura.	Ploughing and sowing in full progress; health good.
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	1·41	Ploughing and sowing progressing; usual monsoon weather.
Ajmere („ 9th)	·02	Seasonable weather.
Jeypore („ 9th)	2·08	*Bajra* sowing completed; tanks filling; health good.
Bhurtpur ...	...	Health good; cultivation progressing; rain deficient.
Nepal (July 1st)—	6·12	Agricultural prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 29.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 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.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIX OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 11th May 1878.	FOR WEEK ENDING 10th May 1879.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 11th May 1878.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 10th May 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,13,325	8,21,539	1,43,95,931	1,54,14,177	10,18,246	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	70,037	1,00,037	14,32,774	17,97,155	3,64,381	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	62,618	57,916	14,83,338	11,90,041	...	2,93,297
7th June 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,15,098	95,662	17,09,742	21,07,824	3,98,082	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,35,773	1,67,979	37,75,886	42,82,882	5,06,996	...
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,08,424	1,25,337	24,72,134	22,08,772	...	2,63,362
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,987	69,630	11,17,418	10,91,734	...	25,684
14th June1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,51,258	6,48,378	1,31,82,084	1,19,84,735	...	11,97,349
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,59,847	2,00,243	31,49,579	34,65,808	3,16,229	...
	TOTAL ...	19,72,367	22,86,716	4,27,18,886	4,35,43,128	8,24,242	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,986	2,745	53,338	51,408	...	1,930
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,638	1,752	39,023	33,450	...	5,573
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	62,297	74,191	11,19,153	16,11,343	4,92,190	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	12,459	18,605	3,23,177	3,03,165	...	20,012
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,548	1,877	37,613	27,198	...	10,415
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,801	2,552	54,462	39,326	...	15,136
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	3,111	2,304	60,025	47,105	...	12,920
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,719	11,865	3,24,657	2,48,425	...	76,232
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,793	9,918	1,64,273	1,82,392	18,119	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	17,275	46,585	3,31,277	6,56,258	3,24,981	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,105	7,166	55,918	1,18,392	62,474	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	23,532	23,111	4,45,018	4,29,110	...	15,908
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	16,279	43,756	2,48,864	4,06,018	1,57,154	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,465	2,011	(*a*)35,730	42,695	6,965	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	6,925	15,098	(*b*)34,989	2,28,021	1,93,032	...
7th June 1879	Indus Valley ...	...	72,133	...	9,65,723	9,65,723	...
	TOTAL ...	1,78,933	3,35,669	33,27,517	53,90,029	20,62,512	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,51,300	26,22,385	4,60,46,403	4,89,33,157	28,86,754	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,08,86,648	2,69,13,236	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,51,59,755	2,20,19,921	...	31,39,834

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 11th May 1878.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 11th May 1878.

No. XX 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.
		18th May 1878.	17th May 1879.	to 18th May 1878.	to 17th May 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,59,625	8,37,090	1,51,55,556	1,62,51,267	10,95,711	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	73,046	1,06,842	15,05,820	19,03,997	3,98,177	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	61,607	56,411	15,44,945	12,46,452	...	2,98,493
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,25,165	99,235	18,34,907	22,07,059	3,72,152	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,36,340	2,22,000	39,12,226	45,04,882	5,92,656	...
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,19,640	1,45,639	25,91,774	23,54,411	...	2,37,363
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,574	61,016	11,80,992	11,52,750	...	28,242
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,59,428	6,79,395	1,37,41,512	1,26,64,130	...	10,77,382
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,53,858	1,88,539	33,03,437	36,54,347	3,50,910	...
	Total ...	20,52,283	23,96,167	4,47,71,169	4,59,39,295	11,68,126	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,255	2,191	55,593	53,599	...	1,994
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,495	1,793	40,518	35,243	...	5,275
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	62,846	80,715	11,81,999	16,92,058	5,10,059	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,297	18,601	3,38,474	3,21,766	...	16,708
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,493	1,297	39,106	28,495	...	10,611
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,840	2,142	56,302	41,468	...	14,834
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,403	3,730	62,428	50,835	...	11,593
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,921	15,053	3,38,578	2,63,478	...	75,100
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,122	9,667	1,72,395	1,92,059	19,664	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	16,327	28,555	3,47,604	6,84,813	3,37,209	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,718	6,277	58,636	1,24,669	66,033	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	25,756	21,015	4,70,774	4,50,125	...	20,649
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	18,933	18,264	2,67,797	4,24,282	1,56,485	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,472	1,721	(*a*) 38,202	44,416	6,214	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	9,125	15,004	(*b*) 44,114	2,43,025	1,98,911	...
7th June 1879	Indus Valley ...	...	1,37,725	...	11,03,448	11,03,448	...
	Total ...	1,85,003	3,63,750	35,12,520	57,53,779	22,41,259	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,37,286	27,59,917	4,82,83,689	5,16,93,074	34,09,385	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,19,01,481	2,84,31,191	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,63,82,208	2,32,61,883	...	31,20,325

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 18th May 1878.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 18th May 1878.

No. XXI 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.
		25th May 1878.	24th May 1879.	to 25th May 1878.	to 24th May 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,78,683	8,10,922	1,59,34,239	1,70,62,189	11,27,950	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	68,932	1,08,179	15,74,752	20,12,176	4,37,424	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,129	67,932	16,11,074	13,14,384	...	2,96,690
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,08,804	1,09,757	19,43,711	23,16,816	3,73,105	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,36,341	2,04,800	40,48,567	47,09,682	6,61,115	...
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,27,423	1,07,216	27,19,197	24,61,627	...	2,57,570
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,238	68,059	12,41,230	12,20,809	...	20,421
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,73,189	6,26,187	1,43,14,701	1,32,90,317	...	10,24,384
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,50,873	1,88,780	34,54,310	38,43,127	3,88,817	...
	Total ...	20,70,612	22,91,832	4,68,41,781	4,82,31,127	13,89,346	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,158	2,303	57,751	55,902	...	1,849
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,336	1,670	41,854	36,913	...	4,941
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	66,561	67,925	12,48,560	17,59,983	5,11,423	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	11,660	20,671	3,50,134	3,42,437	...	7,697
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,750	1,078	40,856	29,573	...	11,283
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,315	1,692	58,617	43,160	...	15,457
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,314	4,014	64,742	54,849	...	9,893
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,742	14,248	3,52,320	2,77,726	...	74,594
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,857	9,963	1,81,252	2,02,022	20,770	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,470	31,232	3,63,074	7,16,045	3,52,971	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,311	7,631	60,947	1,32,300	71,353	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	19,015	19,765	4,89,789	4,69,890	...	19,899
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,046	20,475	2,87,843	4,44,757	1,56,914	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,764	1,866	(*a*)39,966	46,282	6,316	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	10,915	12,424	(*b*)55,029	2,55,449	2,00,420	...
7th June1879	Indus Valley ...	...	26,626	...	11,30,074	11,30,074	...
	Total ...	1,80,214	2,43,583	36,92,734	59,97,362	23,04,628	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,50,826	25,35,415	5,05,34,515	5,42,28,489	36,93,974	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,29,22,456	2,98,25,669	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,76,12,059	2,44,02,820	...	32,09,239

(*a*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 25th May 1878.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 25th May 1878.

No. XXII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 1st June 1878.	For week ending 31st May 1879.	Total from 1st January to 1st June 1878.	Total from 1st January to 31st May 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th June 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,38,215	8,04,736	1,66,72,454	1,78,66,925	11,94,471	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	65,582	97,637	16,40,334	21,09,813	4,69,479	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	57,595	72,565	16,68,669	13,86,949	...	2,81,720
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,05,813	1,00,754	20,49,524	24,17,570	3,68,046	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,20,388	1,85,300	41,68,955	48,94,982	7,26,027	...
31st May 1879	Madras ...	1,31,465	1,19,642	28,50,662	25,81,269	...	2,69,393
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	70,471	81,031	13,11,701	13,01,840	...	9,861
14th June 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,22,770	5,93,134	1,48,37,171	1,38,83,151	...	9,54,020
Ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,52,147	1,83,885	36,06,457	40,27,012	4,20,555	...
	Total ...	19,64,446	22,38,684	4,88,06,227	5,04,69,811	16,63,584	...
	State.						
14th June 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,747	3,786	60,498	59,688	...	810
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,432	2,323	43,286	39,236	...	4,050
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	65,740	68,091	13,14,300	18,28,074	5,13,774	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,278	20,134	3,65,412	3,62,571	...	2,841
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,307	857	42,163	30,430	...	11,733
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,932	1,098	60,549	44,258	...	16,291
24th May 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,246	(*a*)...	66,988	(*b*)54,849	...	12,139
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,259	12,811	3,65,579	2,90,537	...	75,042
14th June 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,493	9,498	1,89,745	2,11,520	21,775	...
7th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,386	33,583	3,77,460	7,49,628	3,72,168	...
14th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,441	7,184	64,388	1,39,484	75,096	...
7th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,353	17,814	5,07,142	4,87,704	...	19,438
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	21,199	19,630	3,09,042	4,64,387	1,55,345	...
14th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,346	1,688	(*c*)41,312	47,970	6,658	...
31st May 1879	Dhond and Manmad...	9,056	2,900	(*d*)64,085	2,58,349	1,94,264	...
7th June 1879	Indus Valley ...	...	26,198	...	11,56,572	11,56,572	...
	Total ...	1,79,215	2,27,895	38,71,949	62,25,257	23,53,308	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,43,661	24,66,579	5,26,78,176	5,66,95,068	40,16,892	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			2,38,94,821	3,11,82,287	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			2,87,83,355	2,55,12,781	...	32,70,574

(*a*)—Return not received.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 24th May 1879.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 1st June 1878.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 16th March to 1st June 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, PUNJAB, OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, UP TO 31st MARCH 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Water distributed during March 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge. Actual throughout.	Navigation return canal. Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Navigation return canal. Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of Traffic. Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	Rainfall. During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Chief crops (approximate). Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·42	3073·60	611·75	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	9,284	3·02	2·10	Wheat ...	140,576	The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal head was 17,615 cubic feet per second, of which 2683 cubic feet per second were lost at the various escapes. There is an increase of 2484 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year; of this, 13,905 acres are due to irrigation on the newly opened Kasúr and Sobraon Branches.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·71		696·61	...	...	Amritsar ...	77,136	0·72	1·03	Barley ...	3,866	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·36		378·99	...	...	Lahore ...	109,436	0·92	2·24	Mixed grains ...	3,753	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·60	1687·35	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	Miscellaneous ...	47,661	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·60	1294·23	...	...	.....	195,856	...	...	.....	195,856	
							.....	171,375	...	...	.....	171,375	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·17	2,546	231	...	267,655 Kurries, bullies, &c., 8,071 miscellaneous fuel, and 53,163 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	3,004	1·46	1·50	Wheat ...	127,352	The volume entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal was 1,760 cubic feet per second; of this, 10 cubic feet per second passed out at the tail of the Delhi Canal. The decrease of 86,781 acres, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, is reported by the Superintending Engineer to be due to the great sickness and mortality which extended late into December 1878, and prevented the cultivators from getting their crops sown.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·39		518			Karnál ...	47,196	1·05	0·57	Barley ...	4,091	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·28		696			Delhi ...	43,986	0·20	0·90	Mixed grains ...	20,692	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·41		245			Rohtak ...	35,684	0·54	1·20	Miscellaneous ...	26,301	
							Hissár ...	28,713	0·70	0·30	.....	...	
							Jind ...	23,986	...	...	.....	...	
							Bikaner ...	95	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	1,743	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	1,690	...	267,655	.....	184,406	...	...	.....	184,406	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	2546·95	...	251,106	.....	270,187	...	...	.....	270,187	
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	18,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	30,000	0·39	0·78		...	
Indus Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	153,000	0·547	1·1		...	
							Dera Ghazi Khán ...	71,500	0·18	1·57		...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	272,500	...	...	.....	272,500	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	244,400	...	...	.....	244,400	
Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	2,242	...	...	Wheat ...	1,799	
							Gurgáon ...	196	0·3	0·5	Barley ...	162	
											Mixed grains ...	471	
											Miscellaneous ...	6	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,438	...	...	.....	2,438	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	560	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	380,262	...	...	.....	380,262	
Do., Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	441,562	...	...	.....	441,562	

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

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

RAIL

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian

	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal, including steamer earnings.		Oudh and Rohilkhand.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi, including steamer earnings.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
First Quarter.										
Total earnings £	a 924,261	a 960,718	84,193	116,451	106,427	84,336	111,765	145,882	254,977	265,711
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	171	548	547	676	676
Average receipts per week ... £	71,097	73,901	6,476	8,958	8,187	6,487	8,597	11,222	19,614	20,439
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	55·5	57·7	28·9	40·0	51·8	37·9	15·7	20·5	29·0	30·2

	Holkar (State).		Khamgaon (State).		Amraoti (State).		Wardha Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
First Quarter.												
Total earnings £	29,370	21,493	2,529	1,671	3,897	2,430	4,200	2,990	21,570	16,736	11,183	13,016
Mean mileage open ... No.	86	86	8	8	6	6	45	45	121	121	81	82
Average receipts per week ... £	1,798	1,653	194	129	300	187	323	230	1,659	1,287	860	1,001
Average receipts per week per mile open... £	20·9	19·2	24·2	16·1	50·0	31·2	7·2	5·1	13·7	10·6	10·6	12·2

a Includes steamer earnings.
b Total receipts from 10th January to 31st March 1878,
c Total receipts from 15th January to 31st March 1879.

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

WAY.

Railways for the 1st Quarters of 1878 and 1879.

	Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nalhati (State).		Rajputana (State).	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
	161,665	143,879	75,073	70,263	834,365	744,805	205,572	213,299	3,829	3,499	2,898	2,398	77,684	112,448
	858	858	607	611	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27	396	428
	12,436	11,068	5,775	5,405	64,182	57,293	15,829	16,408	295	269	223	184	5,976	8,650
	14·5	12·9	9·5	8·8	50·6	45·2	35·7	36·9	10·5	9·6	8·3	6·8	15·1	20·2

	Punjab Northern (State).		Neemuch (State).		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State).		Northern Bengal (State).		Sindia (State.)		Dhond and Manmad (State).		Indus Valley (State).		Total.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
	22,151	43,195	4,233	8,310	29,347	30,625	13,635	27,047	b 1,879	2,862	c 589	13,416	...	64,467	2,981,492	3,111,947
	103	103	37	85	163	161	164	219	35	35	50	145	...	508	7,413	8,166
	1,704	3,323	326	639	2,257	2,356	1,049	2,081	162	220	243	1,092	...	4,959	229,946	239,231
	16·5	32·3	8·8	7·5	13·8	14·6	6·4	9·5	4·6	6·3	4·9	7·1	...	9·8	30·9	29·3

steamer earnings.
January to 31st March 1878,
to 31st March 1879,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

HALF-YEARLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1877 & 1878.

	Demands.				Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of Goods.		No. of Passengers.	
	Balance for last half-year.	For current half year.	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Tollage.							Grains	6,858	1,83,864	1,90,722	12,129	4,18,253	4,30,382								
Private Boats	304	9,827	9,531	600	9,632	8,831	Cotton	114	3,257	3,371	47	19,064	19,111								
Government Boats ...	...	722	722	...	393	393	Oilseeds	3,139	60,811	63,950	2,101	19,515	21,616								
Rafts	...	803	803	...	4,209	4,209	Salts	1,785	1,73,966	1,75,751	55	98,039	98,094								
Carrying operations.							Metals	15,992	659	16,651	50,335	7,872	58,207								
Boating	...	3,626	3,626	...	1,484	1,484	Miscellaneous goods ...	17,933	26,445	44,378	9,547	29,560	39,107	31·023	46·987	4,469,408	6,069,310	20,84,719	22,81,687	59	124
Fines	...	7	7	...	30	30	Building materials ...	38,480	55,153	93,633	1,16,183	1,10,834	2,27,017								
Ground-rent	...	105	105	...	234	234	Firewood	3,350	1,17,220	1,20,570	725	1,34,440	1,35,165								
							Bamboos	2,509	74,378	76,887	997	1,35,200	1,36,197								
							Timber	2,924	47,594	50,518	13,932	89,222	1,03,154								
							Miscellaneous timber ...	523	652	1,175	223	358	581								
Total ...	304	15,090	14,794	600	15,982	15,181	Total ...	93,607	7,43,999	8,37,606	2,06,274	10,62,357	12,68,631								

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ERRATA.

In Traffic Statement for April 1878, published in page 958 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1878 : against Ganges Canal, Timber, *for* 28,580 in Column No. (Down) *read* 28,480, and *for* 28,881 in Column No. (Total Up and Down *read* 28,781. Against Grand Total in above columns, *for* 297,176 *read* 297,076 and *for* 301,063 *read* 300,963. Against "Decrease" in the same columns *for* 240,705 *read* 240,805, and *for* 238,035 *read* 238,135.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1879-80, UP TO 30th APRIL 1879.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during 1878-79. Depth in Canal at regulating guage in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating guage in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total Area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	9·31	740	512	16,185	2,225
Ganges Canal. Anúpshahr ...	6·80	6·69	700	775	26,960	9,689
Ganges Canal. Meerut ...	8·30	7·51	969	515	30,870	20,688
Ganges Canal. Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·44	972	1,061	26,636	29,250
Ganges Canal. Aligarh ...	5·50	4·05	994	1,081	30,135	28,409
Ganges Canal. Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·30	988	492	26,442	28,653
Ganges Canal. Etáwah ...	4·80	2·60	771	555	30,979	38,446
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	4,941	188,207	157,360
Lower Ganges. Kásganj ...	...	3·02	...	123	2,455	...
Lower Ganges. Bhongaon ...	...	1·07	...	171	1,354	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	925	42,903	23,915
Agra Canal ...	10·	...	2,000	687	4,318	4,588
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	80	7,216	545
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	101	1,058	927
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	85	...
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	10	96
Hamirpur ...	...	...	...	...	300	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	247,906	187,431

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total Area.	Rainfall. Total from 1st to 30th April 1879.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	15,367	134	114	15	250	64	817	16,751	...	·4
Muzaffarnagar ...	32,185	335	196	7	403	126	674	33,926	...	·5
Meerut ...	57,425	4,420	49	13	948	162	751	63,768	·1	·6
Bulandshahr ...	7,958	20,384	1	3	837	44	518	29,745	...	·1
Aligarh ...	1,012	19,129	6	...	702	12	452	21,313	...	0·5
Muttra ...	1,088	682	...	64	23	5	263	2,135	...	·1
Agra ...	1,566	3,337	...	17	37	...	480	5,467	...	·2
Etah ...	1,088	4,155	13	7	1,214	...	513	7,590	...	·1
Mainpuri ...	3,350	9,329	...	7	947	3	452	13,988	...	·2
Fetehgarh ...	1,961	5,041	3	...	406	3	246	7,659	...	·2
Etáwah ...	3,704	15,257	...	...	93	...	470	19,524	...	·09
Cawnpore ...	4,524	12,080	16	...	12	...	521	17,153	...	·1
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2
Gurgaon ...	165	2	...	11	3	...	37	218	...	·1
Dehra Dún ...	691	...	111	...	22	...	234	1,058	·3	1·1
Bijnor ...	47	...	34	4	...	...	...	85	·1	·5
Taraí ...	349	...	24	...	...	...	...	373	...	·3
Bareilly ...	6,715	54	63	...	...	...	11	6,843	...	·4
Jhánsi ...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	·1
Hamirpur ...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	...	·08
Total ...	139,391	94,268	930	148	5,901	419	6,439	247,906	...	...
Total for the same period last year ...	82,219	96,584	286	119	3,836	309	4,078	187,431	...	...
Increase ...	57,582	...	644	29	2,065	110	2,361	60,475	...	...
Decrease ...	...	2,316	...	...	...	...	...	...		...

Remarks.			Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal :—Mean volume of water passing through Solání aqueduct			5,554
Cawnpore escape	127		
Ditto tail	207		
Jani escape	231		
Anupshahr branch escape	48		
		613	
Balance expended ...		4,941	
Eastern Jumna Canal :— Water entering canal		934	
Leaving		9	
Net consumption ...		925	
Agra Canals :— Water entering canal		806	
Do. leaving Bata escape	76		
Do. do. Kitam do.	43	119	
Net consumption ...		687	
Rohilkhand Canals :— Water entering canal		165	
Do. leaving do.		85	
Net consumption ...		80	
Dún Canals :— Water entering canal		102	
Do. leaving silt trap at Ambari ...		1	
Net consumption ...		101	
Lower Ganges :— Mean volume passing into Canal at Narora ...		990	
Narora escapes	376		
Kasganj rajbaha escapes	20		
Tatarpur escapes	300	696	
Balance expended ...		294	

Canal re-opened on 8th April. Water entered Kashganj Division on 10th.

NOTE.—In the Statement for March 1879, against Bijnor Canals and Grand Total in column headed "total area of irrigation during current fasl," *for* the figures 873 and 1,013,279 *read* 1,196 and 1,013,527 respectively. Also against zila Bijnor in zilawar statement, read in the respective columns 677, 298, 17,280, 2, 1,196 ; and under "total" *read* in the same columns 574,196, 195,886, 31,451, 176,824, 1,013,527 ; and against Increase *read* 213,166, 91,718, 3,910, 41,768, 45,420, 396,980.

ALLAHABAD,

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 19, 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	1977	...	11,426	...	13,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	1,109	...	240	...	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain) ...	286	...	64	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	219	...	140	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	984	...	326	...	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	320	...	2,656	...	2,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn) ...	...	...	560	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,895	...	15,662	...	20,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	10,266	...	10,266	...	...	...	60	...	60	...
Oilseeds	200	...	28,552	...	28,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts	297	...	19,338	...	19,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	8,954	...	790	...	9,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials ...	15,794	...	15,329	...	31,123	...	3,900	...	...	...	3,900	...
Miscellaneous goods ...	2,355	...	5,382	...	7,737	...	16	...	3,882	...	3,898	...
Firewood	...	...	25,050	...	25,050	...	...	...	17,076	...	17,076	...
Bamboos	792	15,840	20,703	414,060	21,495	429,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	1,402	731	12,406	16,481	13,808	17,212	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber ...	400	800	145	290	545	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	36,089	17,371	153,623	430,831	188,712	448,202	3,916	...	21,018	...	24,934	...
Total during corresponding period of last year ...	22,389	3,887	150,710	297,076	173,099	300,963	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	12,700	13,484	2,913	133,755	15,613	147,239	3,916	...	21,018	...	24,934	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

There is a slight falling off in the grain traffic as compared with the returns for April 1878. None of present season's crop of wheat has yet come into the market.
Cotton and *oilseeds* show a *heavy increase* over last year's return, while the salt carried is less by 27,122 maunds.
The total tonnage moved during the month is 578 tons in excess of that carried for the same period last year.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos ...	6,411	6,989	...	890
Ton mileage ...	1,121,925	890,296	...	66,034
Value of goods, Rs.	5,13,873	557/85	...	13,963
Number of passengers	49	9,761	*Nil.*	

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd May 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 734 AND 735 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5TH JULY 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Division.	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, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &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.
Madras.	North Arcot ...	6 13	6 13	5 14	...	...	...	9 5	11 3	6 8	11	3	7 8	16 6	...	...	...	...	9 2	17 14	19 11	9 11	16 11	19 11	11 13	186 10	186 10	186 10	10 10	12 5	11 5	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE 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* **JUNE** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the nine months, October 1878 to June 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		35,349	8,22,419	297	7,521	22,079	4,12,507	134	3,750	...	...	...	...	24,664	7,05,599	...	...	...	...	82,523	19,51,796
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, June 1879		35,349	8,22,419	297	7,521	22,079	4,12,507	134	3,750	...	...	...	...	24,664	7,05,599	...	...	...	...	82,523	19,51,796
Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.		368,516	83,60,497	35,952	8,57,020	34,148	6,87,617	7,216	1,58,059	...	...	...	...	168,612	47,70,400	...	8	310	6,364	614,754	1,48,39,965
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	4,676	1,23,579	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	29	528	31,021	8,74,156	...	...	82	2,069	35,813	10,00,478
	1876-77 ...	148,700	34,10,145	9,095	1,[illegible]02	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	111,608	31,69,250	...	...	16	146	273,303	68,73,031
	1875-76 ...	51,234	10,51,990	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	212,978	60,81,485	854	20,874	12	176	265,209	71,57,754
Bombay and Sind. Bombay		167,061	48,75,857	22,620	6,58,64[illegible]	126,034	38,77,274	43,509	12,93,970	...	...	...	...	6,421	1,91,368	...	...	...	...	365,645	1,08,97,109
Kurrachee		276	6,510	...	...	350	8,500	850	24,300	...	...	...	...	366	11,000	...	...	...	...	1,842	50,310
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, June 1879		167,337	48,82,367	22,620	6,58,640	126,384	38,85,774	44,359	13,18,270	...	...	...	...	6,787	2,02,368	...	...	...	...	367,487	1,09,47,419
Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.		880,401	2,44,12,821	278,711	79,66,014	397,188	1,16,14,706	236,449	81,10,975	1,641	50,000	...	...	29,112	8,16,057	...	...	136,867	37,90,190	2,010,369	5,67,60,763
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	971,172	2,67,27,609	334,888	94,88,568	397,239	1,12,77,276	395,255	1,12,41,167	49,412	12,88,125	...	...	48,489	14,44,387	...	...	205,808	59,19,175	2,402,263	6,73,86,607
	1876-77 ...	1,365,241	3,72,94,776	390,611	1,05,82,522	630,950	1,80,75,287	280,383	75,39,710	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	87,605	24,41,101	...	...	188,204	50,21,921	2,976,258	8,18,27,092
	1875-76 ...	1,853,138	4,67,27,859	326,945	85,49,084	455,953	1,17,15,601	222,086	58,36,631	80,052	20,84,630	...	...	166,850	45,21,918	...	...	116,057	32,16,649	3,221,081	8,26,52,372

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE 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* **JUNE** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the nine months, October 1878 to June 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	35,349	8,22,419	297	7,521	22,079	4,12,507	134	3,750	...	...	...	...	21,664	7,05,599	...	...	...	...	82,523	19,51,796
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, June 1879 ...	35,349	8,22,419	297	7,521	22,079	4,12,507	134	3,750	...	...	...	...	21,664	7,05,599	...	...	...	...	82,523	19,51,796
	Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.	305,516	83,60,497	35,952	8,57,320	34,148	6,87,617	7,216	1,58,059	...	...	...	...	168,612	47,70,499	...	8	310	6,364	614,754	1,48,39,965
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	1,676	1,23,579	...	...	5	140	...	...	...	...	29	528	31,221	8,71,156	...	...	82	2,069	35,813	10,00,478
	1876-77 ...	118,760	31,10,145	5,695	1,[illegible]92	3,482	84,780	402	8,988	...	...	...	...	131,008	31,09,250	...	...	16	146	273,363	68,73,031
	1875-76 ...	51,234	10,31,890	61	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	212,078	60,81,185	874	26,874	12	176	265,260	71,57,754
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	167,961	48,75,857	22,620	6,56,614	126,071	34,77,274	43,549	12,93,970	...	...	...	...	6,421	1,91,308	...	...	...	...	365,645	1,05,97,109
	Kurrachee	276	6,510	...	...	356	8,500	850	24,300	...	...	...	...	566	11,000	...	...	...	...	1,842	50,310
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, June 1879 ...	168,237	48,82,367	22,620	6,56,614	126,427	34,85,774	44,399	13,18,270	...	...	...	...	6,987	2,02,308	...	...	...	...	367,487	1,06,47,419
	Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.	880,491	2,44,12,821	275,711	79,66,014	407,118	1,18,13,746	280,444	81,10,975	1,641	50,000	...	...	20,312	5,10,007	...	...	136,807	37,90,130	2,003,069	5,67,83,693
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	971,172	2,07,27,049	274,888	94,88,568	307,240	1,12,77,476	305,255	1,12,41,167	49,412	12,88,125	...	...	14,180	14,11,287	...	...	205,208	59,19,175	2,102,263	6,73,80,907
	1876-77 ...	1,305,241	3,72,34,776	36,611	1,05,42,522	630,950	1,80,75,257	280,583	75,39,710	33,261	8,71,775	...	...	87,005	21,01,101	...	...	183,204	50,21,021	2,976,258	8,18,27,092
	1875-76 ...	1,833,138	4,77,27,859	36,945	85,39,084	456,953	1,17,15,601	222,186	58,26,631	80,052	20,84,630	...	...	166,550	45,21,918	...	...	116,057	32,16,649	3,221,081	8,26,52,372
Madras.	Madras	15,725	3,75,552	1,864	49,336	4,420	1,15,861	134	3,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,143	5,16,349
	Cocanada	6,579	1,58,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,579	1,58,670
	Tuticorin	38,995	6,88,869	5,518	1,48,950	2,341	46,490	7,328	1,90,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,995	10,02,313
	Other Ports	1,629	36,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,629	36,490
	Total, June 1879 ...	46,896	12,59,586	7,383	1,97,286	6,764	1,72,351	7,462	2,04,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,146	18,33,812
	Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.	172,696	43,92,736	19,435	5,00,468	18,319	4,62,286	17,527	4,36,443	...	...	1	21	659	17,412	...	...	...	...	229,077	58,09,366
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	70,830	16,53,031	804	19,020	17,908	3,94,640	6,896	2,18,178	...	...	3,753	93,034	10,226	2,36,699	...	...	...	...	111,617	28,14,592
	1876-77 ...	65,774	14,78,316	1,206	27,800	14,440	3,96,426	5,839	1,35,239	...	...	8,558	2,08,869	10,348	2,37,985	...	...	...	...	106,165	23,84,635
	1875-76 ...	272,894	60,85,462	16,024	3,71,665	43,433	9,17,[illegible]	18,137	3,69,330	...	...	1,998	45,193	36,707	8,32,739	...	...	...	...	389,193	86,21,672
Burma.	Rangoon	4,670	94,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	2,738	10,714	2,36,173	...	...	15,521	3,33,702
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, June 1879 ...	4,670	94,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	2,738	10,714	2,36,173	...	...	15,521	3,33,702
	Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.	29,776	5,91,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,752	92,032	32,072	6,58,996	635	10,939	67,235	13,53,467
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	36,629	7,14,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,936	74,121	41,212	8,35,752	...	...	82,658	16,24,329
	1876-77 ...	72,256	13,36,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,241	3,52,090	3,036	53,013	94,661	17,42,072
	1875-76 ...	3,729	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,440	12,45,780	...	...	64,179	13,10,501
Grand Total.	Total, June 1879 ...	220,194	70,59,145	30,299	8,03,447	155,227	44,70,633	51,895	15,28,627	...	...	...	...	31,588	9,10,705	10,714	2,36,173	...	...	533,977	1,50,66,729
	Total 9 months, October 1878 to June 1879.	1,488,679	3,77,57,552	334,098	93,23,502	449,585	1,27,64,299	321,492	87,05,477	1,641	50,000	1	21	203,135	56,95,901	32,072	6,69,000	137,512	38,07,193	2,921,435	7,87,93,581
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1877-78 ...	1,149,607	2,33,18,075	295,692	95,07,569	414,253	1,16,72,[illegible]	314,281	1,14,59,345	49,412	12,88,125	3,782	93,562	94,573	26,39,353	41,212	8,35,752	205,890	59,21,514	2,632,351	7,26,26,006
	1876-77 ...	1,441,270	3,88,20,261	42,512	1,06,69,824	648,872	1,84,96,[illegible]	286,422	76,83,947	33,261	8,71,775	8,558	2,08,869	209,561	58,46,336	19,241	3,52,090	191,256	50,75,080	3,450,387	9,28,36,690
	1875-76 ...	1,960,392	5,53,39,451	243,033	89,22,306	499,386	1,38,32,[illegible]	240,369	62,07,633	80,052	20,84,630	1,998	45,193	416,535	1,14,36,142	61,294	12,66,054	116,069	32,16,825	3,939,662	9,97,42,259

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, THE 10TH JULY 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects continue fair, but rain is still much required in parts of Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. Slight rain has fallen throughout Mysore except Kolar, where it is much wanted; prospects are improving. In the Bombay Presidency the rainfall of the week was scanty, but prospects are as yet fair, though not so good as they were a short time ago; cholera continues in the districts from which it was reported last week, and is still severe in Sind. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain, ample in eight districts, but slight in the others; more rain is needed; sowings have been completed in some districts and are well advanced in others; prospects continue favourable and prices are steady. Rain is much needed in Berar; in some taluks crops are being damaged by small insects resembling locusts. In Central India good rain has fallen in Nowgong, Bhopal and Sutna; in other places there has been little rain; more is required. There has been slight rain here and there in Rajputana, where prospects are favourable. Throughout Bengal rain has fallen; in the Northern and Eastern Districts and in Behar there has been too much and a break would be welcome, but more is required in parts of the Burdwan Division and in the Singhbhoom District; the early rice is not expected to be good, but the late rice promises well. Cholera still prevails in many districts, but has decreased in Balasore. In Assam there has been good rain; prospects of both early and late rice are satisfactory. Heavy rain has fallen throughout Burma; cattle disease continues in the Pegu Division and is severe in the Bassein and Henzada Districts; it has abated in Tenasserim. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rain has been abundant and general; fine weather would now do good, as there are complaints of the wet interrupting ploughings, and, in the Allahabad District, rotting the seed. In the Punjab the Hissar Division and the Lahore District would benefit by more rain; agricultural prospects are generally encouraging. Cholera still prevails in some places.

The reports from Western and parts of Southern India are not so favourable as they were last week; the insufficiency of rain, which, at the date of the previous returns, was confined, in the Bombay Presidency, to a few localities is now widely felt. In Northern and Eastern India prospects are satisfactory, though in some parts there has been too much wet.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 12th)	Average rainfall 3 stations ·10; others *nil*.	Rice 11·99, *cholum* 14·03, *raggi* 18·16, *cumboo* 13·08; 87 inches water over anicut; early dry crops doing fairly; *sazza giddajonna* damaged by rats in parts of Bapatla and Palnad taluks; *sazza* and maize sown late in Bezwada taluks affected by small locusts; sowing continues; more rain wanted.
Kurnool („ „)	Average rainfall 5 stations ·63.	Rice 11·34, *raggi* 20·45, *cholum* 15·26, *cumboo* 16·99; crops failing in Cumbum, Nandikotkar and Pattikonda for want of rain; cultivation progressing in Markapur and Servail portions of Koilkuntla and Nandial; elsewhere checked; fodder and water sufficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Average rainfall 11 stations ·72; no report from one station; Tanjore *nil*.	Rice 9·88, *cholum* 14·57, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery 24 to 87 inches water; crops wet and dry in good condition, excellent in parts of Puttukottai taluk; harvest of gingelly and chillies, outturn $\frac{5}{8}$ths to $\frac{1}{4}$th.
Madura („ „)	Average rainfall 6 stations ·41.	Rice 9·39, *cholum* 15·52, *raggi* 15·28, *cumboo* 15·28.
Malabar („ „)	Average rainfall 14 stations 5·65.	Rice 9·89, *raggi* 17·50; prices slightly fallen in Kurambranad, Wynaad and Ponani, risen in Cherakal, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop; cultivation and pasture good.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair; rain still much wanted in parts of Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly.
Bombay (July 16th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Total rainfall from 1st January at Manora 2·23, Tatta 1·61, Jerruck 2·40, Keti Bandar 1·12, Sehwan ·36, Kurrachee ·97, Kotri 2·34, Tháno Bula Khán 2·54, Mirpur Batoro 1·42, Dádu 1·5, Johi ·35, Mánjhand 2·13, Sákro 1·75, Ghorabári 1·28, Belo 2·73, Sháhbandar ·70, Mugalbhin ·90; river at Kotri on 13th 16 feet 10 inches — last year on same date 17·25; small-pox at Bubak; locusts in Sehwan; cotton attacked in 2 dehs in Ghorabari in danger from overflow of Ochito; cholera cases 1,474, deaths 856.
Shikárpur ...	.....	River 13 feet 8 inches against 15 feet 1 inch on same date last year; cholera in 6, small-pox and cattle disease in 11 talukas; locusts visited 3 talukas and slightly injured cotton plants in Robri taluka.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River steady; locusts in 4 talukas; total cholera cases 2,046, deaths 1,363; weather pleasant.
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	Weather cooler, nights pleasant; water-supply in irrigation canals satisfactory; locusts appeared on 13th, no damage; prices of food-grains steady; public health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Sowing operations progressing; slight cholera about.
Pánch Mahál ...	...	Break continues; sowing nearly completed.
Kaira ...	...	Some damage done in 4 talukas by caterpillars; 8 cases of cholera in Nariád, 2 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Sowing almost completed; public health good.
Surat ...	·31	Total rainfall 13·98; more rain wanted; sowing nearly finished; in Bulsar 7 cases of cholera, 2 deaths; in Jálalpur 16 cases, 12 deaths.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	...	Rain badly wanted; 2 deaths from cholera in Dhulia and 6 in Erandol; fever prevailing in places.
Násik ...	*Nil*	More rain wanted in northern talukas; *bajri* sowing progressing.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	·64	Total rainfall 40·76; more rain wanted for transplantation of crops; cholera continues in 2 talukas.
Colába (July 14th)	·17	Total rainfall 28·13; public health good; cattle-disease increasing in Mahád taluka; transplantation of rice continues in Roha and Mahád talukas, but suspended in Alibág, Pen and Mángaon talukas for want of rain.
Ratnágiri („ 8th)	5·44	Total rainfall 39·47; rain insufficient for transplantation of rice; rice plants in good condition.
Deccan—		
Poona ...	Maximum ·39 at Máwal, minimum ·01 at Sirur.	More rain wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	Slight rain at Nagar and Shrigonda.	More rain wanted for young crops; sowing progressing in all talukas; cholera in Sangamner and Kopargaon, 9 deaths.
Sholapur ...	...	Rain urgently wanted; sowing generally stopped; young crops withering; rats damaging young crops in 6 talukas; fever prevails in Sholapur and Málsirás; condition of poor bad.
Satara ...	·34; maximum ·94 in Páttan, minimum ·05 in Khánápur.	Total rainfall 14·45; crops generally improved by fair weather; slight injury by rats in Tásgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	·48 at Muddebihál; ·32 at Badami; ·30 at Hungund; 38 at Bagewari.	More rain urgently wanted; sowing retarded for its want; season for *kharif* sowing almost over; rats damaging young crops and seed; land being prepared for *rabi* sowing; fever continues.
Belgaum ...	Slight rain, except in Bidi.	General prospects good; rain wanted in Athni; rats infesting Chikori.
Dharwar ...	Average ·20	*Jowari* sowing progressing slowly through fear of rats, damage from which continues; fever and ulcers prevalent.
Kanara ...	1·37 at Karwar; maximum 6·61 at Honawar; minimum 1·19 at Yellapur.	Total rainfall 61·19; transplanting continues on coast; sugarcane thriving; cattle-disease in Honore.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	...	Crops promising; fever and diarrhœa; cholera in some places.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and prospects and health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects as yet fair, but rain is much wanted throughout the presidency; cholera continues in Sind and slightly in Guzerat, Tanna, Nasik, Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts.
Bengal (16th July)—		
Chittagong ...	12·17	
Noakholly ...	7·4	Cases of small-pox and cholera.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	4·69	Fever still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	3·17	Public health good.
Backergunge ...	2·72	Public health good.
Furreedpore ...	3·94	Public health good.
Dacca ...	7·23	
Mymensingh ...	8·82	
Tipperah ...	13·20	
24-Pergunnahs ...	3·16	Fever in Busseerhat; public health generally good.
Jessore ...	6·45	Health good.
Nuddea ...	3·15	
Moorshedabad ...	...	Return not received.
Pubna ...	2·94	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	10·01	
Bogra ...	8·11	
Dinagepore ...	...	Return not received.
Rungpore ...	12·56	
Cooch Behar ...	4·11	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	14·95	Cholera and small-pox afresh in Patgram.
Darjeeling ...	23·60	
Midnapore ...	2·54	Cholera still prevalent in Ghatal and Tumlook.
Howrah ...	·63	Heavy rain after report.
Hooghly ...	2·71	
Burdwan ...	2·0	General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bankoora ...	·68	
Beerbhoom ...	1·07	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6·08	
Bhágalpur ...	4·24	
Monghyr ...	7·20	Cholera still continues severe at Jamalpore.
Purneah ...	7·32	
Maldah ...	8·46	
Durbhunga ...	8·19	
Mozufferpore ...	6·53	Cholera still severe in Sectamarhee sub-division and some thanas of Mozufferpore sub-division.
Sarun ...	2·48	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	10·81	Cholera still prevalent.
Patna ...	3·82	
Gya ...	3·03	Several cholera cases.
Shahabad ...	4·22	
Hazáribágh ...	5·08	Cholera still prevalent.
Lohardugga ...	5·26	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	2·31	Cholera abating.
Singhbhoom ...	3·02	Cholera again increasing.
Balasore ...	3·15	Cholera decreased, 432 deaths during week ending 10th instant.
Cuttack ...	1·05	
Pooree ...	1·56	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts during week, more still wanted in parts of Burdwan Division and in Singhbhoom; excessive rain in Northern and Eastern Bengal and in Behar, a break required; early rice not expected to be good, having at first generally suffered from drought and latterly in places damaged by excessive rain; present prospects of late rice generally very good; cholera still prevalent in many places, has decreased in Balasore.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 15th)	3·2 in Benares, 4·4 in Chandauli, 5·7 in Gangapur.	Sowings in progress; prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	4·2 (average of week)	Since 1st June 1·36; general complaints of excessive rain rotting seed and preventing sowings; health good.
Jhansie („ 17th)	1·4	Field works in progress; prices beginning to fall.
Agra („ 15th)	·7 (average of week)	Ploughing and sowing progressing; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 16th)	7·0 (average of week)	A break much wanted; health of people good.
Meerut („ „)	3·1 in Meerut; rain general.	Weather now clearing; health improved; cheapest wheat, gram, bajra 17, barley 22, jowar 23 seers.
Kumaun („ 14th)	...	Heavy rain during week, sunshine wanted; cholera still about, but abating.
Lucknow („ 16th)	10·4	Two days' break; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 14th)	2·9 (at Sadr), 5·4 (at Patti), 6·8 (at Kunda).	A break is greatly wanted or the *kharif* sowings will be retarded.
Sitapur („ 16th)	6·1	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	11·3 (average of week)	Sowings and ploughings interrupted by constant rain.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain, a break much wanted; health good.
Punjab (July 15th)—		
Delhi ...	2·3	Prospects favourable; health improved; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Rain wanted; agricultural prospects just now not favourable except in certain parts of Rohtak; cholera has ceased; general health good.
Umballa ...	2·5	*Kharif* sowing in progress; cholera less prevalent.
Jullundur ...	1·0	Crops thriving; prices have risen slightly; health good.
Amritsar ...	·3	Prospects favourable; prices steady; cholera still about.
Ferozepore ...	·6	Prospects favourable; cholera prevails throughout district.
Lahore ...	·1	Crops average but more rain wanted; health generally good, but cholera on increase.
Siálkot ...	2·2	Prospects favourable.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good; cholera continues.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* sowings in progress; prices steady; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·9	Prospects and health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (July 16th)	0·1	Break enabled cultivators to complete sowings; rain now wanted; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	·07	Rain wanted; small-pox continues; one case cholera.
Betúl ...	1·45	Sowings completed; prospects favourable as yet; cholera disappeared; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	·17	Sowings progressing; cholera disappeared; prices stationary.
Chánda ...	·10	Sowings stopped in places for want of rain; bani cotton and pulses being sown; cholera increasing and small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Chhindwara ...	2·28	Prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	·63	Weeding in progress; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Bhandara (July 15th)	·47	Rice sowings completed, that of *jowar* in progress; prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·05	Sowings continue; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Bálaghát ...	1·96	Rice transplantation commenced, but more rain required; small-pox and fever continue; prices steady.
Mandla ...	1·32	Cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; rain wanted; sowings continue; small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Damoh ...	3·73	More rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	·09	Sowings progressing; small-pox continues; prices fallen.
Sambalpur (July 11th)	8·40	Prospects good; cholera and small-pox continue; cattle disease in places.
Bilaspur („ 12th)	1·88	Sowings vigorously pushed on; prospects good; cholera and small-pox decreasing.
Raipur ...	2·83	Sowings progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy; hot; good rain fallen in 8 districts, slight in others where more is required; sowings completed in some and well forward in others; prospects favourable as yet; prices steady.
British Burma— (July 16th)		
Arakan Division ...	20·0 in Akyab ...	Total rainfall 106·0; a few cases of cholera reported in Rathaidoung township, Cheduba and Myinbin, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in 2 townships; ploughing progressing; prospects favourable.
Kyoukphyoo ...	20·0	Total rainfall 84·0.
Sandoway ...	...	No report.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	6·54 for week ending 5th July; 6·07 for week ending 12th July.	Total rainfall 37·04 for week ending 5th July; total for week ending 12th July 43·11; 5 fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; rainfall of district in excess of last year; rain heavy and continuous; no overplus in southern portion of district, where agricultural operations are progressing favourably; excessive rainfall in Pegu up to 48·0 inches, causing disastrous floods in part of that Division; serious loss may result if this continues; public health fair; slight small-pox in Hpoungling; cattle-disease slight.
Thonkwa (June 28th)	6·80	Total rainfall 29·49; small-pox in Yandoon, no deaths reported; cattle-disease in Pantanaw, 58 deaths, Shoayloung 110, Donabyoo 39, Yandoon 7, Thonkwa 7, Phyapoon 15.
„ („ 5th)	9·41	Total rainfall 29·90; small-pox still prevalent in Yandoon, otherwise health good; cattle-disease in Pantanaw, 88 deaths; in Donabyoo 122, Yandoon 17, Phyapoon 18.
Bassein ...	6·77	Total rainfall 35·76; public health indifferent; fevers prevalent; 1,028 deaths from cattle disease in Theegwin township from 14th June to 3rd July; 110 in Thaboung from 30th June to 7th July; 63 in Bassein from 5th to 12th July.
Henzada ...	7·20	Total rainfall 32·65; public health good; one death from small-pox in Dhambee; 487 deaths from cattle-disease in 14 circles, increased in Laydeckanhla, Natmaw and Dhambee, ceased east of Irrawady, none north of Okpho; transplanting of paddy plants progressing.
Tharrawaddy ...	7·86	Total rainfall 37·91; public health good; cattle-disease in three circles; ploughing continues.
Prome ...	1·46	Total rainfall 12·84; small-pox in Prome and Mahathaman; one case of cholera in Prome.
Thayetmyo ...	1·79	Total rainfall 13·74; general health normal; cholera in cantonments, 16 deaths in Thayetmyo town.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	9·08	Total rainfall 75·17; cattle-disease decreasing, 8 deaths in Hlinebwai, 6 in Thatone; ploughing continues; crop prospects good; public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	11·47	Total rainfall 52·51; public health in town fair; fever prevalent in district; ploughing progressing; sowing commenced in certain parts.
Toungoo ...	4·69	Total rainfall 25·87; public health good; agricultural prospects good; no cattle-disease.
Tavoy ...	...	No report.
Mergui ...	...	
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; cattle-disease continues in Pegu, but has abated in Tenasserim; transplanting paddy commenced; agricultural prospects favourable.
Assam—		
Gauháti (July 16th)	3·21	Weather seasonable; reaping of *aus* nearly finished; transplanting *sali dhan* progressing.
Sylhet („ „)	11·79	River rising but cannot do much harm; *sali* ploughing progressing favourably; *aus* being cut; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (July 16th)—	·10 at Bangalore; slight rain in other districts except Kolar.	Want of rain at Kolar much felt; prospects of season improving; public health generally good; fever still continues in some parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 16th)	...	Weather close and cloudy; rain much needed; in some taluks, the young crops are being damaged by a small insect like a locust.
Central India (July 16th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil.*	Health good throughout Malwa; rain is needed.
Rutlam ...		
Ágar ...		
Mánpur ...		
Morar ...	·61	
Bhopal ...	1·02	
Nowgong ...	3·11	
Sirdarpore ...	·07	
Sutna ...	1·58	
Neemuch ...	*Nil.*	
Goona ...		
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 16th)	·08	High winds; cloudy.
Serohi („ 13th)	...	Tanks fairly full; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cool high winds.
Marwar („ 12th)	...	Tanks half full; health good; sowing in progress; prospects good.
Bickaneer („ 8th)	Slight rainfall in villages.	Sowing progressing where sufficient rain fell; health fair; tanks and wells good; slight rise in prices.
Meywar („ 11th)	...	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good; seasonable.
Harowtee („ 12th)	...	Health good; strong drying westerly breeze; more rain wanted; ploughing and sowing progressing.
Ajmere („ 16th)	...	High south-west winds; hazy, sometimes cloudy; prices show slight upward tendency; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Strong westerly winds; health good.
Bhurtpur („ 15th)	...	Health good; sowing almost finished; cloudy.
Ulwar ...	Slight rain here and there.	
Nepal (July 8th)—	6·195	Total rainfall 24·035; total average for 7 years 56·0; rice is being rapidly transplanted; the Indian-corn needs sun to ripen.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT AND STATEMENT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

No. 327, dated Calcutta, the 4th July 1879.

From—The Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the following report and statements on the operations of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1877-78:—

No. I.—Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1877-78 and previous years.

„ II.—Statement of Notes issued, received, and cancelled during 1877-78.

„ III.—Statement of receipts and expenses of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1877-78.

CIRCULATION.

2. The maximum, minimum, and the average value of Notes in circulation throughout India on the last day of any month during the last two years, have been as follows, showing an increase under each:—

Year.	Maximum.	Month.	Minimum.	Month.	Average.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1876-77 ...	12,49,62,475	January 1877 ...	10,70,38,540	May 1876 ...	11,64,10,[illegible]
1877-78 ...	15,63,56,690	January 1878 ...	11,13,05,280	April 1877 ...	13,[illegible]

The average value of the reserve held against this circulation will be found at para. 20 of this Report.

3. The average circulation, dating from the commencement of currency operations, has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
In 1862-63 . .	4,41,94,285	In 1870-71 . .	9,81,32,240
„ 1863-64 . .	5,23,25,000	„ 1871-72 . .	11,41,57,442
„ 1864-65 . .	6,38,20,116	„ 1872-73 . .	12,36,40,367
„ 1865-66 . .	7,72,57,983	„ 1873-74 . .	11,14,51,907
„ 1866-67 . .	8,98,93,179	„ 1874-75 . .	10,67,04,071
„ 1867-68 . .	9,28,50,848	„ 1875-76 . .	11,35,26,621
„ 1868-69 . .	10,14,55,327	„ 1876-77 . .	11,64,10,[illegible]
„ 1869-70 . .	10,66,90,777	„ 1877-78 . .	13,[illegible]

The circulation of the Bombay Circle of Issue fluctuated more than usual during the year. The Bombay Commissioner refers to the general slackness of the export season, while the imports of bullion were large and had to be adjusted unprecedentedly by frequent and large removals of coin to other centres. There is a marked increase in the circulation of the Madras Circle owing to the famine, which led to an enormous increase in the demand for Notes to be remitted for the purchase of grain. On this account they were largely supplied to treasuries in the famine districts and formed a considerable portion of the outgoings on relief expenditure. As a striking illustration of this, it may be mentioned that during the year under review, upwards of 64 lakhs worth of Notes were remitted to Bangalore in part of a sum of 95½ lakhs raised on account of the famine by the Mysore State.

In Calcutta, also, the grain trade and bullion importations were the causes of the increase.

In Madras the principal cause which temporarily inflates the circulation of Calicut and Cocanada, *viz.*, the fact that a large proportion of Sub-Circle Notes in circulation is held by the Bank of Madras in Madras as part of its cash balance (the object being, while having funds available at Madras should they be required, to enable it to transfer them back to Calicut and Cocanada without cost), results also in the great variation in the silver reserve at those offices. The very high silver reserve at the Head Office was, of course, owing to the famine, and appears to afford a decided indication of the impoverishment of the people thereby caused ; but a truer indication of what happened is obtained by making allowances also for the balance held in silver by the Bank and for silver remittances made to and from Madras. It may be mentioned here that besides a remittance of 20 lakhs made from the Currency Office to Calcutta in silver in the year under review, remittances in silver aggregating Rs. 59,00,000 were made to Calcutta and Rangoon by the Treasury in the same period. The remittances to Rangoon while relieving Madras of its surplus *pro tanto* saved the drain of silver from Calcutta. In connection with this subject, it may be mentioned that premium to the value of Rs. 4,181-4-0 was realised on currency drafts sold on Calcutta, against the money placed there by the remittance of 20 lakhs above referred to and otherwise.

4. A statement of the lowest amount in circulation in lakhs of rupees for the past ten years is subjoined ; the statement is arranged for the calendar year, and the month in course of which the weekly circulation was at the lowest is indicated by the figures in antique type.

The minimum for the year 1878 is the highest yet experienced, and so also is the average for the financial year 1877-78.

Circle.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Calcutta ...	9 355·2	8 320·2	2 335·2	1 415·2	3 431·2	10 438·0	5 465·2	5 437·3	4 478·2	12 580·9
Madras ...	3 56·1	2 57·9	3 71·8	3 82·5	12 96·2	6 71·0	12 89·7	1 95·0	2 116·0	11 106·2
Bombay ...	1 404·9	7 316·1	12 363·8	1 368·2	12 261·9	3 217·6	8 273·9	5 262·8	9 256·7	7 303·3
Allahabad	6 17·6	6 24·9	9 31·0	6 29·0	4 58·6	4 31·0	4 49·0	4 66·4	10 44·1	11 38·8
Lahore	12 21·0	2 10·0	1 22·4	12 38·8	5 32·9	3 39·8	7 57·8	2 55·3	12 46·1	2 39·8
Calicut ...	11 5·8	4 5·6	1 7·9	1 11·9	1 17·0	8 17·8	1 21·7	12 16·6	2 15·9	5 12·8
Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...	2 4·1	3 6·7	1 10·5	12 7·6	1 7·7	1 12·7
Nagpur ...	3 17·3	7 23·2	4 19·0	2 15·3	4 19·3	4 7·4	4 8·7	4 9·1	12 6·2	1 6·4
Kurrachee	5 19·1	10 18·5	7 16·4	7 14·8	1 17·6	3 13·1	9 15·7	4 16·1	4 14·4	8 20·5
Akola ...	1 ·9	2 8·1	1 13·3	2 7·1	3 4·5	2 3·8	3 5·7	12 5·5	12 4·1	1 4·1
Aggregate	4 980·3	6 856·9	2 1007·3	1 1071·8	4 1085·6	3 920·1	5 1068·9	5 1053·2	4 1113·0	12 1258·7

BULLION TRANSACTIONS.

CALCUTTA.

5. Under the terms of Government of India Notification in the Financial Department, No. 2725, dated 25th November 1876, the following amounts of silver bullion were received from the public at Calcutta. Certificates for the value were issued by the Mint Master and were paid at the counter of the Currency Office, Calcutta, as under :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
April	1877	9,23,874	10	8
May	,,	5,67,783	12	11
June	,,	34,24,744	5	10
July	,,	24,32,445	10	11
August	,,	34,75,863	0	0
September	,,	98,87,342	6	2
October	,,	35,00,498	12	1
November	,,	1,11,81,981	1	7
December	,,	83,57,852	13	7
January	1878	59,78,488	8	6
February	,,	9,10,577	13	4
March	,,	10,37,492	4	7
	TOTAL	5,16,78,945	4	2

6. Bullion to the value of Rs. 3,50,24,277-13-8 was transferred to the Mint for coinage, and its equivalent realized from the Bank of Bengal in payment of Drafts issued by the Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint in my favour.

7. The value of the bullion purchased at Calcutta in the preceding year was Rs. 79,42,140-0-5 in addition to the 90 lakhs transferred by the Mint for an equal value of Notes and Coin issued to the Reserve Treasury.

BOMBAY.

8. Silver bullion of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,58,00,313-6-4 was received and certificates to that amount were paid.

9. The larger purchases were made during the months of September to December 1877, inclusive, when, within one-third of the year, 49·296 per cent. of the whole value bought was tendered. The measure initiated by the Government Notification quoted above, of paying on demand at Currency Offices the value of bullion purchased, instead of at the Treasury 21 days after date, is stated by the Commissioner of Paper Currency at Bombay to have unquestionably "proved of immense benefit to the people during the famine by facilitating the conversion of their silver jewellery into coin without the loss attendant upon the deferred payment of a bullion certificate and without any appreciable danger to the stability of the coin reserve."

CALCUTTA SUB-CIRCLE NOTES CASHED AT THE HEAD OFFICE.

10. The subjoined statement shews the amount of Sub-Circle Notes cashed at the counter of the Calcutta Office for Coin or Notes in each month of the year ; the aggregate encashment of Allahabad Notes was 57½ lakhs less than in the preceding year, and of Lahore Notes was nearly 44 lakhs less—

Month.		Allahabad.	Lahore.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	1877	4,07,180	7,05,950	11,13,130
May	,,	3,14,125	7,77,830	10,91,955
June	,,	2,59,495	7,59,085	10,18,580
July	,,	3,11,950	7,10,860	10,22,810
August	,,	2,36,740	6,20,745	8,57,485
September	,,	3,07,225	5,34,015	8,41,240
October	,,	2,78,090	4,20,170	6,98,260
November	,,	6,22,860	4,97,120	11,19,980
December	,,	8,64,640	5,67,190	14,31,830
January	1878	6,26,890	4,94,905	11,21,795
February	,,	21,78,450	2,82,120	24,60,570
March	,,	10,35,160	5,86,635	16,21,795
	TOTAL 1877-78	74,42,805	69,56,625	1,43,99,430
	,, 1876-77	1,31,95,075	1,13,50,230	2,45,45,305
	DECREASE IN 1877-78	57,52,270	43,93,605	1,01,45,875

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC AT THE COUNTERS OF THE OFFICES OF ISSUE.

11. The following table shows the value of Home Circle Notes issued to, and received from, the public for cash or other Notes at the counters of the Offices of Issue during the last two years. The receipts and issues of Notes at Agencies are shown in the table attached to para. 41 of this report:—

Circle of issue.	Notes issued.		Notes received.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	47,57,16,325	58,30,55,025	46,95,74,690	56,78,18,035
Madras	6,99,36,945	9,73,53,295	6,96,19,655	9,55,13,885
Bombay	17,35,87,985	24,27,75,345	15,84,90,975	23,10,36,155
Allahabad	1,84,52,840	2,57,81,255	2,72,73,505	2,23,40,295
Lahore	2,52,87,780	1,69,19,270	2,91,49,430	1,98,89,875
Calicut	44,98,120	89,29,265	54,05,855	89,05,565
Cocanada	40,82,920	41,94,660	50,19,855	37,00,045
Nagpur	53,84,590	30,69,520	52,54,035	31,26,060
Kurrachee	44,29,935	51,37,440	42,18,710	47,33,435
Akola	20,45,945	36,30,305	19,92,490	37,59,385
Total ...	78,33,73,385	99,08,45,380	77,59,99,200	96,08,22,735
Increase in 1877-78 ...	.....	20,74,71,995	.....	18,48,23,535

12. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of Notes at both Offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues ...	6,92,278	26,13,992	10,97,796	4,51,023	7,53,496	1,84,584	4,25,761	32,774	62,51,704	99,52,50,980
Receipts ...	6,95,451	25,02,143	10,92,340	4,55,683	7,40,386	1,81,517	4,22,461	30,221	61,20,202	96,25,98,735
More issues ...	...	1,11,849	5,456	...	13,110	3,067	3,300	2,553	1,31,502	3,26,52,245
More receipts	3,173	...	...	4,660	...	...	...	...	...	...

13. During the year 6,120,202 Notes were received, and 4,399,755 cancelled, being 71·89 per cent. of the total number received against 64·21 of last year.

14. The average number of Notes that passed over the counters of the undermentioned offices on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations during the same period, has been—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Calcutta ...	11,659	12,360	13,048	11,306	12,262	13,581	8,303	8,452	9,362
Madras ...	1,876	2,108	2,217	1,619	1,930	2,256	1,339	1,652	1,932
Bombay ...	4,107	4,267	4,246	4,136	4,237	4 414	2,532	2,231	2,917
Allahabad ...	450	451	399	579	392	419	...	...	...

15. The following statement gives the net circulation of the several denominations in number and value on the 31st March 1878, and agrees with the circulation on that day as shown in statement No. 1:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta ...	2,20,032	8,39,273	3,24,672	57,287	97,018	12,580	17,823	1,575	15,70,290	6,84,18,480
Madras ...	35,089	61,057	35,475	28,374	46,680	6,085	3,113	69	2,15,942	1,14,27,715
Bombay ...	76,616	3,39,863	76,726	44,503	56,044	4,245	9,593	961	6,08,551	3,44,71,280
Allahabad ...	15,839	22,062	16,564	11,954	11,806	1,014	2,894	...	82,133	58,10,395
Lahore ...	18,015	26,636	17,139	10,721	9,909	1,419	1,061	79	84,979	47,86,665
Calicut ...	7,192	7,989	4,759	4,015	5,279	229	80	40	29,583	15,34,180
Cocanada ...	4,794	3,473	2,663	2,102	2,231	407	298	191	16,159	28,51,660
Nagpur ...	3,258	4,107	3,837	2,433	2,405	132	88	2	16,262	6,70,250
Kurrachee ...	5,951	14,923	6,862	3,083	4,490	472	1,064	...	36,845	22,19,375
Akola ...	5,148	4,789	3,931	1,945	2,190	124	27	...	18,154	5,57,500
Total for 1877-78 ...	3,91,934	13,24,172	4,92,628	1,66,417	2,38,082	26,707	36,041	2,917	26,78,898	13,57,47,500
Total for 1876-77 ...	3,95,635	12,34,556	4,93,824	1,75,512	2,32,548	25,809	36,789	1,026	25,95,399	11,61,78,115

Thus the average value of each Note in circulation for the past two years was in the—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Calcutta Circle	38	44
Madras „	57	67
Bombay „	54	56
Allahabad „	47	71
Lahore „	49	56
Calicut Circle	40	52
Cocanada „	127	176
Nagpur „	49	41
Kurrachee „	43	60
Akola „	37	31

The increase is caused by a larger number of Notes of all the higher denominations and a smaller number of 5 and 50-Rupee Notes being in circulation. It is remarkable how the Cocanada average differs from the rest, owing to the use of these notes as a medium of remittance to Madras.

FOREIGN CIRCLE NOTES.

16. The following table shows the encashment of Foreign Circle Notes, giving for the year an aggregate total of Rs. 8,35,25,065. No Foreign Notes were cashed at Allahabad:—

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Akola.	Total.
Calcutta ...	...	1,25,77,745	2,79,96,255	74,12,805 (c)	69,56,625 (c)	7,08,975 (c)	2,28,435 (c)	7,21,295	8,98,635	1,11,515	5,76,42,285
Madras ...	1,24,365	...	57,78,930	17,185	16,640	50,96,755 (c)	21,45,660 (c)	13,950	6,235	7,500	1,31,99,320
Bombay ...	2,18,255	27,63,560	...	56,610	1,30,005	3,02,105	13,575	(c)4,81,525	(c)5,97,535	(c)4,02,780	49,65,950
Allahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	7,69,785	82,245	9,07,025	1,56,135	...	3,830	200	16,150	5,32,755	3,110	24,71,235
Calicut ...	8,390	26,66,390	6,82,760	915	1,685	...	16,990	380	400	235	33,78,145
Cocanada ...	3,880	2,33,210	2,01,090	110	140	6,530	...	705	70	25	4,45,760
Nagpur ...	11,825	22,560	11,91,420	8,650	3,340	1,000	100	...	4,820	29,880	12,73,395
Kurrachee ...	2,640	6,745	98,645	1,555	11,315	180	20	915	...	855	1,22,870
Akola ...	170	775	24,105	200	5	55	...	735	10	...	26,105
Total ...	11,30,110	1,85,53,230	3,89,79,330	76,84,165	71,19,755	61,09,430	24,07,480	13,35,705	20,40,460	5,55,900	8,35,25,065

17. In the above table the amounts paid, in fulfilment of the obligation imposed by the Currency Act to pay, at the Presidency Town, Notes issued at Circle Offices in the interior of each presidency, are marked with the letter (*c*); the remaining amounts represent accommodation afforded to the public beyond the requirements of the law, which, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 6,04,08,380 against Rs. 4,89,47,370 of the preceding year.

Thus under the requirements of the law, the amount of Notes issued by each Sub-Circle and cashed at its Head Office were in—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,43,99,430
Madras	„	72,35,415
Bombay	„	14,81,840
Giving an aggregate total of	Rs.	2,31,16,685

The very large number of Bombay and Madras Notes encashed by the Calcutta Office was owing to their having been paid into the Bank of Bengal in discharge of Government Dues, especially for opium, and by Guaranteed Railway Companies on account of their traffic receipts. To provide funds to meet the Bombay Notes cashed at Calcutta, it was necessary to draw large specie remittances from Bombay, and the total cost of all remittances made during the year was Rs. 1,41,147.

Funds for cashing Foreign Circle Notes were disposable at Bombay only for about half of the year on account of the large amount locked up in bullion and the heavy remittances in coin from Bombay to other provinces. These suspensions occurred principally between April and June 1877 and September 1877 and February 1878. Madras Notes largely preponderated over the receipts from other Foreign Circles, the causes being chiefly payments for grain and salt.

In Madras the amount of Foreign Notes encashed in 1877-78 exceeded the value received last year by Rs. 50,68,165, which was about equal to the increase in Bombay Notes alone. The large number of Bombay Notes presented for encashment was doubtless connected with the large shipments of silver from England to Bombay, and possibly also in some measure with the grain trade.

With the exception of the Nagpur Office, Foreign Circle Notes were not cashed to any great extent during the year at the smaller Offices of Issue at Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, and Kurrachee. In spite of the exchange being restricted, the facilities given at the last mentioned Office led to a deficiency of coin which had to be met by a specie remittance.

18. The following shows the amount of Drafts drawn and telegraphic orders :—

		Rs.
Calcutta on Bombay		18,50,000
„ „ Allahabad		38,17,000
N. W. Provinces Bank transfers		12,00,000
Calcutta on Madras		5,00,000
„ „ Lahore		10,00,000
„ „ Nagpur		3,00,000
Madras „ Calcutta		19,15,000
„ „ Calicut		14,50,000
„ „ Cocanada		13,00,000
Bombay „ Calcutta		1,86,00,000
„ „ Akola		3,93,000
	TOTAL ...	3,23,25,000

The amount of premium realized was Rs. 1,49,984.*

RESERVE.

19. The amount invested in Government Securities held by the Department at the end of the year under report was Rs. 5,69,32,465-9-1, being a decrease of Rs. 30,48,437-8 since the preceding year, when they stood at 5,99,80,903-1-1. A statement showing the opening and closing balance of the year under each head is herewith attached.

Five per cent. Debentures of 1867 due on 1st June 1877 to the extent of Rs. 7,94,000 were paid off at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and to the extent of Rs. 1,46,000 and Rs. 53,000 at the Banks of Bombay and Madras respectively; the Currency Department also sold during this year the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes and Debentures :—

	Rs.
Government Promissory Notes of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1872	15,50,000
5 per cent. Debentures of 1867 (15 years)	5,00,000
	20,50,000

* Includes that on supply bills in other Presidencies.

The following Balance Sheet proves the increase of circulation on 31st March 1878 by the increase of Coin and Bullion, and decrease in Securities :—

	1st April 1877.	31st March 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Net circulation ... (*See para.* 15). *Reserve.*	11,61,78,115 0 0	13,57,47,500 0 0	1,95,69,385 0 0		
Coin	3,64,63,900 1 3	5,71,70,705 6 0	2,07,06,805 4 9		
Bullion	1,97,33,311 13 8	2,16,44,329 0 11	19,11,017 3 3		
Securities	5,99,80,903 1 1	5,69,32,465 9 1	.....	30,48,437 8 0	
TOTAL ...	11,61,78,115 0 0	13,57,47,500 0 0	2,26,17,822 8 0	30,48,437 8 0	
				Net Increase ...	1,95,69,385 0 0

The distribution of Coin and Bullion at the end of the year was, in even lakhs, as follows :—

CIRCLE.	Notes in circulation.	Coin and Bullion.	Percentage of circulation.
Calcutta	684	125*	...
Madras	144	79	...
Bombay	345	434†	...
Allahabad	58	72	...
Lahore	48	25	...
Calicut	15	7	...
Cocanada	28	27	...
Nagpur	7	4	...
Kurrachee	22	10	...
Akola	6	5	...
TOTAL ...	1,357	788	58·0
TOTAL IN 1876-77 ...	1,162	562	48·4

* Of which, 72 lakhs in Bullion. | † Of which, 144 lakhs in Bullion.

20. The average values of the different kinds of Reserve, against Notes in circulation throughout India on the last day of each month during the last two years, have been as follows. For the average value of Notes in circulation, see paragraph 2 of this report :—

YEAR.	Government Securities.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Gold, Coin, and Bullion.	Average circulation.
1876-77	5,77,89,059	5,12,54,114	73,73,365	.....	11,64,16,538
1877-78	5,76,90,543	5,30,14,138	2,17,97,791	.....	13,25,02,472

OUTSTANDING NOTES.

21. The following is a Comparative Statement, by years, of Notes outstanding on the 31st December 1876 and the 31st December 1877 :—

YEAR.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1876.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1877.
	Rs.	Rs.
1862	4,28,510	3,80,420
1863	1,68,760	1,81,500
1864	1,93,420	1,68,600
1865	2,04,880	1,78,350
1866	2,11,790	1,78,460
1867	3,28,290	2,71,150
1868	4,82,900	3,80,110
1869	5,09,640	3,62,190
1870	9,71,600	7,60,730
1871	10,60,790	7,83,610
1872	16,15,420	10,66,795
1873	33,11,880	18,44,250
1874	51,08,445	29,84,420
1875	1,54,84,745	59,10,355
1876	11,46,41,300	1,46,98,855
1877	.....	16,41,87,105
TOTAL ...	14,47,22,320	18,42,81,900

22. The following table shows the value of Notes of each denomination outstanding on the 31st December of each year from the formation of the Paper Currency Department to the last day of 1877:—

Years.	Denomination.								Total.
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1862	...	20,70,000	19,61,000	37,52,500	85,98,500	53,25,000	2,34,40,000	...	4,51,50,000
1863	...	27,85,900	27,99,600	41,26,000	94,91,500	62,63,000	2,81,18,000	...	5,38,00,000
1864	...	38,51,280	40,51,360	56,55,400	1,38,75,500	76,28,500	4,04,02,000	...	7,54,67,040
1865	...	46,62,720	51,13,940	76,38,700	1,61,76,800	97,53,000	4,50,80,000	...	8,87,61,160
1866	...	46,56,700	53,40,420	76,54,150	1,73,54,400	1,04,49,500	6,18,28,000	...	11,02,03,170
1867	...	59,00,600	61,74,800	75,70,100	1,74,95,700	1,10,74,000	6,01,80,000	...	11,76,05,200
1868	...	70,81,400	68,88,910	74,93,750	1,80,26,200	1,25,08,000	6,52,87,000	...	11,73,45,350
1869	...	78,63,900	72,55,860	81,09,950	1,86,34,900	1,52,80,000	8,23,80,000	...	13,95,04,670
1870	...	83,56,300	75,30,680	84,87,100	2,04,16,700	1,73,63,000	7,20,04,00	...	13,41,83,780
1871	...	1,01,24,470	95,06,610	95,11,400	2,30,87,100	2,36,86,000	8,77,88,000	...	16,37,03,610
1872	13,76,995	1,01,59,630	95,84,840	89,15,900	2,25,25,200	1,58,66,000	8,00,85,000	80,40,000	15,63,72,965
1873	28,71,980	1,17,81,420	1,10,73,140	1,07,86,200	2,71,38,200	1,45,50,500	5,82,26,000	2,50,80,000	16,15,18,740
1874	24,52,445	1,12,01,910	1,05,28,380	1,03,00,800	2,46,49,700	1,38,03,500	4,87,31,000	2,13,00,000	14,31,67,735
1875	25,07,650	1,20,11,800	1,07,13,240	1,06,16,350	2,62,57,900	1,45,33,000	4,63,22,000	1,50,80,000	13,70,41,940
1876	22,55,950	1,32,74,820	1,07,74,200	1,01,30,750	2,63,84,600	1,54,12,000	4,76,50,000	1,88,40,000	14,47,32,320
1877	22,30,830	1,48,66,370	1,11,69,800	1,03,70,700	2,81,94,700	1,90,48,500	5,25,01,000	5,59,00,000	19,42,81,900

23. It is necessary to explain that the amount of outstanding Notes includes, besides those in circulation, all Notes held by the Department for re-issue, and also such as, having been withdrawn from circulation by other offices than that of Issue, have not yet been cancelled in the registers of the Office of Issue.

24. The proportion of Notes of each denomination held in the Government Treasuries of each Currency Circle, and in the Presidency Bank of Calcutta, and in the Banks of Madras and Bombay and their branches on the 31st December 1877 is shown in the following table, in which the treasuries directly under the Government of India are grouped with those of the nearest Circle. The treasuries in Maisur are included in the Madras Circle.

	Denominations of Notes.								Total.
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	
Calcutta	42,830	1,77,280	1,60,680	1,72,400	5,92,700	4,50,500	10,00,000	55,30,000	81,26,370
Allahabad	44,815	1,20,210	1,08,300	1,37,550	2,60,300	1,34,000	3,18,000	.....	10,23,175
Lahore	34,190	77,750	94,980	1,63,150	2,00,900	2,73,500	5,12,000	.....	14,18,470
Madras	41,415	1,11,000	1,23,160	1,84,700	3,36,800	2,60,000	1,78,000	.....	11,99,075
Cuttack	10,205	11,350	14,000	23,900	83,000	99,000	80,000	.....	3,21,455
Cocanada	10,900	15,510	19,760	24,350	43,500	18,500	46,000	20,000	1,98,520
Bombay	27,675	1,16,110	71,580	1,08,400	1,84,100	1,02,500	1,32,000	.....	7,40,365
Nagpur	6,200	17,920	21,200	27,600	60,900	47,000	1,58,000	.....	3,31,820
Kurrachee	4,950	15,090	19,300	18,000	39,100	11,500	18,000	.....	1,25,940
Akola	4,705	11,220	10,720	8,250	10,600	12,000	16,000	.....	74,495
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	2,27,900	9,75,090	8,44,280	8,49,350	18,66,500	13,90,500	23,81,000	55,50,000	1,35,73,220
Bank of Bengal	12,135	72,570	90,460	1,10,450	2,78,700	4,75,500	22,95,000	98,80,000	1,37,97,915
Bank of Madras and its Branches.	10,035	11,990	12,620	47,900	65,200	57,500	3,68,000	8,00,000	14,93,245
Bank of Bombay and its Branches.	52,400	2,67,110	2,81,380	3,97,500	7,99,200	5,21,000	33,21,000	1,44,40,000	1,99,83,590
Grand Total ...	3,02,470	13,26,670	12,28,740	14,05,700	30,09,600	24,24,500	1,05,15,000	3,22,50,000	4,86,67,980

LOST NOTES.

25. The following figures show, in a consolidated form, the total number of Notes of the various denomiations lost during the year, from different causes, of which value has been paid under indemnity:—

	Nature of loss.	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Half Notes	Lost by post	147	411	225	150	247	25	8	...	1,213	62,045
Ditto	Lost accidentally ...	135	286	145	83	124	24	9	...	806	43,985
Ditto	Mutilated	22	23	13	4	6	...	...	...	68	1,400
		304	720	383	237	377	49	17	...	2,087	1,07,430
Whole Notes	Lost by post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	Lost accidentally ...	1	5	20	15	21	1	1	...	64	4,805
Ditto	Mutilated	3	22	5	3	7	...	2	...	42	3,185
		4	27	25	18	28	1	3	...	106	7,990
	Wrongly joined ...	137	170	86	23	25	...	...	...	441	7,755
	Total ...	445	917	494	278	430	50	20	...	2,634	1,23,175

Total value of 1876-77, Rs. 99,855, and of 1875-76, Rs. 1,11,970.

26. The total number and value of lost Notes paid under bond from the beginning of the system to the end of the year of report, and the total number and value of claims preferred for the payment of Notes thus discharged, as well as of such claims made good, is as follows:—

	Number.	Amount.
Notes paid under bond of indemnity	21,227	13,33,845
Claims made to Notes paid under bond	14	1,055
Claims made good (amounts recovered from the losers of the Notes)	2	520

27. In Bombay two cases of dishonest possession of stolen Notes were brought to the notice of the Currency Office. The enquiries of the Police did not in either of the two cases show who originally stole the Notes, but the holders were prosecuted by the Police, with whom the Currency Office communicated, and were convicted.

FORGED NOTES.

28. Two instances of forged Notes were brought to notice during the year by the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay. In one case the value of the Note was Rs. 100, in the other Rs. 1,000. The two Notes were sent to the Government of India with reports under cover of the Commissioner's letters Nos. 1258 and 109, dated respectively 14th September 1877 and 15th April 1878.

29. No forged Notes were tendered during the year at the other Currency counters; but four Notes of the Bombay Circle for Rs. 500 each were passed at Adoni in the month of September 1877. The utterer was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to transportation.

SMALL SILVER COIN AND COPPER.

30. The receipts and issues of small change during the year were the following:—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net issues.
Half-Rupees	7,34,532 8 0	6,95,842 0 0	
Quarter-Rupees	2,29,314 0 0	6,71,002 0 0	
One-eighth Rupees	1,74,598 0 0	4,47,394 4 0	
Copper	855 8 0	4,16,608 12 0	
TOTAL ...	11,39,300 0 0	22,30,847 0 0	10,91,547 0 0
TOTAL 1876-77 ...	1,76,333 0 0	19,51,460 0 0	17,75,127 0 0

31. Worn pice to the nominal value of Rs. 7,000 were received at the Calcutta Currency Office during the year, and withdrawn from circulation.

GOLD.

32. No gold transactions took place during the year at any Circle.

COIN OPERATIONS.

33. The following sums were issued and received at the respective Offices during the last two years:—

CIRCLE.	ISSUED.		RECEIVED.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	5,95,43,105	11,65,01,970	2,57,14,330	11,53,61,960
Madras	88,97,840	1,48,04,135	64,42,460	1,64,53,865
Bombay	5,07,12,180	12,15,22,630	5,08,53,720	4,98,62,445
Allahabad	97,10,040	1,21,12,845	56,02,925	2,02,75,385
Lahore	85,91,295	1,46,86,970	1,71,46,590	1,21,42,010
Calicut	52,47,080	69,99,860	37,79,945	74,42,740
Cocanada	45,92,880	33,55,335	40,33,840	41,18,660
Nagpur	65,08,475	35,18,025	62,86,420	31,69,520
Kurrachee	19,27,230	15,48,730	12,51,040	21,29,865
Akola	20,29,655	36,30,305	20,70,175	37,59,385
TOTAL ...	15,77,59,780	29,86,80,805	12,31,81,445	23,47,15,835

34. The following remittances of specie took place during the year; and the premium on bills drawn amounted to Rs. 1,49,984:—

	Rs.
From Madras to Calcutta . . .	20,00,000
„ Bombay to Calcutta . . .	3,47,00,000
„ Bombay to Allahabad . . .	1,35,00,000
„ Bombay to Lahore . . .	20,00,000
„ Bombay to Kurrachee . . .	3,00,000
TOTAL .	5,25,00,000

Madras also remitted 48 lakhs to the Calcutta Treasury and 11 lakhs to Rangoon.

35. In connection with the above, the information given in the following table may be of interest:—

YEAR.	CORE TRANSPORTED BY THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.										COST OF EXTRA TIME.		TOTAL COST OF MOVES.			Total Cost of Currency Department not already shown.*	Seigniorage on Silver.	Premium on bills.	Revenue of Currency Department.
	Bullion transported from Bombay and Calcutta at Government expense.	Cost of transport.	From Madras to Calcutta.	From Bombay		From Calcutta to Allahabad or Lahore.	From Allahabad or Lahore to Calcutta.	From elsewhere to Bombay.	Cost of transport.		Bombay.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Total.			
				To Calcutta.	To Allahabad or Lahore.	To Kurrachee.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1861-62 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280	5,607	3,19,110	2,64,580	4,88,190	10,66,880	5,885	16,18,167	...	...
1862-63 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,328	9,749	2,67,730	5,90,690	9,48,810	18,07,230	5,30,813	22,36,558	...	1,52,317
1863-64 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,983	20,419	2,71,300	8,32,380	5,18,190	16,21,820	3,65,409	18,83,334	...	3,27,731
1864-65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,303	20,634	3,24,470	7,05,650	6,38,980	16,69,050	3,96,594	20,07,333	...	16,54,979
1865-66 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,437	24,113	2,14,810	7,56,540	7,54,260	17,25,610	3,45,092	23,34,076	...	16,78,392
1866-67 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,937	4,634	1,53,170	5,69,210	5,88,080	13,11,460	9,92,308	13,48,521	...	16,62,850
1867-68 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,338	22	1,67,280	3,69,530	4,56,850	9,93,660	3,09,304	8,81,146	...	13,45,815
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,211	3,244	1,41,700	3,40,590	4,35,060	9,07,340	7,60,935	12,60,315	...	14,86,973
1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,600	1,540	72,340	3,40,070	4,68,080	8,80,490	2,89,860	13,80,463	...	16,67,872
1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	18	43,230	3,01,870	4,39,860	7,84,960	3,36,231	2,06,516	...	14,93,868
1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1,917	59,800	2,69,860	5,80,240	9,09,900	2,85,395	8,62,284	...	14,25,965
1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,095	1,586	84,220	3,30,080	5,28,380	9,42,680	3,13,515	4,15,796	...	23,92,227
1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	621	79,310	2,94,460	4,92,330	8,66,100	4,55,976	5,55,289	...	23,71,584
1874-75 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,288	16,127	52,090	4,74,560	8,73,800	13,99,140	3,89,844	9,70,427	...	23,69,994
1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	108	33,540	6,05,960	5,41,130	11,80,630	3,35,328	4,12,855	...	23,67,518
1876-77 ...	...	...	...	...	10,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,149	1,181	40,680	7,00,790	5,03,300	13,04,770	3,13,657	14,74,677	...	23,68,799
1877-78 ...	...	...	20,00,000	40,00,000	1,55,00,000	3,00,000	...	3,30,00,000	25,00,000	1,40,356	38,249	22,718	19,530	6,48,860	6,53,130	13,20,580	4,64,993	32,96,350	1,49,984	24,49,648
TOTAL ...	...	...	20,00,000	40,00,000	1,55,00,000	3,00,000	...	3,30,00,000	25,00,000	2,18,085	1,80,556	1,34,238	23,44,310	83,95,620	99,53,270	2,06,92,300	74,11,140	2,36,44,107	1,49,984	2,72,16,532

* This is the entire amount on our books. It seems to include part of cost of transport, but not all.

TREASURY DEALINGS IN NOTES.

36. The transactions in Notes at the several treasuries in India during 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78, have been as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues ...	2,96,69,920	3,17,97,380	3,67,60,320	4,79,44,785
Receipts from the public in exchange for silver ...	2,89,17,665	3,52,80,715	4,01,15,135	3,74,69,330
Receipts from the public for other Notes	16,83,315	16,18,635	21,54,930	22,33,765
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	6,02,70,900	6,86,96,730	7,90,30,385	8,76,47,880
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues ...	2,24,34,810	2,39,66,950	2,34,15,625	2,76,07,165
Issues to the public in exchange for silver	4,15,59,890	4,74,74,715	4,47,53,625	4,29,81,460
Issues to the public for other Notes	16,83,315	16,18,635	21,54,930	22,33,765
TOTAL ISSUES ...	6,56,78,015	7,30,60,300	7,03,24,180	7,28,22,390

The inference is, a large development of the practice of using Notes as remittances and paying them into the Treasury through the debtors of Government.

37. The total transactions in Notes during the last nine years have been as follows:—

	Lakhs.	
1869-70	635	
1870-71	758	
1871-72	1,095	
1872-73	1,264	
1873-74	1,323	excluding Branch Banks,
1874-75	1,259	
1875-76	1,418	
1876-77	1,493	
1877-78	1,604	

which may be analyzed thus:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Government of India ...	4	31	40	7	9	21	45	50	49
Lower Bengal	158	238	443	566	623	493	487	428	554
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	36	42	39	50
North-Western Provinces ...	48	48	87	122	114	128	169	217	130
Oudh	8	7	13	22	36	41	43	64	45
Punjab	92	69	97	115	149	166	174	224	229
Madras	126	203	269	280	240	244	304	318	395
Bombay	179	132	92	93	90	89	110	110	107
Central Provinces ...	17	22	48	42	52	31	31	31	30
British Burma	8	8	6	17	10	5	8	7	5
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	10
TOTAL ...	635	758	1,095	1,264	1,323	1,259	1,418	1,493	1,604

The chief decreases are in the Treasuries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the supply of Notes to which had to be severely restricted when the Cash Balances of the Empire were brought so low by the famine. Greater reductions were found possible in the North-Western Provinces Treasury balances than elsewhere.

38. The proportion of Cash and Notes in the several presidencies and provinces on the 31st March last was as follows:—

GOVERNMENT OR ADMINISTRATION.	Cash.	Notes.
Government of India	52 per cent.	48 per cent.
Lower Bengal	79 ,,	21 ,,
Assam	77 ,,	23 ,,
North-Western Provinces	89 ,,	11 ,,
Oudh	97 ,,	3 ,,
Punjab	93 ,,	7 ,,
Madras	92 ,,	8 ,,
Bombay	97 ,,	3 ,,
Central Provinces	93 ,,	7 ,,
British Burma	97 ,,	3 ,,

39. The usual facilities have been given for cashing Notes at Revenue Treasuries, as far as this can be done without inconvenience in other directions. In most cases, the difficulty, as stated in previous Reports, is to supply sufficient Notes to meet the demand without locking up an undue sum in the district balances.

A list is subjoined (A) of all Treasuries which throughout the year were able to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them; a second list (B) contains the names of Treasuries which were ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation; and a third (C) the names of Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given:—

A.

BENGAL.

Bancoora.
Beerbhoom.
Bhullooah.
Bogra.
Chittagong.
Chumparun.
Cuttack.
Dinagepore.
Durbhunga.
Furreedpur.
Gya.
Hazaribagh.
Hooghly.
Jalpaiguri.
Lohardugga.
Maldah.
Midnapur.
Monghyr.
Moorshedabad.
Mozufferpur.
Mymensingh.
Nuddea.
Nya Doomka.
Pooree.
Rajshahye.
Rungpur.
Shahabad.
Tipperah.
24-Pergunnahs.

ASSAM.

Cossyah Hills.
Darrang.
Goalpara.
Kamrup.
Lakhimpur.
Nowgong.
Sylhet.

N. W. PROVINCES.

Aligarh.
Banda.
Dehra Dun.
Farukhabad.
Jalaun.
Jhansi.
Kumaun.
Meerut.
Muzaffarnagar.
Muttra.
Mainpuri.
Shahjahanpur.

OUDH.

Gonda.
Hardui.
Kheri.
Oonao.
Rae Bareli.

PUNJAB.

Simla.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Balaghat.
Betul.
Bhandara.
Chanda.
Chindwara.
Damoh.
Hoshangabad.
Mandla.
Nimar.
Raipur.
Saugor.
Sambalpur.

BRITISH BURMA.

Henzada.
Sandoway.
Shoagyeen.
Tavoy.
Thayetmyo.
Tounghoo.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ajmere.
Gwalior.
Nowgong.
Sambhur.

HYDERABAD.

Booldana.
Bassein.
Ellichpur.
Woon.

MADRAS.

Vizagapatam.
Godavery.
Nellore.
Cuddapah.
Chingleput.
South Arcot.
Trichinopoly.
Tinnevelly.
Coimbatoor.
Salem.
Travancore.

BOMBAY.

Ratnagiri.
Khandesh.
Hyderabad.
Poona.

B.

BENGAL.

Backergunge.
Balasore.
Bhagalpur.
Burdwan.
Jessore.
Pubna.
Purneah.
Sarun.

ASSAM.

Sibsagar.

N. W. PROVINCES.

Azimgarh.
Bareilly.
Basti.
Bulandshahar.
Budaun.
Bijnor.
Etah.
Etawah.
Fatehpur.
Ghazipur.
Gorakhpur.
Hamirpur.
Jaunpur.
Lalitpur.
Moradabad.
Roorkee.
Saharanpur.

OUDH.

Bharaich.
Barabanki.
Faizabad.
Pertabgarh.
Sitapur.
Sultanpur.

PUNJAB.

Umballa.
Bannu.
Dera Ghazi Khan.
Dera Ismail Khan.
Ferozepur.
Gujranwala.
Gujrat.
Gurdaspur.
Gurgaon.
Hissar.
Hoshiarpur.
Hazara.
Jhelum.
Jhang.
Jullundur.
Kangra.
Kohat.
Karnal.
Ludhiana.
Montgomery.
Mooltan.
Muzaffargar.
Peshawar.
Rawal Pindi.
Rohtak.
Sialkot.
Shahpur.
Sirsa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Seoni.

BRITISH BURMA.

Bassein.
Mergui.
Prome.

MYSORE.

Bangalore.
Kolar.

MADRAS.

Kistna.
Karnul.
North Arcot.
Madura.
Malabar.

BOMBAY.

Ahmedabad.
Belgaum.
Nasik.
Sholapur.
Kattywar.

C.

BENGAL.

Darjeeling.
Manbhoom.
Singbhoom.

ASSAM.

Cachar.
Garo Hills.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Bilaspur.
Jubbulpore.
Narsingpur.
Cironcha.
Wardha.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bhopal.
Indore.
Munnipur.

MYSORE.

Tumkur.
Shimoga.
Kadur.
Chitaldroog.
Mysore.
Hassan.

MADRAS.

Ganjam.
Tanjore.
Bellary.

BOMBAY.

Ahmednagar.
Broach.
Kanara.
Colaba.
Kaladgi.
Dharwar.
Satara.
Kaira.
Surát.
Tanna.
Shikarpur.
Cutch.
Aden.
Baroda.

CURRENCY AGENCIES.

40. There were no new Agencies opened, nor existing ones closed during the year 1877-78. The total number of Agencies open in the Bengal Presidency was, therefore, 24, as mentioned in my last Report, and they were distributed as follows:—

In Lower Bengal	12
„ the North-Western Provinces	5
„ the Punjab	7
TOTAL . .	24

There was one Agency—that of Vizagapatam—in the Madras Presidency.

41. The issues and receipts of notes in exchange for Coin and other Notes in the Agencies of the different Circles of Issue during the year are shown in the following table:—

	Issues.	Receipts.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle	11,10,600	13,26,000
„ Allahabad „	5,65,000	99,000
„ Lahore „	25,80,000	2,30,000
„ Cocanada „	1,50,000	1,21,000
TOTAL	44,05,600	17,76,000

42. Statement III shows the receipts of the Department to have been Rs. 24,49,647-12-3, being an increase of Rs. 80,848. This does not include the premium on bills which amounted to Rs. 1,49,984.* The disbursements amounted to Rs. 4,84,992-15-5, being an increase of Rs. 1,71,336. The charges for remittance amounted to Rs. 1,41,147, being Rs. 1,31,360 in excess of the previous year, and the charges for Note stock were Rs. 1,08,085, being Rs. 39,511 in excess of the previous year.

The net profit of the year amounted to Rs. 19,64,654-12-10, against Rs. 20,55,142-5-11, showing a decrease this year of Rs. 90,487-9-1.

43. I regret extremely that the submission of this Report has been delayed so long, but I have arranged that the Report for 1878-79 shall be submitted at an earlier date. The delay on this occasion is owing to frequent changes in my Office establishment and to the introduction of a revised system of keeping the books, also to the new statement, shown in paragraph 24, having been misunderstood, which rendered it necessary to prepare it afresh.

* Including that on supply bills in other Presidencies.

APPEN

No.

STATEMENT of the value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE.	CALCUTTA.		MADRAS.		BOM
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease − .	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease − .	Value of Notes in circulation.
March 1877	5,45,36,800	.....	1,19,80,045	.....	3,23,06,615
April „	† 4,78,19,140	− 67,17,660	1,34,44,995	+14,64,950	3,23,54,630
May „	5,25,68,505	+ 47,49,365	† 1,18,03,745	−16,41,250	3,23,81,440
June „	5,76,24,145	+ 50,55,640	1,38,65,545	+20,61,800	3,61,03,850
July „	5,37,81,855	− 38,42,290	1,60,56,830	+21,91,285	3,94,50,365
August „	5,31,67,720	− 6,14,135	1,54,87,015	− 5,69,815	3,25,86,665
September „	6,27,76,410	+ 96,08,690	1,67,87,705	+13,00,690	† 2,56,74,295
October „	5,84,24,080	− 43,52,330	* 1,84,54,180	+16,66,475	3,44,45,565
November „	7,02,65,655	+ 1,18,41,575	1,64,62,810	−19,91,370	4,25,02,910
December „	7,05,61,215	+ 2,95,560	1,49,91,995	−14,70,815	4,82,45,315
January 1878	* 7,30,40,505	+ 24,79,290	1,52,96,065	+ 3,01,070	* 4,98,15,285
February „	6,74,52,410	− 55,88,095	1,46,03,055	− 6,93,010	3,93,53,350
March „	6,84,18,180	+ 9,66,070	1,44,27,715	− 1,75,340	3,44,71,280
TOTAL ...	73,59,00,120	...	18,16,81,655	.....	44,73,84,890
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	41,35,714	.....	1,58,28,571
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	66,50,000	.....	2,07,25,000
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	61,26,510	.....	3,22,83,334
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	59,31,192	.....	3,34,59,583
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	64,40,709	.....	4,69,74,592
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	59,18,235	.....	4,73,94,992
1868-69	3,96,45,643	...	66,47,963	.....	4,31,09,954
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	69,99,461	.....	4,57,24,905
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	84,15,043	.....	3,88,07,454
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	1,07,26,263	.....	4,14,52,324
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	1,02,39,740	.....	5,15,90,469
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	1,14,85,587	.....	3,00,27,409
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	86,67,423	.....	3,04,95,336
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	1,03,00,667	.....	3,01,31,732
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	1,15,28,764	.....	3,29,42,099
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	1,51,40,138	.....	3,72,82,074
Increase + or decrease − in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77	+ 1,13,53,806	.....	+ 36,11,374	.....	+ 43,39,975
Percentage on average circulation of 1876-77	+ 22·721	.....	+ 31·325	.....	+ 13·175

DATE.	COCANADA.		NAGPUR.		KURRA
March 1877	25,25,415	.....	9,80,995	.....	17,09,125
April „	23,48,165	− 1,77,250	8,00,865	− 1,80,130	† 14,39,190
May „	23,23,980	− 24,185	8,53,995	+ 53,130	17,64,505
June „	18,79,915	− 4,44,065	10,86,790	+ 2,32,795	19,33,070
July „	† 7,96,160	− 10.83,755	* 12,47,860	+ 1,61,070	22,13,070
August „	8,69,600	+ 73,440	10,34,435	− 2,13.425	24,92,900
September „	8,68,655	− 945	10,47,225	+ 12,790	* 26,05,985
October „	9,36,135	+ 67,480	10,27,265	− 19,960	24,72,960
November „	9,16,925	− 19,210	8,60,595	− 1,66,670	24,84,845
December „	12,35,485	+ 3,18,560	† 6,28,610	− 2,31,985	22,04,780
January 1878	18,28,505	+ 5,93,020	6,93,785	+ 65,175	22,88,815
February „	25,16,940	+ 6,88,435	7,18,750	+ 54,965	22,64,860
March „	* 28,51,660	+ 3,34,720	6,70,250	− 78,500	22,19,375
TOTAL ...	1,93,72,125	.....	1,07,00,425	.....	2,63,84,355
					AVERAGE FOR EACH
1862-63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	55,251	.....	3,17,624	.....	.....
1865-66	3,75,811	.....	16,05,322	.....	9,08,721
1866-67	3,57,041	.....	10,67,848	.....	10,13,765
1867-68	3,01,163	.....	21,28,967	.....	15,90,835
1868-69	4,73,843	.....	27,42,508	.....	19,67,010
1869-70	3,46,556	.....	25,54,187	.....	24,73,060
1870-71	3,41,278	.....	34,50,787	.....	22,59,591
1871-72	3,36,779	.....	30,16,843	.....	22,33,014
1872-73	4,63,376	.....	31,66,639	.....	20,30,310
1873-74	7,28,755	.....	31,89,530	.....	21,97,823
1874-75	13,24,753	.....	13,74,021	.....	17,28,919
1875-76	25,82,664	.....	19,02,068	.....	17,87,612
1876-77	21,31,235	.....	13,68,476	.....	18,40,533
1877-78	16,14,344	.....	3,91,702	.....	21,98,696
Increase + or decrease − in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77	− 5,16,891	.....	− 4,76,774	.....	+ 3,58,163
Percentage on average circulation of 1876-77	− 24·253	.....	− 34·839	.....	+ 19·459

* Highest.

DICES.

I. ..

circulation throughout India during 1877-78 and previous years.

BAY.	ALLAHABAD.		LAHORE.		CALICUT.	
Monthly increase + or decrease − .	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease − .	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease − .	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease − .
.....	44,66,130	.....	55,05,855	.....	16,11,355	.....
+ 48,015	49,57,180	+ 4,91,050	57,43,410	+ 2,37,555	18,79,950	+ 2,68,595
+ 26,810	† 45,67,385	− 3,89,795	* 63,74,710	+ 6,31,300	23,21,590	+ 4,41,640
+ 37,22,410	47,88,105	+ 2,20,720	57,41,670	− 6,33,040	21,12,420	− 2,09,170
+ 33,46,515	49,49,425	+ 1,61,320	62,11,815	+ 4,70,145	24,68,055	+ 3,55,635
− 68,63,760	60,06,330	+ 10,56,905	60,67,170	− 1,44,645	* 29,90,395	+ 5,22,340
− 69,12,310	45,74,090	− 14,32,240	58,93,385	− 1,73,785	24,76,905	− 5,13,490
+ 87,71,270	* 63,42,595	+ 17,68,505	58,48,220	− 45,165	25,16,265	+ 39,360
+ 80,57,345	57,51,930	− 5,90,665	52,09,885	− 6,38,335	21,52,955	− 3,63,310
+ 57,42,405	57,55,500	+ 3,570	46,18,980	− 5,90,905	18,09,090	− 3,43,865
+ 15,69,970	62,42,660	+ 4,87,160	46,16,075	− 2,905	21,24,350	+ 3,15,260
− 1,04,61,935	58,42,070	− 4,00,590	† 45,35,790	− 80,285	18,85,055	− 2,39,295
− 48,82,070	58,10,395	− 31,675	47,86,665	+ 2,50,875	† 15,34,180	− 3,50,875
.....	6,55,87,665	.....	6,56,47,775	.....	2,62,71,210	.....
YEAR FROM 1862-63.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	11,39,468	.....	7,81,033	.....	61,755	
.....	25,51,730	.....	29,51,182	.....	4,21,160	
.....	25,93,184	.....	25,00,558	.....	5,54,549	
.....	32,48,513	.....	24,05,652	.....	5,56,109	
.....	33,74,186	.....	25,81,546	.....	8,16,466	
.....	30,97,881	.....	22,52,897	.....	7,70,240	
.....	41,34,122	.....	26,74,301	.....	8,63,419	
.....	36,60,324	.....	52,34,625	.....	11,96,533	
.....	52,18,260	.....	47,59,828	.....	18,10,467	
.....	73,86,899	.....	47,77,161	.....	22,08,618	
.....	62,57,664	.....	53,43,460	.....	21,48,859	
.....	69,97,957	.....	66,21,276	.....	25,38,768	
.....	72,07,479	.....	62,40,332	.....	20,86,198	
.....	54,65,639	.....	54,70,648	.....	21,89,267	
.....	− 17,41,840	.....	− 7,69,684	.....	+ 1,03,069	
.....	− 24·167	.....	− 12·334	.....	+ 4·240	

CHES.	ABORE.		TOTAL.	
.....	5,55,780	.....	11,61,78,115	.....
− 2,69,935	5,17,755	− 38,025	† 11,13,05,280	− 48,72,835
+ 3,25,315	4,92,600	− 25,155	11,54,52,455	+ 41,47,175
+ 1,68,565	* 16,08,450	+ 11,15,850	12,67,43,960	+ 1,12,91,505
+ 2,80,000	13,44,805	− 2,63,645	12,85,20,240	+ 17,76,280
+ 2,79,830	7,89,770	− 5,55,035	12,14,91,940	− 70,28,300
+ 1,13,085	12,12,775	+ 4,23,005	12,39,17,430	+ 24,25,490
− 1,33,025	14,11,455	+ 1,98,680	13,18,78,720	+ 79,61,290
+ 11,885	8,13,315	− 5,98,140	14,74,21,825	+ 1,55,43,105
− 2,80,065	4,11,510	− 4,01,805	15,04,62,480	+ 30,40,655
+ 84,035	† 4,10,645	− 865	* 15,63,56,690	+ 58,94,210
− 23,955	15,28,865	+ 11,18,220	14,07,31,145	− 1,56,25,545
− 45,485	5,57,500	− 9,71,365	13,57,47,500	− 49,83,645
...	1,10,99,445	.....	1,59,00,29,665	.....
[illegible]	.....	.....	3,41,94,[illegible]	
.....	.....	.....	5,28,25,000	
.....	.....	.....	6,88,20,116	
.....	.....	.....	7,72,57,983	
.....	.....	.....	8,98,93,179	
.....	.....	.....	9,28,50,848	
.....	96,208	.....	10,14,55,327	
.....	10,14,162	.....	10,66,90,777	
.....	20,92,853	.....	9,81,32,240	
.....	32,67,388	.....	11,41,57,442	
.....	15,56,336	.....	12,36,40,367	
.....	24,20,382	.....	11,14,51,907	
.....	9,35,017	.....	10,67,04,071	
.....	12,67,061	.....	11,35,26,631	
.....	11,00,218	.....	11,64,16,598	
.....	9,24,954	.....	13,25,02,472	
.....	− 1,75,264	.....	+ 1,60,85,994	
.....	− 15·089	.....	+ 13·817	

† Lowest.

No.

STATEMENT of Notes issued,

Circle.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued	363,171	18,15,855	1,658,262	1,65,82,620	796,070	1,59,21,400	200,239
Madras	"	74,919	3,74,595	167,897	16,78,970	115,689	23,12,780	96,797
Bombay	"	169,643	8,48,215	670,079	67,00,790	109,727	21,94,540	90,148
Allahabad	"	17,837	89,185	23,654	2,36,540	20,809	4,16,180	17,679
Lahore	"	33,716	1,68,580	44,790	4,47,900	26,617	5,32,340	20,507
Calicut	"	14,939	74,695	15,891	1,58,910	10,383	2,07,660	9,908
Cocanada	"	2,154	10,770	3,481	34,810	3,094	61,880	3,510
Nagpur	"	4,380	21,900	7,057	70,570	5,270	1,05,400	3,951
Kurrachee	"	5,964	29,820	17,170	1,71,700	6,126	1,22,520	4,202
Akola	"	5,555	27,775	5,711	57,110	4,061	81,220	2,082
Total ...	... ...	692,278	34,61,390	2,613,992	2,61,39,920	1,097,796	2,19,55,920	451,023
Percentage on total issues.	... ...	11·07	... ·35	41·81	... 2·63	17·57	... 2·21	7·22
Calcutta	Notes received	350,931	17,54,655	1,541,590	1,54,15,900	786,024	1,57,20,480	1,96,664
Madras	"	87,883	4,39,415	165,470	16,54,700	116,066	23,21,320	96,725
Bombay	"	157,221	7,86,105	663,753	66,37,530	103,411	20,68,220	93,608
Allahabad	"	17,679	88,395	28,651	2,86,510	20,687	4,13,740	17,419
Lahore	"	41,269	2,06,345	51,165	5,11,650	31,344	6,26,880	24,710
Calicut	"	17,085	85,425	19,888	1,98,880	12,768	2,55,360	11,826
Cocanada	"	3,731	18,655	4,173	41,730	3,888	77,760	3,392
Nagpur	"	6,008	30,040	9,203	92,030	6,937	1,38,740	5,205
Kurrachee	"	5,803	29,015	18,667	1,86,670	8,095	1,61,900	4,457
Akola	"	7,841	39,205	4,583	45,830	3,120	62,400	1,677
Total ...	... ...	695,451	34,77,255	2,502,143	2,50,21,430	1,092,340	2,18,46,800	455,683
Percentage on total received.	... ...	11·36	... ·36	40·88	... 2·59	17·85	... 2·27	7·45
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	289,197	14,45,985	1,170,790	1,17,07,900	552,528	1,10,50,460	135,264
Madras	"	68,059	3,40,295	124,496	12,44,960	88,360	16,67,200	70,278
Bombay	"	107,953	5,39,765	450,020	45,00,200	79,933	15,98,660	68,041
Allahabad	"	14,204	71,020	19,502	1,95,020	16,691	3,33,820	14,241
Lahore	"	25,202	1,26,010	41,265	4,12,650	31,656	6,33,120	21,964
Calicut	"	15,921	79,605	18,246	1,82,460	11,609	2,32,180	10,531
Cocanada	"	2,586	12,930	2,799	27,990	2,872	57,440	2,408
Nagpur	"	5,312	26,560	8,044	80,440	6,270	1,25,400	4,675
Kurrachee	"	5,465	27,325	16,992	1,69,920	7,754	1,55,080	4,169
Akola	"	8,032	40,160	4,412	44,120	3,208	64,160	1,701
Total ...	... ...	541,931	27,09,655	1,856,566	1,85,65,660	795,876	1,59,17,520	383,272
Percentage on total cancelled.	... ...	12·32	... ·60	42·20	... 4·08	18·09	... 3·50	7·57
Percentage on total cancellations on receipts.	... ...	77·93	...	74·19	...	72·86	...	73·36

Abstract of all Circles

Year.	Notes issued.	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,58,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,620
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	33,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,78,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,68,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,30,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980

II.

received, and cancelled, during 1877-78.

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1,00,11,950	375,238	3,75,23,800	121,958	6,09,79,000	300,931	30,09,31,000	14,040	14,04,00,000	3,829,909	58,41,65,625
49,39,850	150,831	1,50,83,100	37,562	1,87,81,000	31,153	3,11,53,000	2,303	2,30,30,000	679,101	9,73,53,295
45,07,400	151,634	1,51,63,400	12,736	63,68,000	66,433	6,64,33,000	14,056	14,05,60,000	1,284,456	24,27,75,345
8,83,950	21,239	21,23,900	3,061	15,30,500	13,206	1,32,06,000	786	78,60,000	118,271	2,63,46,255
10,25,350	20,196	20,19,600	4,573	22,86,500	6,599	65,99,000	642	64,20,000	157,640	1,94,99,270
4,95,400	16,896	16,89,600	1,840	9,20,000	1,893	18,93,000	349	34,90,000	72,099	89,29,265
1,75,500	3,457	3,45,700	932	4,66,000	930	9,30,000	232	23,20,000	17,790	43,44,660
1,97,550	4,506	4,50,600	587	2,93,500	1,140	11,40,000	79	7,90,000	26,970	30,69,520
2,10,100	6,548	6,54,800	1,055	5,27,500	3,321	33,21,000	10	1,00,000	44,896	51,37,440
1,04,100	2,951	2,95,100	280	1,40,000	155	1,55,000	277	27,70,000	21,072	36,30,805
2,25,51,150	753,496	7,53,49,600	184,584	9,22,92,000	425,761	42,57,61,000	32,774	32,77,40,000	6,251,704	99,52,50,980
... 2·26	12·05 ...	... 7·57	2·95 ...	... 9·27	6·81 ...	... 42·79	·52 ...	... 32·93	100 ...	... 100
98,33,200	366,083	3,66,08,300	1,22,049	6,10,24,500	303,767	30,37,67,000	12,502	12,50,20,000	36,79,610	56,91,44,035
48,36,250	146,957	1,46,95,700	35,289	1,76,44,500	31,112	3,11,12,000	2,281	2,28,10,000	6,81,783	9,55,13,885
46,80,400	148,654	1,48,65,400	12,277	61,38,500	63,430	6,34,30,000	13,243	13,24,30,000	12,55,597	23,10,36,155
8,70,950	20,067	20,06,700	2,640	13,20,000	9,643	96,43,000	786	78,60,000	1,12,572	2,24,39,295
12,35,500	22,270	22,27,000	5,087	25,43,500	7,089	70,89,000	568	56,80,000	1,83,502	2,01,19,875
5,91,300	18,326	18,32,600	1,712	8,56,000	1,836	18,36,000	325	32,50,000	83,766	89,05,565
1,69,600	2,653	2,65,300	742	3,71,000	1,616	16,16,000	126	12,60,000	20,321	38,20,045
2,60,250	5,265	5,26,500	547	2,73,500	825	8,25,000	98	9,80,000	34,088	31,26,060
2,22,850	7,175	7,17,500	861	4,30,500	2,885	28,85,000	10	1,00,000	47,953	47,33,435
83,850	2,936	2,93,600	313	1,56,500	258	2,58,000	282	28,20,000	21,010	37,59,385
2,27,84,150	740,386	7,40,38,600	181,517	9,07,58,500	422,461	42,24,61,000	30,221	30,22,10,000	61,20,202	96,25,97,735
... 2·37	12·10 ...	... 7·69	2·97 ...	... 9·43	6·90 ...	... 43·89	·49 ...	... 31·40	100 ...	... 100
67,63,200	254,009	2,54,00,900	79,818	3,99,09,000	1,55,409	15,54,09,000	3,007	3,00,70,000	26,40,017	28,17,56,445
35,13,900	109,544	1,09,54,400	21,644	1,08,22,000	15,293	1,52,93,000	722	72,20,000	4,98,396	5,10,55,755
34,02,050	95,385	95,38,500	9,973	49,86,500	35,095	3,50,95,000	2,602	2,60,20,000	8,49,002	8,56,80,675
7,12,050	15,865	15,86,500	1,611	8,05,500	4,778	47,78,000	10	1,00,000	86,902	85,81,910
10,98,200	19,579	19,57,900	4,515	22,57,500	4,240	42,40,000	75	7,50,000	1,48,496	1,14,75,350
5,26,550	14,907	14,90,700	1,199	5,99,500	1,240	12,40,000	219	21,90,000	73,872	85,46,250
1,20,400	2,084	2,08,400	545	2,72,500	1,097	10,97,000	84	8,40,080	14,475	26,85,080
2,33,750	4,514	4,51,400	423	2,11,500	519	5,19,000	30	3,00,000	29,787	19,48,050
2,08,450	6,358	6,35,800	765	3,81,500	1,610	16,10,000	10	1,00,000	48,121	33,86,075
85,050	2,358	2,35,800	303	1,51,500	582	5,82,000	91	9,10,000	20,687	21,12,790
1,66,63,600	524,603	5,24,60,300	120,794	6,03,97,000	219,863	21,98,63,000	6,850	6,85,00,000	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
... 3·66	11·92 ...	... 11·53	2·75 ...	... 13·27	4·99 ...	... 48·31	·16 ...	... 15·05	100 ...	... 100
...	70·86	...	66·55	...	52·04	...	22·66	...	71·89	49·35

from 1861-62 to 1877-78.

Notes received.		Notes cancelled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	.....	.....
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,56,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	835,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,560
2,936,353	44,62,90,180	1,553,438	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,890	26,20,42,890
4,763,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,083	28,68,85,125
5,269,641	62,17,81,655	3,500,318	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735

No. III.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1877-78.

	Calcutta.			Madras.	Bombay.					Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.		Calicut.	Cocanada.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Nagpur.	Akola.	
RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1877-78—Interest realized on Government Securities	11,80,205 13 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,946 0 0	2,91,324 0 0	37,865 0 0	19,650 0 0	6,33,657 0 0	35,520 0 0	15,514 0 0	10,135 0 0	24,48,542 13 8
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.											
Miscellaneous	473 10 0	.....	51 10 9	2 0 0	.....	.....	548 12 10	13 13 0	.....	15 0 0	1,104 14 7
TOTAL ...	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9	2,91,326 0 0	37,865 0 0	19,650 0 0	6,34,205 12 10	35,533 13 0	15,514 0 0	10,150 0 0	24,49,647 12 3
DISBURSEMENTS.											
Salaries	20,164 14 2	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	1,150 0 0	17,045 12 0	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	41,960 10 2
Establishment	49,041 3 9	10,181 8 1	9,040 9 6	17,734 10 5	3,179 15 9	2,808 0 0	48,304 3 2	4,104 0 0	5,651 12 5	3,108 0 0	1,53,153 15 1
Temporary Establishment	9,898 10 6	395 0 0	.....	372 11 0	.....	.....	1,297 15 1	.....	72 9 0	.....	12,036 13 7
Charges for Remittance	743 6 6	.....	.....	5,816 1 9	3 2 3	19 10 0	1,34,539 15 2	24 11 0	.....	.....	1,41,146 14 8
Stationery	1,898 14 0	20 11 0	.....	385 12 2	.....	.....	213 4 9	.....	102 0 0	40 14 6	2,661 8 5
Printing charges	1,595 1 0	.....	266 10 10	371 0 0	.....	.....	559 0 6	.....	.....	161 14 0	2,953 10 4
Service Telegrams	204 0 0	21 0 0	282 0 0	381 0 0	237 0 0	251 0 0	546 0 0	263 0 0	230 0 0	132 0 0	2,547 0 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	491 8 0	150 13 6	188 8 0	148 11 0	121 4 0	54 0 0	176 7 0	93 5 0	100 9 6	60 5 0	1,580 7 0
House, Lighting, Police, and Water rate ...	4,593 12 0	.....	.....	324 10 11	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....	128 7 0	.....	5,094 13 11
Cost of Note Forms	88,741 0 0	1,710 3 4	7,866 10 8	376 6 8	1,881 14 8	246 5 4	5,312 8 8	1,334 10 0	342 3 4	273 12 8	1,08,085 11 4
Two-thirds freight on Europe stores ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensions and Gratuities	1,875 5 4	.....	.....	163 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,038 6 8
Cost of Repairs on Currency Building ...	1,065 0 0	.....	.....	1,179 15 1	.....	.....	942 0 1	.....	.....	.....	3,186 15 2
Cost of Chest Bags and Locks	131 10 0	.....	8 2 0	391 1 10	195 10 4	7 12 0	12 0 0	.....	56 7 0	0 14 0	803 9 2
Contingencies	1,779 1 1	810 2 10	663 1 7	405 4 10	71 7 6	58 9 0	2,055 2 2	80 13 0	184 1 0	18 1 0	6,125 13 0
Travelling allowances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dead Stock (cost of Office furniture, &c.) ...	470 5 0	57 7 6	134 10 6	75 3 11	.....	72 0 0	201 7 0	.....	86 12 1	.....	1,097 14 0
Compensation for dearness of provisions ...	.....	.....	.....	400 5 5	54 0 6	46 8 0	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	518 13 11
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1877-78 ...	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1	28,526 0 4	6,944 7 0	4,713 12 4	2,11,253 11 7	7,100 7 0	6,954 13 4	5,013 13 2	4,84,992 15 5
PROFIT ...	*9,97,985 12 4*	*99,379 1 9*	*93,552 5 8*	*2,62,799 15 8*	*30,920 9 0*	*14,936 3 8*	*4,22,952 1 3*	*28,433 6 0*	*8,559 2 8*	*5,136 2 10*	*19,64,654 12 10*

No.

III—concluded.

ABS

TRACT.

	Calcutta.						Madras.			Bombay.			Kurrachee.			Nagpur.			Akola.			Total.		
	Calcutta.			Allahabad.			Lahore.			Calicut.			Cocanada.											
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In 1861-62	...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...		
„ 1862-63	1,52,316	10	2	...			...			...			...			...			...			1,52,316	10	2
„ 1863-64	3,27,731	5	4	...			...			...			...			...			...			3,27,731	5	4
„ 1864-65	9,69,318	4	4	...			...			...			...			5,11,746	13	6	...			16,54,979	0	8
„ 1865-66	6,05,285	1	8	46,281	6	0	31,484	2	0	1,64,649	0	10	3,268	2	0	3,268	2	0	7,95,109	3	8	4,637	7	9	24,409	0	7	...			16,78,391	10	6
„ 1866-67	6,91,286	13	6	49,784	0	0	31,517	0	0	1,13,995	11	4	4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0	7,18,935	2	1	23,870	0	0	24,661	0	0	...			16,62,849	10	11
„ 1867-68	5,32,863	9	9	45,617	9	4	28,944	4	9	1,16,947	14	6	4,137	1	3	4,137	1	3	5,69,836	0	4	20,677	12	5	22,653	15	1	...			13,45,815	4	8
„ 1868-69	5,81,265	0	9	49,442	8	3	37,827	13	5	97,413	11	8	11,963	12	11	6,943	4	9	6,31,697	5	10	28,822	15	1	40,186	7	0	1,409	12	0	14,86,972	11	8
„ 1869-70	6,50,288	12	3	48,310	9	8	35,133	4	11	1,09,154	11	1	12,011	10	11	5,404	7	2	7,13,353	15	0	38,566	11	1	39,831	13	7	15,815	9	4	16,67,871	9	0
„ 1870-71	5,36,277	7	6	62,787	2	7	40,616	1	1	1,27,803	11	10	13,113	3	5	5,183	2	9	5,89,570	14	9	34,317	10	3	52,408	15	9	31,789	4	10	14,93,867	10	9
„ 1871-72	5,38,378	2	9	45,512	7	6	65,087	5	3	1,36,489	2	10	14,877	11	0	4,187	1	3	5,15,531	10	6	27,765	4	9	37,511	6	9	40,625	3	4	14,25,965	7	11
„ 1872-73	8,91,423	8	3	96,879	10	9	88,368	10	6	1,90,126	9	9	33,612	4	0	8,602	13	0	9,57,835	13	0	37,693	12	6	58,790	4	10	28,893	15	9	23,92,227	6	4
„ 1873-74	10,04,194	6	0	1,56,749	4	0	1,01,370	14	0	2,43,722	15	9	46,866	10	3	15,464	1	6	6,37,189	0	6	46,985	0	3	67,681	7	9	51,360	4	6	23,71,584	0	6
„ 1874-75	11,87,241	11	6	89,036	0	0	1,10,593	7	3	1,99,088	3	0	49,770	0	0	20,610	0	0	6,41,707	6	4	35,660	12	0	22,097	0	0	14,195	0	0	23,69,994	8	1
„ 1875-76	10,92,800	4	6	1,13,676	0	0	1,28,291	10	9	2,03,451	8	8	55,570	0	0	44,885	0	0	6,47,519	6	6	36,340	0	0	24,389	0	0	15,595	0	0	23,67,517	14	5
„ 1876-77	10,74,581	8	0	1,09,322	0	0	1,34,781	10	0	2,50,270	5	6	39,443	0	0	19,265	14	0	6,66,207	13	8	40,050	1	6	22,046	0	0	12,831	0	0	23,68,799	4	8
„ 1877-78	11,80,679	7	8	1,12,726	0	0	1,11,997	10	9	2,91,326	0	0	37,865	0	9	19,650	0	0	6,34,235	12	10	35,533	13	0	15,514	0	0	10,150	0	0	24,49,647	12	3
Total ...	1,20,15,932	1	11	10,26,124	10	1	9,46,013	14	8	24,23,348	9	7	3,26,898	7	9	1,62,000	15	8	92,30,446	6	6	4,10,921	4	7	4,52,180	7	4	2,22,665	1	9	2,72,16,531	15	10
DISBURSEMENTS.																																	
In 1861-62	2,639	2	7	...			...			751	9	3	...			...			2,494	10	0	...			...			...			5,885	5	10
„ 1862-63	3,06,205	8	3	...			...			50,610	10	1	...			...			1,73,996	6	6	...			...			...			5,30,812	8	10
„ 1863-64	1,40,049	4	11	...			...			58,638	9	6	...			...			1,66,720	11	11	...			...			...			3,65,408	10	4
„ 1864-65	34,145	8	6	20,329	12	2	17,539	13	0	55,550	9	1	3,112	11	4	3,960	9	2	2,51,236	0	9	...			10,719	6	11	...			3,96,594	6	11
„ 1865-66	4,00,080	5	2	17,824	12	9	21,500	13	3	68,799	1	2	11,132	8	5	10,073	12	8	2,92,133	5	10	9,596	11	8	13,950	14	10	...			8,45,092	5	9
„ 1866-67	5,27,735	4	11	13,488	3	2	16,999	6	3	58,085	3	9	4,667	12	8	3,865	11	9	3,47,130	13	10	8,632	0	0	11,698	10	5	...			9,92,303	2	9
„ 1867-68	90,086	0	0	17,230	12	10	20,862	13	7	32,327	6	5	4,657	14	4	4,471	2	1	1,15,487	13	4	10,509	12	11	13,672	11	1	...			3,09,306	6	7
„ 1868-69	5,71,781	12	9	14,792	14	4	15,285	6	4	26,020	15	10	4,695	15	6	4,891	2	8	96,392	7	9	10,517	15	3	12,966	3	0	3,593	13	7	7,60,938	11	0
„ 1869-70	99,909	12	7	14,991	8	11	16,687	14	6	28,313	6		4,407	0	1	5,021	14	0	92,574	9	9	7,711	15	0	14,866	1	5	5,376	0	8	2,89,860	3	4
„ 1870-71	1,30,679	3	7	15,505	1	4	13,726	6	9	40,043	4	7	4,546	11	2	4,403	10	6	1,09,434	15	1	5,922	4	1	7,239	14	9	4,729	9	9	3,36,231	1	7
„ 1871-72	1,02,321	6	2	14,457	12	6	19,870	1	1	29,817	10	3	5,617	14	0	4,735	5	10	89,479	15	7	6,089	0	2	8,275	8	7	4,887	15	2	2,85,894	9	5
„ 1872-73	1,27,751	14	3	20,576	5	10	11,243	6	6	35,005	7	0	7,387	15	0	4,792	12	9	86,696	2	0	7,225	11	5	7,699	10	8	5,156	1	0	3,15,613	6	5
„ 1873-74	1,65,462	14	5	51,683	12	7	14,189	4	7	40,502	8	8	6,098	14	0	4,598	12	7	1,37,043	5	9	9,157	11	10	17,470	11	0	9,768	2	7	4,55,976	2	0
„ 1874-75	1,36,395	6	10	21,920	7	4	22,072	3	8	34,291	12	11	9,097	5	6	9,168	12	1	1,32,673	5	1	6,097	0	2	11,956	11	1	6,230	9	0	3,89,843	9	8
„ 1875-76	1,26,771	7	8	44,446	5	4	13,937	10	8	30,886	13	2	5,568	2	3	4,419	3	10	88,355	6	10	6,670	11	3	6,705	5	10	7,566	8	4	3,35,327	11	2
„ 1876-77	1,47,884	0	11	19,322	1	0	10,443	14	9	29,999	0	6	6,891	3	11	5,216	10	0	75,122	12	10	7,635	7	6	6,536	15	1	4,604	12	3	3,13,656	14	9
„ 1877-78	1,82,693	11	4	13,346	14	3	18,445	5	1	28,526	0	4	6,944	7	0	4,713	13	4	2,11,253	11	7	7,100	7	0	6,954	13	4	5,013	13	2	4,84,992	15	5
Total ...	32,92,592	12	10	2,99,916	12	4	2,32,804	8	0	6,48,170	0	11	84,546	7	2	74,333	4	3	24,88,219	10	5	1,02,815	12	3	1,50,813	10	0	56,927	5	7	74,11,140	3	2
Profit ...	*87,23,339*	*5*	*1*	*7,26,907*	*13*	*9*	*7,13,209*	*6*	*8*	*17,75,178*	*8*	*5*	*2,42,352*	*0*	*7*	*87,667*	*11*	*5*	*57,42,226*	*12*	*1*	*3,08,105*	*8*	*4*	*3,01,366*	*13*	*4*	*1,65,737*	*12*	*2*	*1,98,05,391*	*11*	*1*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 26, 1879.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

OF INDIA.

ANCE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of June 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			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.	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.	
	Ganjam ...	7 6	6 13	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	7 8	13 13	12 6	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Vizagapatam ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	5 10	8 0	8 0	6 3	17 5	17 5	10 13	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	17 10	18 6	11 0	22 8	22 8	15 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
	Godavery ...	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	8 14	9 14	6 5	12 0	12 0	7 8	19 3	19 3	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	10 10	19 10	19 10	12 2	88 6	88 6	121 10	10 8	10 8	11 11	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
	Kistna ...	5 14	5 14	4 14	...	...	...	11 5	11 14	7 0	11 14	12 8	7 10	...	...	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	12 11	28 2	25 3	12 10	243 0	243 0	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	
	Nellore ...	5 6	5 6	6 5	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	8 11	11 0	11 0	9 3	18 3	18 3	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	10 13	17 11	17 2	12 5	145 13	129 5	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	7 8 0	7 0 0	13 5 4	
	Cuddapah ...	7 5	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 2	9 8	7 6	11 10	11 3	8 5	14 10	13 2	9 14	15 10	14 2	11 10	...	...	20 0	15 14	18 14	18 6	14 11	98 5	116 3	122 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0	
	Bellary ...	7 11	7 11	7 3	...	...	...	9 2	8 10	5 14	10 5	10 0	7 0	13 6	12 10	10 13	15 0	15 0	8 11	...	...	18 11	18 6	12 0	17 3	17 3	11 3	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	12 10	6 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	
	Kurnool ...	5 5	5 11	4 13	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 5	11 10	12 0	9 3	12 3	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 14	15 11	15 11	11 3	...	97 3	97 3	12 8	12 8	11 5	...	...	...	
	Madras ...	7 0	7 5	6 13	...	...	...	9 3	9 6	6 11	9 13	9 13	7 6	12 3	12 3	10 2 16	8	15 8	...	...	...	13 3	14 8	...	15 0	15 6	9 0	243 0	252 11	194 6	11 5	10 14	10 14	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	...	10 10	10 3	7 14	...	...	...	21 11	19 13	...	...	...	17 5	16 13	9 13	17 3	17 0	11 3	88 11	88 11	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 2	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 4 0	
	North Arcot ...	5 14	6 13	5 14	...	...	...	11 3	9 5	6 8	11 5	11 5	7 8	...	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	15 13	9 10	15 10	15 10	11 11	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	13 14	4 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 8	
	South Arcot ...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 11	7 0	11 11	12 3	7 0	18 6	...	11 13	16 14	16 14	8 8	...	...	21 11	17 14	9 6	16 2	16 11	11 3	186 10	186 0	186 10	10 10	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	
	Tanjore ...	5 14	6 10	5 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 14	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	11 14	14 8	14 8	8 10	14	...	16 11	17 8	8 11	15 8	21 8	12 13	206 8	233 5	233 5	15 5	14 6	15 5	5 10 0	5 0 0	14 1 0	
	Trichinopoly ...	6 14	6 10	5 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 10	9 6	9 6	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 2 14	10 14	8 10	14	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 5	14 0	15 11	10 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	11 14 8	
	Madura ...	7 0	7 0	5 2	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 10	9 5	9 5	7 13	14 10	14 10	11 5 13	0	...	11 13	...	...	15 2	15 2	9 13	15 6	15 6	11 3	170 2	170 2	145 13	11 5	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	
	Tinnevelly ...	5 10	5 10	5 5	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	8 11	...	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 5	10 13	12 8	13 5	11 2	121 8	119 2	126 6	14 0	14 0	13 2	4 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	
	Coimbatore ...	7 0	8 5	6 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 0	6 11	10 6	9 8	8 2	19 2	17 6	10 6 19	2	20 11	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	5 9	66 10	66 10	66 10	12 10	13 14	14 14	...	...	...	
	Nilgiris ...	4 3	4 3	5 5	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	6 6	8 6	8 0	6 14	13 2	13 2	7 11	11	3 11	3 11	3	3	15 0	14 8	11 11	15 11	15 11	11 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	10 11	5 0 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	
	Salem ...	5 3	5 3	4 6	...	...	...	8 11	7 14	6 10	9 10	8 13	6 13	15 14	12 11	8 6	14	8 11	10	0	0	18 0	19 11	9 13	15 6	15 6	11 3	170 2	170 2	145 13	11 5	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	
	South Canara ...	6 11	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	9 13	9 13	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	12 3	8 10	12 8	12 8	8 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	8 5	7 6	7 6	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0	
	Malabar ...	6 8	6 8	7 3	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	7 11	9 14	9 14	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 8	8 3	15 8	15 8	10 0	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	
	Bombay ...	7 1	6 15	6 10	12 11	13 14	15 3	5 12	5 5	5 4	7 11	7 4	8 7	11 4	10 2	10 2	10 6	10 1	9 12	...	...	14 11	15 0	11 0	13 10	13 10	12 10	104 8	105 0	87 8	11 8a / 13 0b	11 8a / 13 0b	11 8a / 11 8b	7 8 0	7 0 0	21 4 0	a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Ahmedabad ...	7 0	7 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	9 0	10 1	9 12	...	...	14 10	14 10	8 13	18 8	18 8	12 8	104 8	105 0	87 8							
	Khira ...	6 15	6 15	8 7	12 5	12 5	13 14	6 15	6 15	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	...	10 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	9 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	10 5	18 3	18 3	12 11	75 1	75 1	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45	
	Surat ...	8 0	7 6	7 6	3 10	3 9	6 2	6 6	6 1	4 9	7 2	7 0½	5 11	9 8	9 11	8 3 10	8	10 8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	6 9 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
	Broach ...	8 0	7 12½	8 0	...	...	...	6 2½	6 6½	6 10½	8 14½	8 10½	8 6½	9 6½	9 11½	10 0 9	6½	9 6½	8 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	4 11 0	9 0 0	7-8 to 15	
	Tanna (Salsette) ...	6 5	6 4	6 6	...	...	7 6	5 11	5 10	6 0	8 0	8 4	6 15	8 15	9 5	8 2 9	0	9 6½	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	113 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	7 to 12	6 to 10	15 to 25	
	Colába (Alibág) ...	6 0	6 0	6 5	...	...	...	5 8	5 10	5 9	10 0	10 8	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	13 5½	13 5½	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	8 6	8 6	8 9	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	11 4	11 4	13 5	11 0	11 0	12 7	...	...	9 5	9 5	8 1	8 7	8 8	8 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	10 2	10 15	10 0 0	...	20 0 0	
	Násik ...	7 5	7 5	8 4	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 5	...	...	11 14	9 14	9 5	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	7 2	105 0	105 0	110 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	
	Ahmednagar ...	7 12	7 8	7 9½	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 14½	8 0	8 0	6 12½	9 10	9 7	8 15	10 1	10 6	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 3	9 8	9 5	9 3	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	12 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	15 to 22	
	Poona ...	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	8 11	8 11	9 13	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	79 0	78 0	91 0	9 9	10 1	11 0½	4 8 0	8 0 0	15 to 18	
	Sholápur ...	7 7½	7 0½	7 4	...	...	...	7 10	7 6	6 11	8 4	8 0	7 12	8 13	8 10	8 10 10	2	10 9	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	11 2	11 2½	6 0 0	10 0 0	12 to 15	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot) ...	5 4	5 1	5 8	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 5	7 11	7 12	5 8	9 9	9 11	8 4 9	12	9 12	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 0	122 0	103 13	10 8	10 8	9 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	12 to 20	
	Satara ...	6 1	5 13	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 8	7 2	7 2	6 7	7 11	7 6	8 0 7	12	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	9 4	5 8 0	7 8 0	7-8 to 11-4	
	Belgaum ...	5 1	4 12	6 9	10 8	10 8	...	8 2	8 0	6 7	8 10	8 8	6 15	9 10	9 3	9 2	10 4	10 2	9 3	...	...	17 13	17 13	7 13	6 8	7 8	5 12	113 5	116 8	116 8	8 12	9 10	8 7	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 to 16	
	Dharwar (Hubli) ...	4 0	4 0	5 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	10 0	10 0	6 14	12 0	10 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 2	9 3	...	18 0	12 15	11 5	6 8	6 12	7 8	113 0	118 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	5 10 0	7 8 0	15 to 22-8	
	Ratnágiri ...	5 15	5 15	6 11	...	...	...	6 6	7 2	5 11	7 12	8 8	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 5	7 0	7 0	5 15	80 0	80 0	89 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	7 15	8 9	8 6	6	11 12	11 12	12 4	8 6	8 7	7 12	135 0	155 0	115 0	14 4	12 5	15 9	7 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	8 7	8 14	8 14	7 9	5	5	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 9	5 9	5 9	8 10	8 10	8 13	8 11	8 13	8 10	8 9	5	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Asirgarh ...	8 4	7 12	8 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 1	6 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 3	11 3	11 3	10 8	10 8	9 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	30 to 37	
	Baroda ...	6 9	6 9	7 6	9 7	9 14	9 3	6 5	6 2	5 5	7 13	7 15	7 4	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	8 0	18	0	10 8	10 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	9 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	...	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Disa ...	8 12	8 6	8 2	...	...	...	4 10	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	9 12	8 14	0	0	10 8	10 8	8 13	11 9	12 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	108 6	12 0	12 0	12 7	6 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	
	Nimach ...	9 0	8 12	10 2	12 8	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 12	11 8	14 8	9 8	9 8	8 10	0	0	11 0	10 8	8 11	7 2	7 12	5 11	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	
	Nasirabad ...	11 2	12 0	11 9½	16 10	16 5½	14 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	14 11½	9 5½	12 0	12 9½	9 0	0	0	11 0	10 4	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	150 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	9 6 0	
	Rájkot ...	7 2	6 13	7 4	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 3	8 1	8 4	7 12	7 9	7 5	0	0	13 0	11 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	98 5½	100 0	100 0	11 4½	11 8	38 0	5-10 to 7	6 to 9	10 to 15	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	10 6	9 12	11 0	13 8	12 0	11 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 12	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	6	7 8	8 6	7 9	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	
	Karachi ...	8 6	8 5	9 2	16 0	16 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Baidarabad (Nakur) ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	0	7	0	6	0	12	0	12	110 0	110 0	104 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	
	Shikarpur ...	10 0	10 5	9 8	15 14	15 14	12 10	5 10	5 10	7 0	7 9	8 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) ...	7 15	8 1	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 11	6 10	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	7 10	7	9	13 14	14 8	10 10	280 0	290 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	
	Western Districts.																																				
	Burdwan ...	11 12a	10 4	11 8	16 0	15 1	18 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 12	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	13 12	...	...	...			
	Bancoorah ...	12 0b	11 12	11 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	12 4	11 4	15 0	15 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	12 12	80 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	10 to 15	
	Burdwan ...	11 0c	11 8	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	13 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	11 8	360 0	360 0	289 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 to 7	4-8 to 5-8	7-8 to 9-8		
	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	10 0	13 4	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	200 0	180 0	200 0	8 10	8 8	8 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0		
	Hooghly ...	11 8d	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10		
	Howrah ...	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	11 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 to 8	5 to 6	7-8 to 12-15		
	Central Districts.																																				
	Calcutta ...	11 12	11 12	10 8	15 1½	14 9	16 0	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	110 0	90 0	110 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	10 0 0	6 8 0	13 0 0		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 9	11 8	85 0	85 0	84 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 15 0	7 0 0	12 5 8		
	Nuddea ...	13 5½f	12 5	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	11 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0		
	Jessore ...	11 0g	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 2	9 12	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 7	11 14	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	7 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10		
	Moorshedabad ...	12 8h	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	6 0 0	15 0 0			
																						13 0	12 4	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 11 0	4 to 5	7-8 to 15		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-4 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10-8 to 12-12 seers, common rice 11-12 to 14-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12-13 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 16-4 seers, and gram 9 to 14-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 13 seers, barley 13 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 13-8 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 11-8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8-4 to 8-8 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, and gram 12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 8-8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 9-13 to 13-5 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 6 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

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

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. 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 (Cholam, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, 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. (Kayaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kayaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kayaru, 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.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
Central Districts—contd.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Dinagepore ...	10 3*i*	10 3	10 0	13 5	13 5	12 8	10 12½	10 3 to 9 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 12-0	
	Rajshahye ...	12 0	13 8	12 0	13 8	18 8	26 0	9 12	9 0 to 9 12	10 8	10 6	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	120 0 to 160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	5-0 to 7-0	5 0 0	6-0 to 20-0	
	Rungpore ...	9 0*j*	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 0	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	
	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 15	10 2	10 8	9 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 14	7 14	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Pubna ...	8 8*k*	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	7 8	9 0	9 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	7 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 16-0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	9 7*m*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 9	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	7 8 0	6 0 0	13-0 to 15-0	
	Eastern Districts.																																	
	Dacca ...	11 4*n*	11 4	9 6	8 14	8 14	20 0	8 14	8 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	91 0	91 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0	
	Furreedpore ...	13 0*o*	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	6 4	5 12	7 0	9 8	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	... (*a*)	...	...	
	Backergunge ...	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0*	
	Mymensingh ...	8 0*q*	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	11 4	9 8	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	6-8 to 7-8	6 0 0	10-0 to 30-0	
	Tipperah ...	9 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	9 8	9 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	5-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 15-0	
	Chittagong ...	7 0*r*	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	6 0	7 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	7-8 to 9-8	
	Noakholly ...	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	... (*a*)	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 6	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	5 5	7 8 0	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	7 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	11 0 0	
	Behar.																																	
	Patna ...	15 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	19 0	18 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	13 8	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
	Gya ...	14 0*t*	14 0	12 8	19 0	19 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 4	14 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3-0 to 3-8	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	
	Shahabad ...	13 0*u* to 14 0	13 4 to 14 0	12 0 to 12 8	19 0	19 0	15 8	11 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0 to 13 8	11 0 to 11 8	20 0	20 0	...	19 0	...	...	15 0	...	13 8	15 8 to 16 0	12 0 to 12 8	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 12	... (*a*)	...	...	
	Durbhunga ...	12 0*v*	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	10 0	10 4	9 12	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	176 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3 12 0	3 0 to 5-0	5-8 to 7-8	
	Mozufferpore ...	14 0*w*	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	... (*a*)	...	...	
	Sarun ...	13 4	12 12	11 0	19 8	19 0	15 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	14 8	14 4	11 8	19 8	20 4	15 0	...	...	...	190 0	190 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 4-8	6-0 to 10-0	
	Chumparun ...	14 0*x*	14 0	13 0	...	24 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	
	Monghyr ...	15 2*y*	14 7	13 6	18 9	18 9	15 7	10 5	10 5	7 3	13 11	14 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	7 8	2 13 0	4 0 0	5 13 0	
	Bhágalpur ...	12 0*z*	12 10	11 6	18 15	18 15	18 15	11 6	11 6	10 1	12 10	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	13 7	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	5-10 to 7-8	
	Purneah ...	14 0*z*1 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 0	13 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	13 4	14 3	101 0	126 4	126 10	8 13	8 13	8 13	3-12 to 4-11	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 9-6	
	Maldah ...	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0 to 7 8	7 8	4-11 to 5-10	3-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10 0*z*2	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	... (*a*)	...	...	
	Orissa.																																	
	Cuttack ...	11 13	10 8	9 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 0	14 7†	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
	Pooree ...	11 13	11 13	11 2	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 14	15 12	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 to 10-0	
	Balasore ...	10 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																																	
	Hazáribágh ...	11 8*z*3	11 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0		
	Lohardugga ...	8 0*z*4	8 0	9 0	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 12	3 0 0‡	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0§	
	Singbhoom ...	8 0	8 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	3 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0	
	Manbhoom ...	10 8*z*5	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3 12 0	4 0 0	9 6 0	
	Sylhet ...																																	
	Cachar ...																																	
	Goálpárá ...																																	
	Gáro Hills ...																																	
	Kámrúp ...																																	
	Darraug ...	No return received																																
	Nowgong ...																																	
	Sibságar ...																																	
	Lakhimpur ...																																	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...																																	
	Nága Hills ...																																	
	Dehra Dún ...	14 0	13 8	15 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...		
	Saháranpur ...	16 9	16 8	17 0	20 5	20 4	22 8	7 0	6 14	5 14	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	18 15	8 8	10 12	12 8	6 0	129 0	129 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 5	...	...	...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	16 8	15 6	16 12	21 8	21 8	22 0	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 14	9 6	7 12	16 8	17 10	8 4	14 5	17 10	7 8	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Meerut ...	16 0	16 4	15 8	20 0	20 8	19 8	4 12	4 12	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	115 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	...		
	Bulandshahr ...	17 0	16 4	15 0	21 4	20 4	19 4	6 8	5 0	5 8	9 0	10 0	9 4	17 0	16 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...		
	Aligarh ...	16 4	15 8	16 0	19 8	19 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 8	9 0	18 8	19 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...		
	Kumaun ...	11 4	11 4	10 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...		

(*a*)—Return of wages of labour not received.

* The Blacksmith takes tieca work, and on average his monthly income amounts to Rs. 15.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 21 seers a rupee.

‡ 1½ to 2 annas a day for each tieca cooly.

§ 2½ to 5 annas a day for each tieca one.

i In Balgunge the prices are—Best rice 11 seers, and common rice 13 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12-1 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-8 seers, best rice 6 seers, common rice 8-8 seers, and gram 9-8 seers.

l In the interior the prices are—Best rice 4 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 4 to 7 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 10-6 seers, and grram 6-4 to 9 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 8-8 to 10 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 9 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 14 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 17 seers, best rice 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 9 to 9-12 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 8 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8-12 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 9-8 seers, common rice 8-8 to 9-8 seers, and gram 7-12 to 10 seers.

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

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 13 seers, and common rice 9 to 15 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 13-8 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 14 to 15 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 15 seers, barley 19 to 19-8 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, bulrush millet 13-8 to 14 seers, great millet 17 to 18 seers, lesser millets 19 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-8 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 19-8 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 15 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets 19-8 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 25 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 21 seers, barley 19 to 38 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 10-4 to 17 seers, lesser millets 20 to 38 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 35 seers, and gram 14-4 to 22 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 19 seers, barley 24 to 25 seers, best rice 8-12 to 11-8 seers, common rice 12 to 17 seers, lesser millets 27 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-1 to 15-7 seers, barley 21 to 23-1 seers, best rice 8-4 to 9-4 seers, common rice 13-8 to 14-7 seers, jowar 17-6 to 20-4 seers, lesser millets 21 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-4 to 25-2 seers, and gram (at Bauka) 12 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 10-8 to 11 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 12-8 to 16-8 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 to 21 seers, and gram 12-8 to 13-12 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chatra) 10 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13·50 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 16·88 seers, best rice 11·25 to 14 seers, common rice 13·50 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 30·37 seers, murwa 18·56 to 31 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 20·16 seers, and gram 12·37 to 15 seers.

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 11 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16 seers, common rice 14-8 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 14 seers.

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

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. 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, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 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.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Syce or Horse-keeper.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	No return received																													
	Bijnor	15 3	14 10	15 3	20 13	20 4	20 4	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 0	9 0	7 5	14 10	14 10	7 5	14 10	14 10	4 8	14 10	14 10	12 6	135 0	135 0	200 0							
	Moradabad	16 14	15 15	16 14	21 4	20 10	21 14	7 8	7 13	6 4	10 0	10 0	7 13	20 0	20 0		16 4	17 8		15 0	15 0	15 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5				
	Budaun	15 12	15 9½	17 6	19 8	18 9½	21 9½	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	10 12½	10 12½	8 1½	14 6	12 0	6 0	14 6	12 0	4 0	16 8	15 14	17 11	192 0	192 0	240 0	9 9	9 9½	9 2				
	Bareilly	15 0	14 6	15 5	21 4	18 12	19 6	5 0	5 0	3 12	10 0	10 0	6 4	19 6	18 12	7 8	17 8	15 4	6 4	14 11	14 6	15 0	125 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 11	9 11				
	Sháhjahánpur	16 2	16 2	16 12	22 8	22 2	20 12	6 0	6 2	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0							17 4	17 8	16 8	155 0	155 0	175 0	9 8	9 8	9 6				
	Tarái Pergunnahs	17 14	16 12	17 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	11 4		6 4	8 12		6 4	13 12	13 12	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 4	8 13				
	Muttra	15 0	14 0	14 4	19 4	18 0	18 4	5 8	6 0	6 4	11 0	11 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	14 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0	10 8				
	Agra	No return received																														
	Farrukhabad	14 7½	14 1	16 9½	18 2	18 6	20 15	6 9½	6 10½	5 10	11 11	11 11	8 7	18 11		7 8	17 5		6 14	15 0	15 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	165 0	11 8	11 0	12 4				
	Mainpuri	14 8	13 12	15 4	19 0	16 0	18 12	4 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	7 8							14 4	14 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 8				
	Etáwah	13 8	13 0	14 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	15 8	15 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8				
	Etah	16 8	14 8	15 12	19 0	17 0	19 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	8 0							15 8	14 0	15 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8	10 0				
	Jalaun	15 0	14 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0							
	Jhánsi	14 2	14 0	14 10	22 1	22 14	16 6	7 8	7 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	11 0				14 11	15 2	14 10	200 0	200 0	200 0			7 8				
	Lalitpur	13 0	12 4	12 12	24 8	24 0	15 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	7 8	25 0	23 4	14 0				16 0	15 8	13 8	220 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	7 0				
	Cawnpore	14 8	14 12	15 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	11 8	11 8	7 8	18 0	19 0	10 8	16 0	16 8	9 0	14 8	15 0	14 4	150 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0	9 8				
	Fatehpur	13 0	12 12	12 11	17 8	16 12	15 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 12	12 0	8 0							13 8	13 0	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 12				
	Bánda	13 0	12 4	12 8	17 12	14 4	14 0	6 4	6 4	5 12	11 8	11 8	8 0	16 0	16 8		16 0	16 0		14 8	14 8	13 0	240 0	160 0	160 0							
	Allahabad	No return received																														
	Hamírpur	13 4	13 8	12 15	16 2	17 2	15 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	9 8	11 0	8 8	16 8	16 11	7 14	15 14	15 3	6 12	14 14	15 3	13 2	180 0	180 0	180 0							
	Jaunpur	16 3	15 14	13 12	21 15	21 3	16 3	7 1	6 5	6 5	11 4	10 9	8 7	22 9	22 9		18 5	18 5		16 15	16 3	12 11	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6				
	Gorakhpur	14 6½	14 6¼	10 15	21 9½	21 9¼	14 0	10 6½	10 12½	7 0	13 0½	13 15¼	8 12	21 9½	23 6¼	4 6				14 6½	14 13¼	10 8	160 0	160 6	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 2				
	Basti	15 0	14 8	11 4	25 0	25 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	8 6	23 0	23 0					15 0	14 0	12 4	150 0	150 0	185 0	7 8	7 8	7 8				
	Azamgarh	14 10	14 8	11 13	20 6	20 10	14 14	6 10	6 10	6 10	12 9	12 9	10 11	20 10	22 2					11 1	11 7	11 13	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2				
	Mirzapur	12 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8				
	Benares	14 2	14 11	13 9	19 4½	19 9	15 12	8 11	8 11	6 8½	12 8	13 1	11 2½	21 12	22 1½	10 9½	16 5	17 6½	7 10	14 2	14 2	11 14½	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 11					
	Gházipur	14 13	14 13	11 9½	21 4	21 4	14 12	6 7	6 7	5 12	11 9½	11 9½	9 0	21 4	21 4	12 14	17 6	17 6	9 0	14 13	14 13	12 4	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6				
	Delhi	16 0	15 12	15 0	22 0	20 0	18 8				10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	18 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Gurgáon	16 0	15 4	14 8	21 8	19 8	18 8				9 8	9 8	7 0	16 8	16 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	9 0	15 4	14 4	14 4	140 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	[a] Firewood rising.
	Karnál	16 3	17 8	17 8	22 12	20 8	19 8				9 0	9 0	6 0	16 8	15 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 11½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0	[b] Rice falling, and firewood rising.
	Hissar	14 8	14 0	12 8	21 8	20 0	20 0				7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 4	8 12	8 0	3 12 0	5 9 0	7 8 0	[c] Firewood falling.
	Rohtak	15 0	15 4	14 12	20 0	19 5					8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	17 0	11 5	17 0	18 0	10 0	17 0	17 4	15 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	9 8	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
	Sirsa	14 4	14 0	15 8	28 0	26 9	24 0				9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	21 4	18 8	18 8	18 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Umballa	17 8	17 8	18 0	22 8	22 8	24 8				9 8	9 8	8 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Ludhiána	16 12	17 0	17 8	22 0	22 8	24 0				8 0	8 0	7 0	18 8	17 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	18 8	18 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Simla	11 0	11 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	15 0				8 0	8 0	7 0				10 0	11 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 12	8 0	7 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Jullundur	16 8	16 4	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0				7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Hoshiárpur	15 0	15 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	24 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 0	10 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Kángra	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0				9 8	9 0	9 0							11 0	10 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	
	Amritsar	15 12	15 12	18 4	20 0	19 8	23 12				9 8	9 4	7 12	17 8	15 0	9 12	15 8	15 8	8 0	17 0	16 12	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 9	12 1	11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	
	Siálkot	15 8	15 4	15 8	19 0	18 0	27 0				10 0	9 7	8 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	14 12	16 0	130 0	150 0	150 0	11 0	11 12	11 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0	
	Gurdáspur	15 0	15 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	26 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Lahore	16 0	16 8	17 0	19 0	18 0	24 0				9 8	9 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	10 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	
	Ferozepore	16 0	15 8	17 8	23 0	23 8	27 0				8 0	8 0	7 8	15 0	16 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	80 0	70 0	100 0	10 8	11 0	10 4	5 2 0	5 8 0	12 0 0	
	Gujránwála	15 4	15 8	16 4	19 0	19 0	27 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 4	15 4	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Rawalpindi	10 4	9 2	18 8	11 8	10 8	25 8				7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 0	13 0	10 12	10 4	4 8	10 10	9 12	12 0	60 0	60 0	90 0	10 0	11 0	11 4	8 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	
	Jhelum	13 8	13 0	19 0	15 8	15 0	28 0				8 8	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	14 12	14 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
	Gujrát	15 12	16 0	20 0	18 8	18 12	32 0				7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	13 8	12 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	12 8	11 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Shahpúr	13 8	13 8	17 0	19 0	19 8	25 0				7 8	7 8	6 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	13 8	12 8	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	
	Mooltan	12 8	12 8	12 12	15 0	18 0	18 0				7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	70 0	90 0	100 0	13 8	12 8	11 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	16 0 0	
	Jhang	14 0	13 4	14 8	19 0	20 0	22 0				5 0	5 0	6 0	15 0	12 0	7 8				17 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	
	Montgomery	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0				5 8	5 8	5 8							16 8	16 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
	Muzaffargarh	13 8	13 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	6 0	6 4	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	6 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Dera Ismail Khán	13 12	12 15	18 12	18 7	17 2	22 8	5 5	5 5	5 5	10 13	13 2	13 12	17 8	13 2	15 0	15 0	13 12	5 10	18 3	12 11	15 10	100 0	100 0	98 12	28 2	30 0	28 12	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Dera Gházi Khán	13 12	13 12	13 12	15 0	15 15	15 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	9 6	9 6	16 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	4 0 0	12 8	12 8	11 9	125 0	125 0	150 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bannu	15 0	14 6	22 8	19 8	16 14	23 2	5 0	5 0	5 10	15 0	15 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	5 10	14 6	13 2	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	
	Peshawar	8 3	8 12	18 14	13 3	13 10	33 8	5 10	5 10	7 12	9 12	9 12	15 10	8 12	8 8	13 8	16 8	15 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	9 4	75 0	78 0	86 0	34 8	34 12	55 0				
	Kohát	No return received																														
	Hazára	8 0	8 0		9 4	11 0	24 0				6 4	7 0	15 0	8 0	7 8	12 0				8 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	200 0	160 0	8 4	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 5½	14 7½	13 15½	20 4½	20 6½	17 11½	5 0	5 0	4 8	10 12	10 12	7 2	19 0	18 12½	10 0	16 4½	16 9	9 0	19 7½	19 9½	14 10½	136 8	140 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4				
	Unao	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	16 6	7 0	7 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	19 0	19 0					18 8½	18 8		160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0				
	Bára Banki	14 12	15 0	13 8	20 8	21 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	20 8	21 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	28 0	28 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				
	Sítapur	16 14	16 15	16 8	23 8	23 8	22 3	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 14	7 0	18 0			15 0			20 0	20 0		160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8				
	Hardoi	15 0	15 0	15 2	20 14	21 4	18 14	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 5	10 5	6 2							16 0	16 7	15 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 7				
	Kheri	17 8	18 0	16 4	30 0	32 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	13 0	12 8	6 8	27 0	27 0	11 4				28 0	29 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				
	Fyzabad	14 8	14 2	13 4	20 8	20 0	16 12	7 4	6 10	6 6	11 4	11 0	7 12	20 0	21 8		15 0	14 8		22 0	22 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0				
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	11 4	28 0	28 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	6 8	28 0	28 8	14 0	16 0	14 8		32 0	32 0	22 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				
	Gonda	15 10	16 13	12 6	28 9	29 6	17 0	11 12	11 8	7 8	12 2	12 2	7 12	26 14	26 8	12 0	17 4	17 8		30 12	32 0	30 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				
	Rai Bareli	14 14	14 12	12 15	19 4	19 8	16 2	11 8	11 4	6 8	12 4	12 0	7 0	18 6	18 8					14 4	14 2	12 12	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				
	Sultánpur	16 0	16 0	22 8	21 0	20 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	23 0	23 0		22 0	22 0		18 0	18 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0				
	Partábgarh	15 3	15 4	11 13	21 4	21 6	14 13	13 0	13 0	7 3	13 13	14 0	8 5	21 0	21 0		18 0	18 12		19 7	19 7	19 11	140 0	140 0	200 0	8 14	8 0	8 0				

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juár (sorghum).
† Chotí Juár.
‡ Kodo.
§ Láharra, sáwan, kodo, and kakúna.
‖ Peas, cowpeas.

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

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE: 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.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Central Provinces.	Nágpur ...	10 4	10 4	11 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	6 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	12 4	12 12	14 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 12	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bhandára ...	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	9 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Chánda ...	11 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	8 2	18 2	16 11	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 9	5 6	360 0	360 0	400 0	8 8	9 5	9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	
	Wardha ...	10 11	10 1	11 2	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 1	9 4	8 12	14 12	14 12	12 18	5	...	...	9 14	9 12	8 8	132 0	132 0	120 0	9 0	9 3	10 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	
	Bálaghát ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	11 0	11 0	10 12	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	6 8	12 8	12 4	9 0	14 0	15 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	14 0	12 8	10 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Saugor ...	11 0	11 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	
	Damoh ...	11 4	11 8	12 4	13 0	13 0	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	9 8	10 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 12	8 4	8 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Seoni ...	10 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 4	7 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	
	Mandla ...	12 0	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
	Betúl ...	8 8	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	
	Chhindwára ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	8 0	7 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	7 14	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 1	6 8	6 8	5 10	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	...	10 0	9 0	7 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	
	Narsinghpur ...	10 12	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 9	11 6	11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	
	Nimár ...	10 4	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	15 3	12 0	12 0	12 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
	Raipur ...	22 8	22 4	17 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	13 0	20 0	18 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	250 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Sambalpur ...	15 8	16 8	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	13 0	11 8	22 8	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	
	Bilaspur ...	22 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Upper Godávari ...	No r	eturn r	eceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	6 13	6 11	6 13	...	...	...	7 6	7 4	5 11	8 3	7 15	5 14	10 14	10 8	8 10	...	11 15	...	8 12	8 8	8 8	85 0	85 0	70 0	8 9	8 10	8 14	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Bolarum ...	7 1	7 1	7 5	...	...	...	8 6	9 0	5 10	8 11	9 15	6 2	10 12	11 1	8 8	...	...	...	8 11	8 7	7 7	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 11	9 2	9 6	...	...	...	
	Chudderghat ...	6 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	6 0	5 12	4 8	8 0	8 0	6 4	10 0	9 4	8 0	11 8	12 8	8 8	7 8	8 0	7 8	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Amráoti ...	9 0	8 4	9 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	7 0	7 4	7 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	42 0	45 0	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	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	7 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	
	Ellichpur ...	7 8	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Buldána ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	
	Wún ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	8 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	
	Básim ...	7 8	7 4	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 12	6 8	9 0	9 0	15 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ...	No return received																														
	Kolar ...																															
	Túmkúr ...																															
	Mysore ...																															
	Hassan ...																															
	Shimoga ...																															
	Kadur ...																															
	Chitaldroog ...																															
	Coorg ...																															
Central India Agency.	Jeypore ...	12 8	11 10	11 10	17 8	16 8	14 0	5 0	5 0	5 1	7 0	7 0	5 13	16 0	16 8	11 13	13 8	12 0	10 2	13 0	12 4	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0	
	Kishengurh ...	11 12	11 12	11 8	13 8	16 8	14 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	7 0	7 8	6 8	16 0	15 12	9 8	12 12	12 12	11 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	39 0				
	Ulwur ...	14 2	13 11	13 2	18 5	18 5	15 2	7 4	7 4	6 4	8 8	8 7	7 4	15 10	14 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	8 13	14 4	14 5	12 12	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	27 0	...	...	...	
	Bhurtpore (City) ...	13 8	13 0	13 4	18 4	17 13	16 12	6 12	7 0	6 11	8 9	8 14	7 10	16 2	16 11	18 0	14 10	15 5	15 11	16 6	17 0	17 8	200 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	8 13	26 12	...	...	...	
	Kerowlee (City) ...	11 8	10 4	13 0	16 4	17 8	16 12	10 0	10 0	6 4	10 10	10 0	11 4	15 4	16 4	14 8	14 6	15 2	15 2	15 0	16 4	15 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 0	20 12	...	...	...	
	Ajmere ...	12 0	11 12	10 8	18 0	17 0	13 12	5 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	7 0	12 8	13 0	9 0	12 0	12 4	12 6	80 0	80 0	90 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	...	...	...	
	Deoli Cantonment ...	11 0	11 6	11 7	15 6	15 11	13 13	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	15 9	15 9	10 6	12 8	12 13	6 8	12 4	12 6	11 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	26 1	...	...	...	
	Erinpura ...	11 12	11 4	7 4	16 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 4	8 12	8 8	14 8	14 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Sirohee ...	11 0	11 0	7 4	18 0	17 8	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 12	5 8	12 8	12 8	8 9	0 12	0 12	8 9	0 12	0 12	0 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	6-0 to 10-0	8 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	
	Abu ...	9 15	9 9	6 11	16 0	14 0	8 9	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 4	8 12	8 8	8 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	18 0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 25-0	
	Anadra ...	10 0	10 0	7 4	14 0	13 12	9 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 4	11 14	11 12	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	6-0 to 10-0	8 0 0	15 0 to 25-0	* Six piece per man's loads.
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	11 0	10 0	6 8	13 8	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	8 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Meywar (Oodeypore) ...	8 15	8 9	8 0	13 10	13 4	9 12	5 7	5 7	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 8	9 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	8 15	14 5	...	...	...	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	11 14	11 14	9 6	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	7 8	8 7	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	10 0	...	...	...	7 13	8 12	8 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0	
	Partábgurh („)	8 4	8 2	11 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	3 12	7 8	7 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 12	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 12	6 0 0	4 13 0	12-0 to 16-0	
	Marwar ...	10 6	10 0	7 14	13 2	12 12	9 6	5 0	3 12	3 12	6 4	5 8	4 14	10 10	10 5	8 7	10 0	10 8	8 12	12 14	12 8	9 1	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	37 0	...	...	...	
	Bikaneer ...	9 0	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 4	5 0	5 0	5 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	0 12	13 0	13 4	11 8	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	43 0	...	...	...	
	Boondee ...	14 0	14 8	15 8	19 8	19 4	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	18 4	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	5 10 0	6 9 0	7-8 to 15-0	
	Kotah ...	12 10	13 10	13 6	17 8	18 8	13 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	18 8	19 0	15 0	12 4	12 4	8 0	16 12	16 4	14 7	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	
	Tonk ...	11 9	11 6	12 8	16 0	16 6	14 8	5 12	5 12	4 0	7 4	7 4	5 0	15 13	15 9	12 0	11 12	11 10	...	13 4	13 5	13 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 6	11 1	20 0	3 12 0	1 14 0	7 8 0	
	Jhallawar ...	12 0	12 6	12 11	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	5 1	6 0	4 7	18 1	17 12	12 11	10 2	12 11	8 14	13 15	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	...	...	...	
	Shahpoora ...	11 8	11 0	11 4	16 0	15 0	12 8	6 4	6 8	6 0	7 12	8 4	6 12	15 0	15 0	11 2	11 0	10 8	6 0	12 0	11 0	10 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	27 0	3 4 6	...	7-8 to 9-6	
	Dholpur ...	12 12	12 13	12 2	17 1	17 2	14 11	6 12	6 12	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 14	14 14	14 13	9 15	14 3	13 13	7 5	13 1	13 2	12 3	...	...	...	11 0	10 15	16 15	...	...	...	
Rajputana.	Indore ...	8 6	8 9	10 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 5	7 8	7 8	7 1	10 14	11 2	15 0	10 14	10 14	10 8	9 3	9 8	10 10½	107 0	107 0	120 0	8 9	8 0	8 14	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Gwalior ...	10 13	10 11	11 3	15 3	16 3	13 0	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 3	6 6	5 8	14 12	15 5	11 3	13 15	14 12	...	11 14	12 0	11 3	109 8	109 8	100 7	9 2	9 10	10 1	4 11 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Goona ...	13 4	13 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	
	Rutlam ...	8 12	8 9	...	10 12	...	...	6 0	6 10	5 0	7 8	7 9	6 8	10 12	10 8	13 0	10 4	8 12	10 4	10 8	8 14	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	10 7	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Baghelkband (Sutna) ...	12 12	13 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	17 0	6 0	5 12	5 8	15 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	17 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 14	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.													
	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.
1875-76	1,[illegible]8,747	53,73,537	1,344,041	39,50,140	1,544,910	28,18,193	1,394,124	27,10,467	72,546	34,594	237,424	56,560	6,271,792	1,49,43,491
1876-77	1,645,856	53,06,437	1,305,634	38,41,380	1,443,555	26,40,516	1,483,789	29,30,664	70,636	34,329	335,254	58,616	6,284,724	1,48,11,942
1877-78	2,082,957	66,89,636	1,429,926	42,12,048	1,533,920	28,03,772	1,692,834	32,81,175	74,448	38,636	231,887	39,094	7,045,972	1,70,64,361
1878-79	1,983,479	61,69,318	1,242,806	33,63,355	1,358,997	33,89,892	1,685,257	41,48,754	37,900	34,338	212,150	34,415	6,520,589	1,71,40,072
1879-80	2,112,555	60,32,875	1,380,795	34,03,455	1,453,907	36,53,282	1,689,653	41,47,848	20,616	51,518	172,185	39,973	6,829,711	1,73,28,951
AVERAGE ...	1,900,719	59,14,361	1,340,641	37,54,075	1,467,058	30,61,131	1,589,131	34,43,782	55,229	38,683	237,780	45,731	6,590,558	1,62,57,763

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

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 18th July 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first three months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE														
	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.
BENGAL ...	22,89,366	4,35,829	27,25,195	19,08,259	2,65,857	21,74,116	22,87,738	3,05,781	25,93,519	19,52,300	3,23,921	22,76,221	18,12,325	1,92,372	20,04,697
BOMBAY ...	12,18,737	2,70,887	14,89,624	11,11,126	31,778	11,42,904	13,45,493	45,599	13,91,092	12,89,399	57,979	13,47,378	10,71,899	65,033	11,36,932
SIND ...	55,775	66,211	1,21,986	47,340	7,537	54,877	77,190	13,262	90,452	59,045	8,462	67,507	92,138	7,085	99,223
MADRAS ...	4,55,293	3,25,666	7,80,959	4,58,652	1,96,596	6,55,248	3,04,357	39,134	3,43,491	4,10,701	1,14,050	5,24,751	3,20,542	1,29,935	4,50,477
B. BURMA ...	2,17,364	14,60,090	16,77,454	2,69,781	9,91,929	12,61,710	2,94,096	8,48,610	11,42,706	3,95,414	9,96,336	13,91,750	3,30,573	12,38,361	15,68,934
TOTAL ...	42,36,535	25,58,683	67,95,218	37,95,158	14,93,697	52,88,855	43,08,874	12,52,386	55,61,260	41,06,859	15,00,748	56,07,607	36,27,477	16,32,786	52,60,263

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April and May only.
2. The Land Customs Revenue is included only for the two years 1878-79 and 1879-80, the figures not being available for the previous years.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 10th July 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80, UP TO 30th APRIL 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING APRIL 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 ...	4·90	3·83	3073·60	864·26	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	3,440	0·77	..	Cotton ...	2,605	2223·63 cubic feet per second entered the Canal and 35·68 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes; the amount utilized being 2187·95 cubic feet per second.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·20		857·99	...	...	Amritsar ...	5,978	0·88	...	Rice ...	137	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·70		465·70	...	...	Lahore ...	5,649	0·66	...	Sugarcane ...	5,621	
											Others ...	6,704	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	2187·95	...	...	.....	15,067	...	...	.....	15,067	There is an increase of 1,844 acres, as compared with the irrigation of last year.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1235·34	...	...	.....	13,223	...	...	.....	13,223	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·77	2,546	475	92,403 Tors, Kurries, &c., and 548 mds. firewood.		Umballa ...	423	0·39	...	Cotton ...	753	On the Western Jumna Canal 2,141 cubic feet per second entered at the head; of this amount, 61 cubic feet per second passed out at the Bhuda Khera Escape. There is an increase of 10,323 acres, as compared with the irrigation of last year.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·23		733			Karnál ...	3,949	0·57	...	Rice ...	19	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	7·02		624			Delhi ...	12,149	...	...	Sugarcane ...	22,323	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	7·80		248			Rohtak ...	8,493	0·30	...	Others ...	2,791	
							Hissár ...	713	0·35	...	.....	...	
							Jínd ...	28	...	...	.....	...	
							Bikaner ...	...	...	...	.....	...	
							Kulsia ...	126	...	...	.....	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL ...	...	...	2,546	2,080	...	92,403	.....	25,886	...	...	.....	25,886	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	1783·21	...	45,930	.....	15,563	...	...	.....	15,563	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	...	0·54	0·15	Rice ...	...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	...	0·39	...	Sugarcane ...	...	
							Dera Ghazi Khán ...	...	0·18	0·07	Others ...	...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Rice ...	...	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	40,953	...	...	.....	40,953	Total increase on Perennial Canals, as compared with corresponding period of the preceding year, is 12,167 acres.
Do., corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	28,786	...	...	.....	28,786	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1879-80, UP TO 31st MAY 1879.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MAY 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). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total Area.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st April to 31st May 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
Ganges. Northern ...	10·00	9·89	740	527	19,427	4,564	Saháranpur ...	17,779	361	973	181	378	120	1,559	21,351	·3	1·3	
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	1,164	35,533	21,608	Muzaffarnagar ...	36,522	870	1,413	140	455	231	942	40,573	...	1·4	
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	651	41,332	31,015	Meerut ...	63,620	9,039	655	1,178	987	559	1,040	77,078	·1	1·4	
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	4·27	972	1,121	42,847	49,016	Bulandshahr ...	8,263	34,588	23	2,679	1 037	322	1,258	48,170	...	·7	
Aligarh ...	5·50	3·0	994	1,151	51,456	57,784	Aligarh ...	1,091	34,523	138	396	871	65	697	37,781	...	·3	
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	988	483	43,178	47,277	Muttra ...	1,267	989	...	528	63	20	620	3,487	...	1·0	
Etáwah ...	4·80	2·2	771	638	50,038	58,906	Agra ...	1,756	5,374	...	165	70	13	725	8,103	...	1·4	
							Etah ...	2,049	9,106	93	7	1,517	10	945	13,727	...	·6	
							Mainpuri ...	4,232	15,096	27	57	1,420	20	674	21,526	...	·8	
							Fatehgarh ...	2,705	8,927	7	2	503	13	347	12,504	...	·7	
TOTAL GANGES CANAL ...	...	...	6,104	5,735	284,811	270,170	Etáwah ...	5,220	24,018	...	...	239	25	698	30,200	...	·7	
							Cawnpore ...	6,182	23,560	759	...	332	129	824	31,786	...	·4	
Lower Ganges. Narora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	3	...	...	2	...	...	10	15	...	1·4	
Kásganj ...	...	2·69	...	128	3,953	...	Gurgaon ...	315	127	4	180	12	5	632	1,275	...	1·4	
Bhongaon ...	...	2·0	...	120	2,950	...	Dehra Dún ...	1,273	...	1,103	1	22	...	557	2,956	·3	2·8	
Bhognipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor ...	347	...	34	4	...	...	...	385	·1	1·2	
							Taraí ...	489	...	250	...	...	...	2	741	·9	1·6	
							Bareilly ...	8,751	54	149	...	...	...	49	9,003	...	1·0	
							Jhánsi ...	6	...	...	...	8	...	2	16	...	·3	
TOTAL LOWER GANGES CANAL ...	...	...	...	248	6,903	...	Hamírpur ...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	...	·6	
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	1,004	48,249	34,286	TOTAL ...	161,870	166,632	5,928	5,520	7,914	1,532	11,581	360,977	...	...	
Agra Canal ...	10·	...	2,000	632	7,613	12,697	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR ...	113,611	181,666	2,874	5,564	6,537	2,277	7,078	319,607	...	...	
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	172	9,744	2,204												
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	385	...												
Dún ...	...	...	...	92	2,956	98												
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	16	78												
Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	300	74	Increase ...	48,259	...	3,054	...	1,377	...	4,503	41,370	...	...	
TOTAL OF EACH DISTRICT ...	...	...	...	...	360,977	319,607	Decrease ...	...	15,034	...	44	...	745	...	...	...	...	

REMARKS.

		Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal:—Mean volume of water passing through Solání aqueduct		6,012
Cawnpore tail	208	
Kukwan escape	16	
Dabauli do.	53	
		277
Balance expended ...		5,735
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, reports very heavy demand throughout month for sugarcane and *paleo* of Indigo.		
Eastern Jumna Canal:—		
Water entering canal		1,008
Leaving ditto		4
Net consumption ...		1,004
Dún Canals:—		
Water entering canal		95
Do. leaving		3
Net consumption ...		92
Agra Canal:—		
Water entering canal		658
Leaving Bata escape	4	
Do. Kitam do.	22	26
Net consumption ...		632
Rohilkhand Canals:—		
Water entering canal		172
Net consumption ...		172
Lower Ganges Canal:—		
Mean volume passing into Canal at Narora ...		987
Narora escapes	469	
Tatarpur do.	234	
Bhongaon do.	36	739
Balance expended ...		248

Note.—In the Statement for February 1879, against Bulandshahr and Aligarh, in column headed "actual average throughout," *for* 598 and 982, *read* 996 and 584, respectively.

ALLAHABAD, The 30th June 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Number.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Ganges Canal. Down. Number.	Ganges Canal. Down. Maunds.	Ganges Canal. Total Up and Down. Number.	Ganges Canal. Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Agra Canal. Up. Number.	Agra Canal. Up. Maunds.	Agra Canal. Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Down. Maunds.	Agra Canal. Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Total Up and Down. Maunds.
Grains.												
Wheat	1,880			27,929								
Gram	401			3,800								
Rice	...			37								
Paddy or Dhán	...			8								
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	258			258								
Dál	1,169			1,656								
Juár	...			2,053								
Bájra	75			2,073								
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...			...								
Total	3,783			37,814								
Cotton	...			4,751								
Oilseeds	628			46,849								
Salts	323			33,466								
Metals	9,038			9,737								
Building materials	15,160			43,860								
Miscellaneous goods	4,329			15,366								
Firewood	...			36,632								
Bamboos	853	17,060		38,839	759,720	776,780						
Timber	401	249		18,025	17,776	18,025						
Miscellaneous timber	697	1,394		4,114	2,720	4,114						
Live stock	...	...		...	...	...						
Grand Total	35,212	18,703		249,393	780,216	798,919						
Total during corresponding period of last year	17,386	7,960		191,858	672,580	680,540						
Increase ...	17,826	10,743		57,535	107,636	118,379						
Decrease ...	...	...		...	...	...						

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos ...	7,750	10,541	...	342
Ton mileage ...	987,408	13,15,390	...	30,105
Value of goods, Rs.	4,82,253	6,08,147	...	15,126
Number of passengers	*Nil.*		*Nil.*	

Remarks.

GANGES CANAL.

The quantity of grain carried this month is nearly double that loaded during April. The bulk of this traffic was downward to Cawnpore.

The salt traffic from Moradnagar shows an increase of over 13,000 maunds as compared with the returns for the previous month.

The total tonnage for the month is 2,791 in excess of that loaded during the same period last year.

Note.—In the traffic statement, Ganges Canal, for March 1879, against rice in column headed "total up and down" under sub-head "maunds" *for* the figures 5,824 *read* 5,024.
In traffic statement for April 1879, against "timber" in column 13, *for* 2,560 *read* 28,480, and in column 14 *for* 25,821 *read* 35,791.
Ditto ditto "grand total" ditto *for* 297,176 *read* 297,076, and in column 14 *for* 301,063 *read* 300,963.
Ditto ditto "decrease" ditto *for* 240,706 *read* 240,805, and in column 14 *for* 238,035 *read* 238,135.

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 26th June 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd JULY 1879.

General Remarks.—In Madras rain has now fallen in the Southern districts, and prospects generally have somewhat improved. As regards Bombay there has been timely and beneficial rain in the Deccan; but although there have been slight showers here and there in the Guzerat, Coast, and Southern Mahratta Country Districts, heavier rainfall, in these parts of the Presidency, is much required; cholera is still severe in Sind and continues in Kaira, Tanna and Nasik. Sufficient rain has fallen in all the districts of Bengal except in parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, and a break is wanted in most places; in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal and Behar the early crops have been injured by excessive rain and floods, but otherwise prospects are fair; the late and transplanted rice is progressing satisfactorily; cholera, as might be expected at this time of year, is still mentioned in many returns. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh matters are promising, but here too some districts, specially Sitapur and Fyzabad, would be the better for a break. The rainfall in the Punjab has been scanty and confined to a few districts; last week complaints of too little rain came only from the Hissar Division and the Lahore District. In the former there has been slight rain, but prospects are not there described as good except in Rohtak; the need, however, felt in Lahore, has now spread somewhat widely, though the generally satisfactory character of the season cannot have been materially affected by a week's dry weather. In the Central Provinces there has been moderate rain in all districts save Betúl, and more is required there and in the Eastern districts for the river crops; sowings have nearly been completed and prospects are favourable. Good rain has fallen generally in Bristish Burma and the state of things is encouraging; cattle disease is prevalent in one district of Tenasserim and in four districts of Pegu. Assam continues to receive sufficient rain, and the agricultural condition of the Province is good. Rain has fallen throughout the Province of Mysore and prospects are favourable. The reports from Central India, if correct, would show that the rainfall has been very unequally distributed, having been plentiful in Indore and Sutna, and deficient elsewhere. Rajputana needs rain badly; last week it had but a few showers; and this week rain is reported from Jeypore only, and was there slight. There has been a little rain in Berar but more is wanted.

On the whole it may be said that prospects in Western India have undergone no material change, save in the Central Districts of the Deccan where there has been improvement; in Southern India they have improved; rain is still abundant and even occasionally excessive, in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Bengal, Assam and Burma. Towards the North-West Frontier and in Rajputana the weather has been unseasonably dry.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 19th)	Average rainfall 3 stations ·2; no report from Nandigama and Bezwada; *nil* elsewhere.	Rice 11·14, *cholum* 13·78, *raggi* 17·85, *cumboo* 13·05; 52 inches water over anicut on 16th; standing crops fading in some taluks from want of rain; rats continue to damage *sazza* and *giddajonna* crops in Bapatla and Palnad taluks; *sazza* plants sown late in Guntoor taluk being greatly damaged by locusts.
Kurnool („ „)	Average rainfall 6 stations ·29.	Rice 11·34, *raggi* 19·50, *cholum* 15·08, *cumboo* 16·70; rain much wanted; crops failing, *cumboo* in Sirvail and portions of Koilkuntla, Nandikotkur, Pattikonda and Ramalkota; fodder and water sufficient; prices stationary; markets sufficiently supplied.
Tanjore („ „)	Average rainfall 10 stations 1·31; others *nil*.	Rice 9·79, *cholum* 14·57, *raggi* 16·85, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery 24 to 96 inches water; wet and dry crops in good condition; harvest *nil*, outturn *nil*.
Madura („ „)	Average rainfall 10 stations 1·33.	Rice 9·37, *cholum* 15·52, *raggi* 15·55, *cumboo* 15·06.
Malabar („ „)	Average rainfall 14 stations 2·38.	Rice 9·92, *raggi* 17·25; prices slightly fallen in Kurambranad, Wynaad and Cochin, risen in Ponani, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects somewhat improved, rain having fallen in southern districts.
Bombay (July 23rd)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	Rain much needed in Kurrachee and Kohistan; river on 20th 17 feet, being 9 inches lower than on same date last year, but ample for all agricultural purposes; cholera cases 1,566, deaths 901; *adhava* crop being harvested in Jerruck Division.
Shikárpur ...	.....	River 13 feet 5 inches against 14 feet 10 inches on same date last year; cattle disease and small-pox in 11, cholera in 4 talukas; weather hot.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River rising; locusts in 3 talukas; total cholera cases 2,058, deaths 1,374.
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy and sultry during day, nights continue cool; *kharif* ploughing progressing; seed being sown; small-pox prevails.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Transplantation of rice progressing; other crops good; slight cholera about; rain wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Pánch Mahál ...	.....	Rain badly wanted; caterpillars injure young crops; health good.
Kaira ...	.....	Rain much wanted; 88 cholera cases in Nariád, 31 deaths.
Surat ...	·05	Total rainfall 14·03, more rain much needed; damage by insects in Olpád; one death from cholera in Surat.
Broach ...	.....	Weather dry; rain wanted; continued break causing anxiety; public health good.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Moderate rain.	More rain wanted; crop-destroying insects disappearing; 2 deaths from cholera at Erandol.
Násik ...	.....	Rain has fallen but more is wanted; cholera in Niphad and Yeola; prices slightly lower; prospects good.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	·95	Total rainfall 41·71; more wanted for transplantation; cholera in Salsette taluka.
Colába (July 21st)	·69 at Alibag	Total rainfall 28·82; public health generally good; fever in Mangaon taluka; cattle disease in Mahad taluka; transplanting operations generally suspended; young plants in Alibag and Pen talukas suffering from want of rain.
Ratnágiri („ 15th)	·49	Total rainfall 39·96; transplantation of rice retarded for want of rain; 7 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona (July 20th)	Maximum ·54 at Mawal, minimum ·08 at Purandhar.	More rain required; transplantation of rice retarded for its want; rains damaging crops in 3 talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	3·26 at Nagar, fall general, maximum 2·57 at Sheogaon, minimum ·05 at Sangamner.	Rainfall very beneficial; *kharif* sowing completed in Nagar, progressing in other talukas; cholera in 4 talukas, deaths 8.
Sholapur ...	Rain general.	Situation much improved by rain; rats in 5 talukas; fever in Sholapur and Malsiras; condition of poor bad.
Satara ...	·28, good fall on 22nd.	Total rainfall 14·73; more rain wanted; crops good; rats in Tasgaon.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	1·06 at Bagewari, ·99 at Bijapur, ·30 at Sindgi.	More rain wanted; rats damaging young crops and seed; land being prepared for *rabi* sowing; fever continues.
Belgaum ...	.....	Rain generally wanted, unless it falls speedily prospects will be poor; rats troublesome in Athni, Gokak, Parasgad and in parts of Chikori.
Dharwar ...	·68	*Jowari* sowing progressing; damages by rats unabated; fever prevalent.
Kanara ...	·63 at Karwar, maximum 3·17 at Honawar, minimum ·27 at Yellapur.	Total rainfall 61·82, more rain wanted; transplantation continues; fever prevails.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	·14	Total rainfall 16·82, more rain wanted; young locusts damaging rising crops in Central Kattywar; fever and diarrhœa continues, also slight cholera.
Wadhwán ...	.....	Weather not good; fever prevailing; one case of cholera; rain wanted; prospects not bad.
Baroda ...	.....	Transplantation of rice retarded for want of rain; *kharif* sowing completed, the seed has germinated but will wither if break continues.
		General Remarks.—Rain much wanted throughout Guzerat and Coast and the Southern Mahratta Country districts; timely showers in Deccan beneficial; cholera continues in Sind, Guzerat, Tanna and Násik.
Bengal (23rd July)—		
Chittagong ...	2·27	
Noakholly ...	9·31	A few small-pox cases.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	7·8	Fever prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	8·85	Public health not good; fever prevalent.
Backergunge ...	6·30	Fever in some places.
Furreedpore ...	4·88	
Dacca ...	1·67	Public health good.
Mymensingh ...	6·18	
Tipperah ...	3·42	
24-Pergunnahs ...	5·61	Fever in Busseerhat; public health generally good.
Jessore ...	2·84	Fever severe in Bagirhat.
Nuddea ...	1·12	
Moorshedabad ...	2·27	General health good.
Pubna ...	1·20	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	6·48	
Bogra ...	7·62	
Dinagepore ...	4·3	Return not received.
Rungpore ...	6·16	Fever decreasing; small-pox still prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	3·23	Public health fair, but much small-pox.
Jalpáiguri ...	10·68	
Darjeeling ...	11·55	
Midnapore ...	1 28	Cholera still prevalent in parts of district.
Howrah ...	8·26	
Hooghly ...	·90	Public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Burdwan ...	1·9	
Bankoora ...	4·96	
Beerbhoom ...	6·13	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2·61	
Bhágalpur ...	6·07	
Monghyr ...	3·60	Cholera still prevalent.
Purneah ...	12·93	Health fair.
Maldah ...	6·33	
Durbhunga ...	2·27	
Mozufferpore ...	2·96	Cholera decreasing.
Sarun ...	1·33	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	4·15	Cholera still very prevalent.
Patna ...	3·16	
Gya ...	1·28	Cholera in some places.
Shahabad ...	3·49	
Hazáribágh ...	1·45	Cholera prevails in north.
Lohardugga ...	2·91	Public health very bad; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent.
Manbhoom ...	3·43	
Singhbhoom ...	5·92	Cholera still prevalent in Chyebassa and Seraikeyla and latterly its spread in Dhalbhoom.
Balasore ...	3·86	Cholera decreasing; 357 deaths during week ending the 17th instant.
Cuttack ...	2·05	
Pooree ...	1·57	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Sufficient rain in all districts except in parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, and a break required in most places; some damage to early crops from excessive rain and floods in places in Central and Eastern Bengal and Behar, otherwise prospects fair; late and transplanted rice generally coming on well; cholera still in many places and fever in some; small-pox only in Rungpore, Cooch Behar and Lohardugga.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 22nd)	Benares, 3·1; Chandauli, 2·5; Gangapur, 1·4.	Prospects continue good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·1	Crop prospects splendid; health excellent.
Jhansi ...	5·4 south of Jumna on 20th and 21st. [average.] 2·5	*Rabi* sowing in rapid progress; prices fallen; health good.
Agra (July 22nd)	·5 [average.]	Prospects continue favourable; fever on increase.
Bareilly („ 23rd)	5·2 [average.]	Sunshine wanted; health good.
Meerut („ „)	·2 at Bhagput; ·6 at Hapur.	Sky now overcast; the break has been most seasonable; health good; prospects excellent; cheapest prices, wheat and *bajra* 17, gram 18, barley 22 and *jowar* 23 seers.
Kumaun („ 21st)	From 2·5 to 16·9.	Crops suffering from excessive moisture; cholera abating.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	1·9	Five days break; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 21st)	2·7 at Sadr; ·2 at Putti; 1·3 at Kunda.	There has been a break from 15th to 20th which has been beneficial, though not of sufficiently long duration; since yesterday rain recommenced; a further break wanted.
Sitapur („ 23rd)	6·3	Break much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	5·3	Fine weather very much wanted.
		Summary.—Prospects good, but a break wanted in Oudh and some districts in the North-West Provinces; fever increasing in Agra, otherwise health good.
Punjab (July 22nd)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil.*	Prospects favourable; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains; health good.
Hissar ...	Slight rain.	Westerly winds prevail; rainfall not sufficient and further sowings retarded; prospects not good except in Rohtak; fodder nearly exhausted; slight fluctuations in prices; health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil.*	Crops fair; rain wanted; cholera diminishing.
Jullundur ...	Slight rain.	Crops languishing for want of more rain; prices rising; health good.
Amritsar ...	·20	More rain required; prices rising; cholera still about.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil.*	Harvest prospects not favourable.
Lahore ...	*Nil.*	Rain wanted; cholera on increase.
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain.	More rain required for crops; fever and cholera prevail.
Mooltan ...	*Nil.*	*Kharif* sowings nearly finished; slight fluctuations in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil.*	Sowings progressing; health good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil.*	Harvest prospects fair; prices of food grains rising.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall not quite up to average and more required in most districts of the Province.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nimar ...	·97	Sowings completed; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	2·5	Crops fair; small-pox continues.
Betúl ...	.....	Rain wanted; crops good as yet; cholera re-appeared; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	·80	Sowings nearly completed; cholera disappeared; prices stationary.
Nágpur (July 23rd)	2·22	Sowings nearly completed; prospects favourable; few cases of cholera.
Chánda ...	1·44	Transplanting rice commenced though retarded in places for want of sufficient rain; cholera continues; prices steady.
Narsinghpur ...	3·4	Weeding continues; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Bhandara (July 22nd)	2·22	Sowings completed; transplanting rice commenced in places; cholera continues; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	4·23	Sowings completed; prospects good; few cases of cholera.
Bálaghát ...	·67	Cloudy; hot; rain wanted for transplanting rice; small-pox and fever slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Mandla ...	1·23	Prospects favorable; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	4·84	Rain seasonable; weeding continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	1·84	More rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	4·27	Sowings almost completed; small-pox continues; prices easy.
Raipur ...	2·70	Sowings completed; cholera and small-pox continue; prices falling.
Bilaspur (July 19th)	2·5	More rain wanted; sowings nearly completed; small-pox almost ceased; cholera lingering.
Sambalpur („ 18th)	5·7	Sowings completed; prospects good; small-pox decreasing; cholera continues.
		General Remarks.—Moderate rain fallen in all districts except Betúl; more required in this and eastern districts for rice crops; sowings almost completed; prospects favorable; cholera continues in eight districts.
British Burmah— (July 23rd)		
Arakan Division—		
Akyab ...	9·96	Total rainfall 115·79; public health fair; ploughing nearly over; slight cattle disease in Koladan and Ooretoung East townships.
Kyoukphyoo ...	8·0	Total rainfall 92·0; slight cholera at Cheduba and Minbym; ploughing and sowing progressing; prospects favourable.
Sandoway ...	16·0 from 10th to 17th July.	Total rainfall to 17th July 117·0; public health good; transplanting progressing; plants healthy.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	3·56	Total rainfall 46·67; one fatal case of small-pox in Rangoon town; crops fair in Syriam; slight fever prevalent; otherwise health good; slight cattle disease; flood abated in Pegu.
Thonkwa (July 12th)	6·86	Total rainfall 36·76; 2 deaths from small-pox; 8 deaths from cattle disease in Yandoon township, 138 in Donabyoo, 44 in Pantanaw, 200 in Shoayloung, 12 in Phyapoon, 8 in Thonkwa; crop seedlings healthy; cultivation backward in Shoayloung township owing to loss of plough cattle; report to 19th July not received.
Bassein ...	4·37	Total rainfall 40·13; fevers prevalent; slight small-pox; one case of cholera; Ngawoon river very high opposite embankment; cattle disease in Laymyethua township, 411 deaths in June, 421 in Kyoonpyaw from 8th to 21st June, 70 in Yaigyee from 9th to 17th July 99 in Thaboung, 47 in Myoungmya and Ngapootaw, 80 in Bassein from 1st to 19th July; ploughing progressing.
Henzada ...	6·39	Total rainfall 39·04; 3 deaths from cholera in Tseebeng, 7 from small-pox in Okpho; 20 deaths from cattle disease in Tseebeng, 48 in 6 circles in Henzada township, 56 in Htanlabeng, 5 in Kyankheng; transplanting progressing favourably; agricultural prospects very favourable; high rise of river expected in August, which will try the Ngawoon embankments.
Tharrawaddy ...	2·70	Total rainfall 40·61; alarming epidemic; small-pox in Mengyee town, otherwise public health good; cattle disease prevalent in 5 circles; ploughing continues.
Prome ...	4·78	Total rainfall 17·62; public health fair; small-pox still in Prome town.
Thayetmyo ...	1·69	Total rainfall 15·43; general health in the interior normal; deaths from cholera in cantonment, 4 European and 3 Native soldiers and 1 camp follower; in Thayetmyo town 27 natives.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	1·67	Total rainfall 96·84; further cattle disease reported from Gyne Attaram, deaths 40 buffaloes, 58 in Gyne Salween, 16 in Hlinebwai; ploughing continues; crops damaged by insects owing to scanty rainfall in Zeah and Beloogyoon; public health good.
Shwegyeen ...	3·88	Total rainfall 56·39; public health fair; ploughing and sowing progressing.
Toungoo ...	4·11	Total rainfall 92·58; 2 deaths from small-pox in Zeawaddie township, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Tavoy (July 12th)	9·5	Total rainfall 87·8; public health good; about ¾ of paddy fields have been ploughed.
Mergui („)	6·18	Total rainfall 74·32; fair amount of rain; planting progressing favourably; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good generally, but cholera and small-pox in some places; cattle disease prevalent in one district of Tenasserim and in four districts of Pegu; agricultural prospects continue favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (July 22nd)	3·72	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali dhan* progressing.
Sylhet („ „)	7·25	*Aus* reaping and *sali* ploughing progressing; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (July 23rd)—	Rain general, 2·20 at Bangalore.	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health generally good; fever still prevalent in parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 23rd)	·53	More rain wanted.
Central India (July 23rd)—		
Indore ...	9·09	
Morar ...	·09	Cholera in Lashkar and Fortress.
Sutna ...	5·46	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	·22	Crops suffering from want of rain.
Goona ...	1·35	
Bhopal ...	...	Rain much wanted.
Ágar ...	...	Health good.
Sirdarpore ...	·04	Rain wanted.
Mánpur ...	...	Want of rain much felt.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 23rd)	...	Rain much wanted; sultry and cloudy.
Serohi („ 20th)	...	Rain much wanted; tanks, wells and health fair; prospects indifferent; days warmer; cool breezes.
Bickaneer („ 15th)	...	Want of rain felt; tanks, wells and health good; high winds; prices rising.
Meywar („ 18th)	*Nil.*	Tanks, wells and health good; more rain required for crops; prices rising.
Harowtee („ 19th)	*Nil.*	Health good; crops suffering; rain urgently required; wind south-west; cloudy.
Jhallawar („ 17th)	...	Health good; cloudy; break in rain which if continued will damage *khurf* crops.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	*Nil.*	Rain much wanted; hot and sultry; prices stationary.
Jeypore ...	·86	Rain just come when wanted after 22 days break; prices risen; health good.
Bhurtpur ...	...	Cloudy; wind variable; rain wanted; sowing completed; health good.
Ulwur („ 22nd)	*Nil.*	Cloudy; fever going about.
Nepal (July 15th)—	7·10	Total rainfall 31·135; the Indian-corn is suffering from too great damp and want of sunshine.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 31.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 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.

No. XXIII 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.
		8th June 1878.	7th June 1879.	to 8th June 1878.	to 7th June 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	6,02,306	7,27,974	1,72,74,760	1,86,27,716	13,52,956	...
Ditto ...	,, Jubbulpore	59,309	88,955	16,92,643	22,01,556	5,01,913	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	59,485	68,820	17,26,104	14,57,492	...	2,70,612
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,35,720	89,931	23,55,244	25,10,517	2,25,273	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,10,449	1,69,650	42,79,404	50,39,650	7,60,246	...
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,29,317	1,47,475	29,79,979	28,49,706	...	1,30,273
21st June 1879	South Indian ...	69,581	81,091	13,81,282	13,84,103	2,821	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	5,10,787	5,35,017	1,53,48,258	1,44,18,468	...	9,29,790
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,54,547	1,97,997	37,61,004	42,25,009	4,64,005	...
	TOTAL ...	18,31,451	21,06,910	5,07,37,678	5,27,14,217	19,76,539	...
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,266	2,541	62,764	62,230	...	534
First 12 days of July 1879	Nalhati ...	1,595	2,046	44,881	41,657	...	3,224
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	73,406	65,309	13,87,706	18,97,726	5,10,020	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,807	21,293	3,76,219	3,83,308	7,089	...
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,409	612	43,572	31,275	...	12,297
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,879	1,028	62,428	45,250	...	17,178
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,865	3,938	68,853	62,488	...	6,365
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,312	14,979	3,80,891	3,41,799	...	39,092
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ...	9,990	9,074	1,99,735	2,20,992	21,257	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,368	39,340	3,91,828	7,53,325	3,61,497	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	2,244	7,962	66,632	1,46,737	80,105	...
First 5 days of July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,594	18,187	5,23,736	5,05,775	...	17,961
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	17,883	20,370	3,26,925	4,93,009	1,66,084	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,461	1,964	(*a*)42,773	49,779	7,006	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	3,900	(*b*)64,085	2,74,136	2,10,051	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	74,317	...	12,36,454	12,36,454	...
	TOTAL ...	1,71,079	2,84,863	40,43,028	65,15,907	24,72,879	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,02,530	23,91,773	5,47,80,706	5,92,30,124	44,49,418	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,48,48,528	3,25,76,568	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			2,99,32,178	2,66,53,556	...	32,78,622

(*a*) Total receipts from 10th January to 8th June 1878.
(*b*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XXIV 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.
		15th June 1878.	14th June 1879.	to 15th June 1878.	to 14th June 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	6,29,178	7,01,789	1,79,03,938	1,93,29,505	14,25,567	....
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	62,718	81,753	17,62,361	22,83,309	5,20,948	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	66,474	61,272	17,94,578	15,18,764	...	2,75,814
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	94,608	77,334	23,79,852	25,87,851	2,07,999	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,19,169	2,15,900	43,98,573	52,55,550	8,56,977	...
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,33,707	1,52,128	31,13,686	30,01,834	...	1,11,852
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	75,989	73,589	14,57,271	14,57,692	421	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	4,78,677	4,56,394	1,58,26,935	1,48,74,862	...	9,52,073
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,38,953	1,53,577	38,99,957	43,78,586	4,78,629	...
	TOTAL ...	17,99,473	19,73,736	5,25,37,151	5,46,87,953	21,50,802	...
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,318	2,233	65,082	64,463	...	619
First 12 days of July 1879.	Nalhati ...	2,580	1,722	47,461	43,379	...	4,082
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	69,681	73,797	14,57,387	19,71,523	5,14,136	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,601	18,977	3,89,820	4,02,285	12,465	...
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	1,016	772	44,588	32,047	...	12,541
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,445	1,014	63,873	46,264	...	17,609
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,754	3,359	70,607	65,847	...	4,760
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,097	14,402	3,94,988	3,26,168	...	68,820
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ...	10,098	8,750	2,09,833	2,29,742	19,909	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	13,410	30,433	4,05,238	7,83,758	3,78,520	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	2,109	7,396	68,741	1,54,133	85,392	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,470	16,789	5,41,206	5,22,564	...	18,642
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,391	23,055	3,49,316	5,16,064	1,66,748	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,574	1,676	(a) 44,347	51,455	7,108	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,721	(b) 64,085	2,76,857	2,12,772	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	56,998	...	12,93,152	12,93,152	...
	TOTAL ...	1,73,544	2,64,094	42,16,572	67,80,001	25,63,429	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,73,017	22,37,830	5,67,53,728	6,14,67,954	47,14,231	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,57,43,489	3,38,07,375	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,10,10,234	2,76,60,579	...	33,49,655

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 15th June 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XXV 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.
		22nd June 1878.	21st June 1879.	to 22nd June 1878.	to 21st June 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	6,48,687	6,41,312	1,85,52,625	1,99,70,817	14,18,192	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	56,662	62,351	18,19,023	23,45,660	5,26,637	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	58,898	61,386	18,53,476	15,80,150	....	2,73,326
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	85,588	72,800	24,65,440	26,60,651	1,95,211	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,10,247	2,20,200	45,08,820	54,75,750	9,66,930	...
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,27,047	1,32,284	32,40,733	31,34,068	...	1,06,665
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	73,158	69,632	15,30,429	15,27,324	...	3,105
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	4,09,386	4,34,937	1,62,36,321	1,53,09,799	...	9,26,522
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,16,802	1,29,288	40,16,759	45,07,874	4,91,115	...
	TOTAL ...	16,86,475	18,24,140	5,42,23,626	5,65,12,093	22,88,467	...
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	4,436	4,044	69,518	68,507	...	1,011
First 12 days of July 1879.	Nalhati ...	1,783	2,205	49,244	45,584	...	3,660
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	76,826	72,260	15,34,213	20,43,783	5,09,570	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,424	20,591	4,00,244	4,22,876	22,632	...
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	813	526	45,401	32,573	...	12,828
itto ...	Amraoti ...	1,358	958	65,232	47,217	...	18,015
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,692	3,661	72,356	69,508	...	2,848
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,827	14,249	4,08,815	3,40,417	...	68,398
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ...	7,519	6,715	2,17,852	2,36,457	19,105	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,545	46,157	4,17,783	8,29,915	4,12,132	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	1,789	7,357	70,480	1,61,490	91,010	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,411	14,891	5,57,617	5,37,455	...	20,162
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	27,245	22,858	3,76,561	5,38,922	1,62,361	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,741	1,767	(a) 46,088	53,222	7,134	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,967	(b) 64,085	2,79,824	2,15,739	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	60,754	...	13,54,206	13,54,206	...
	TOTAL ...	1,78,360	3,81,965	42,94,932	70,81,966	36,87,034	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,64,835	21,06,095	5,86,18,558	6,35,74,049	49,55,491	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,65,89,378	3,49,65,727	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,20,29,180	2,86,08,322	...	34,20,858

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 22nd June 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XXVI 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.
		29th June 1878.	28th June 1879.	to 29th June 1878.	to 28th June 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 9 days of June 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	6,17,438	5,89,713	1,91,70,063	2,05,60,530	13,90,467	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	65,476	78,614	18,84,499	24,24,274	5,39,775	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Eastern Bengal ...	68,003	79,322	19,21,479	16,59,472	...	2,62,007
Last 9 days of June 1879.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	94,055	54,125	25,59,495	27,14,776	1,55,281	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,01,317	1,33,600	46,10,137	56,09,350	9,99,213	...
28th June 1879	Madras ...	1,32,980	1,29,543	33,73,713	32,63,611	...	1,10,102
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	65,292	(c)	15,95,721	(d)15,27,324	...	68,397
First 5 days of July 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	6,49,019	2,88,779	1,68,85,340	1,55,98,578	...	12,86,762
5th July 1879	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	82,575	84,624	40,99,334	45,92,498	4,93,164	...
	TOTAL ...	18,76,155	14,38,320	5,60,99,781	5,79,50,413	18,50,632	...
	State.						
12th July 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,766	3,176	72,284	71,683	...	601
First 12 days of July 1879.	Nalhati ...	1,496	1,859	50,740	47,443	...	3,297
12th July 1879	Rajputana ...	85,892	78,138	16,20,105	21,21,921	5,01,816	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,055	27,657	4,17,299	4,50,533	33,234	...
28th June 1879	Khamgaon ...	705	391	46,106	32,964	...	13,142
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	867	697	66,099	47,914	...	18,185
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,313	3,983	73,612	73,491	...	121
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,467	12,789	4,23,282	3,53,206	...	70,076
First 5 days of July 1879.	Tirhoot ...	7,698	5,972	2,25,050	2,42,429	17,379	...
Ditto	Punjab Northern ...	12,121	25,606	4,29,904	8,55,521	4,25,617	...
12th July 1879	Neemuch ...	3,954	8,908	74,434	1,70,398	95,964	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	15,733	14,286	5,73,350	5,51,741	...	21,609
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	14,570	18,859	3,91,131	5,57,781	1,66,650	...
12th July 1879	Sindia ...	1,838	2,063	(a)47,926	55,285	7,359	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,141	(b)64,085	2,81,965	2,17,880	...
First 5 days of July 1879.	Indus Valley ...	...	35,418	...	13,89,624	13,89,624	...
	TOTAL ...	1,80,475	2,41,943	45,75,407	73,08,899	27,28,492	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,56,630	16,80,263	6,06,75,188	6,52,54,312	45,79,124	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			2,75,22,065	3,58,89,872	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,31,53,123	2,93,64,440	...	37,88,683

(a) Total receipts from 10th January to 29th June 1878.
(b) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 21st June 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80, UP TO 31st MAY 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MAY-1879.				IRRIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).			RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	Days in Canal is Circulating Given.		Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second.		Principal items of Traffic.		Zila.	Acres.		Average.	During month.	Name.	Area in acres.	
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.								
1st Division ...	49	4·1	3073·60	943·82	...	...	Gurdáspur	7,072	...	0·97	...	Cotton	14,419	There is an increase of 1,618 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There is a falling off in cotton, but an increase in all other items. The supply entering the head was 2373·13 cubic feet per second; of this 17·72 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes, leaving 2354·41 cubic feet per second as utilized.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower ...	46	3·1		862·11	...	...	Amritsar	17,130		1·14	0·3	Rice	1,927	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	30	2·8		548·48	...	...	Lahore	21,508		1·26	0·1	Sugarcane	8,896	
												Others	20,468	
TOTAL HARI DOAB CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	2354·41	.....	.....		45,710		...	...	.....	45,710	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1346·13	.....	.....		44,092		...	...	.....	44,092	
Karnál Division ...	433	3·79	2546·00	507	147,125 Kurries, bullies, &c., and 666 mds. of firewood.	...	Umballa	648		0·92	0·26	Cotton	15,936	The water in the Jumna was low throughout the month, a few freshes bringing up the average. The average discharge at Dadupur during the month was 2,156 cubic feet per second; of this 31 cubic feet per second passed out at the Bhuda Khera Escape, leaving 2,125 cubic feet per second as the average consumption. There is an increase of 15,206 acres on the Western Jumna Canal, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; the increase is principally in sugarcane and cotton.
Delhi do. ...	470	5·25		738			Karnál	10,698		1·51	0·05	Rice	77	
Hánsi do. ...	900	7·00		624			Delhi	23,990		1·20	...	Sugarcane	46,950	
Do. Bulla Head ...	880	7·86		256			Rohtak	18,512		0·50	...	Others	5,460	
							Hissár	10,206		0·77	0·20	.....	...	
							Jínd	3,753		...	...	.....	...	
							Bikaner	...		...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State	266		...	...	.....	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL ...	...	...	2546·00	2125·	...	...		68,473		...	...	.....	68,473	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	1858·35	...	...		53,267		...	...	.....	53,267	
Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	...		...	...	Cotton	892	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	3,232		7·2	...	Rice	100	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	3,390		3·94	...	Sugarcane	120	
							Dera Ghazi Khán ...			0·58	...	Others	5,510	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,622		...	...	.....	6,622	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		145,429		...	...	.....	145,429	
Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	...		...	...	Cotton	...	
							Gurgáon	...		1·20	...	Rice	...	
												Sugarcane	...	
												Others	...	
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	.....	...	
PERMANENT CANALS, GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		114,183		...	...	.....	114,183	The total increase on the Perennial Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is 16,824 acres.
Do. Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		97,359		...	...	.....	97,359	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1877-78.

Nos. 193-207 I, dated Simla, the 16th July 1879.

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 397A. of the 24th March 1879, and its enclosures, being the Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1877-78, and a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The report exhibits a success in irrigation administration well deserving of the commendation passed on it by the Lieutenant-Governor. The results on the Agra Canal are especially satisfactory. Hitherto they have largely exceeded the forecast made previously to the work coming into operation which was at the time considered by many as too sanguine.

2. The total area irrigated from these canals during 1877-78 was 1,461,428 acres. The gross revenue, direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 45,95,701; the working expenses to Rs. 14,39,843; and the net revenue to Rs. 31,55,858, yielding 7·26 per cent. on the capital sunk on works in operation (Rs. 4,34,64,619). Excluding indirect revenue, the returns were at the rate of 4·95 per cent. on the same capital outlay.

3. In Table A of the Chief Engineer's report (paragraph 1) the total capital debit is entered as Rs. 5,67,34,008. This sum includes the amount expended on the abandoned Eastern Ganges Canal which, under the orders conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 373I. of the 22nd October 1878, should have been removed from the capital account of the North-Western Provinces Canals. The corrected amount is Rs. 5,64,49,768.

4. The accumulated interest charges of works in operation were reduced during the year by Rs. 10,87,044, and at the end of the year stood at Rs. 80,78,541, according to the statements compiled in the Accountant General's Office, after taking credit for the indirect revenue ascertained to be due to the operation of the canals.

5. A significant fact bearing on the effect of the canals in a year of drought is noted in the Lieutenant-Governor's review. It is stated that in the Meerut Division, where irrigation has been most largely developed, relief-works and poor-houses were not required, though the rainfall in that locality was not less deficient than it was elsewhere. It is believed, however, that some relief-works were carried on in all the districts of the division, though comparatively small.

6. The investigations regarding the loss of water between the canal-head and the fields are evidently being carried out carefully and vigorously. The question is one of extreme importance in the administration of irrigation works.

7. The report was received by the Government of India more than four months after it was due. Efforts to ensure punctuality in its submission should continue to be made.

8. In the Resolution by the Government of India passing orders on the report for the previous year, 1876-77, attention was drawn to the increase in demands outstanding. The present report shows that so far from any improvement having taken place, there is a large increase in the percentage of outstanding balances to demands. Careful enquiry into the causes that have led to this is required.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the report and Resolution by the Local Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce, and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments of the Government of India for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information and guidance; and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 138 A., dated Allahabad, the 6th February 1879.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

Read—

Officiating Chief Engineer's Review of the Revenue Report for 1877-78.

His Honor is pleased to express satisfaction at the results of the operations of the Irrigation Department in the year under review.

2. If the benefit conferred by the canals of the province is great in an ordinary year, in a year of drought it is all but incalculable. While on the one hand canals enable the agricultural population to follow its ordinary pursuits, on the other they provide the means of raising and watering the food crops needful for its wants. In a country unprovided with canals not only is the distress from want of food great, but that distress is aggravated by the want of employment.

3. Though no one district of the province was more favored than another in the amount of rain it received in 1877, yet the failure of the monsoon was least felt in the Meerut Division, the division in which the canal-irrigated area bears a high ratio to the cultivated area. Relief-works and poor-houses in the Meerut Division were conspicuous by their absence.

4. The results of the year's operations show that the net direct income is Rs. 4·95 per cent. on the capital of canals in operation, or nearly half per cent. more than the interest charges, while the net direct and indirect income is Rs. 7·26 per cent., or 2¾ per cent. more than the interest charges on the entire capital embarked in the province. The irrigation works of the North-Western Provinces not only pay the interest charges on the capital sunk in them, but in addition return an income of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs per annum.

5. The rapid development of the Agra Canal is highly satisfactory. In the fourth year of its existence the canal has returned an income of Rs. 3·09 per cent. on its capital.

6. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be called to the outstanding balances which have risen from Rs. 31,588 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,62,186 in 1877-78.

7. His Honor is gratified to find that the remarks made in last year's review anent the loss of water between the canal head and the field is attracting attention. The solution of the problem now only needs time.

8. As observed by the Officiating Chief Engineer, Sir George Couper is of opinion that better testimony of the loyal exertions of the officers of the Irrigation Department or of the benefits conferred by the canals than that afforded by the statistical tables that accompany the Chief Engineer's report, is not only not needed, but cannot be procured. To each and all of the officers of the department, but especially to Mr. Clinton Anderson, who was at the head of it during the whole of this trying year, His Honor's thanks are due, and are herewith tendered for their acceptance.

CLINTON C. ANDERSON,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.W.P., P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

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 17th July, 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 John 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.

BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to district cesses and rural police in British Burma.

He said that he should perhaps best explain the necessity for the proposed legislation if he briefly described to the Council the circumstances and conditions of the rural police in Burma, and the demand which was made upon the Government to effect some improvement in them. He would advert at a later stage of the measure, if the Council accorded him permission to introduce the Bill, to the powers which should be taken to provide the funds necessary to carry out that object, which, from his own experience and in the opinion of all the authorities who had been consulted, appeared to be a very necessary measure of reform.

The regular establishment of police in British Burma was modelled very much upon the system which obtained in other Provinces, and the proposed Bill, if it became law, would not affect the regular police. It would affect and apply only to the rural police—an institution which we found in existence when we succeeded to the territories which now constituted the Province of British Burma, and which, owing to more urgent demands, and consequent expenditure of money, in other directions, had remained to this day, he was inclined to think, very much in the position in which we had found it. That system recognized a headman of every village analogous to the police patel in Bombay, and a headman of a circle of villages analogous, he was told, to the police officials of circles in other parts of India; and upon those officials had devolved, amid a multiplicity of other functions, civil and revenue, the duty of giving information and assistance in all matters relating to police requirements. He might explain that the village formed the unit of civil administration in Burma, and to those officials—to the headman of the village and the headman of the circle—had attached a kind of official status, as in other Government appointments in Burma, which, in the absence of

anything like a large landed aristocracy or a hereditary nobility, had carried with it a social rank and superiority always recognized and highly prized. Till recent years, therefore, the position of headman of a village having general supervision of the affairs of the village and that of headman of a circle, embracing, possibly, ten or twenty villages, were appointments which had always been very greatly coveted, and which, notwithstanding the smallness of the direct emoluments received from Government, it had always been found easy to fill. Gradually, however, the growth and prosperity of the Province, bringing with it an increase of population, larger revenues and wider fields for employment in every direction, had tended to show not only to the officers of the Administration but to those men themselves that the labours now required of them were very imperfectly remunerated by the small salaries—if they could be called 'salaries' —which Government offered to them. He might explain that, now-a-days, Burma received that particular kind of attention which, represented by Circulars and Resolutions of the Government of India, imposed upon the officers of the administration there much larger work in different directions than formerly. Requisitions from which Burma had before been exempt are now made upon it, as in other Provinces and Administrations. Burma, an eminently prosperous Province, and growing in population as fast as good order and security and natural laws would allow, was called upon now to register its births, deaths and marriages, and not only to say when a man died, but the particular disease of which he died; as well as to furnish information in connection with sanitation, meteorological statistics and numerous other subjects of more or less importance. He (MR. THOMPSON) certainly always felt, when he was in Burma,—and he had no doubt the present Chief Commissioner felt it more acutely—that the agency for the collection of all this information was very imperfect; and there was no reason to doubt that the agent himself upon whom we relied for such information from rural and distant places, unaccustomed to returns of this kind, found, notwithstanding the privileges of his status and position, that life was not worth having at the price which we offered him for the discharge of those duties. This was the less to be wondered at when we realised that the actual extent of the remuneration which the village headman received from Government was his exemption from the capitation tax, which was never more than Rs. 5 in the year; and that the headman of a circle, having larger jurisdiction, was in the enjoyment of a salary which did not exceed more than Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month. It was not therefore matter for surprise that we found the Chief Commissioner complaining that, in consequence of the smallness of the pay accorded to these men and the variety of the labour exacted from them, when vacancies arose there was great difficulty now-a-days in filling them; and he was certain that Burma administration would suffer if its village official constitution was imperilled in any way. If, however, in general matters of administration the pressure which those demands exerted was heavy, when it came to the question of police work and criminal administration it took a form which was obviously inconvenient and dangerous. With the increase of population there had been a great increase of serious crime; and if in earlier days a village headman, depending upon his isolation and his distance from any control, reported what he liked and omitted to report what he did not like, the result was that no one was any the wiser; but at the present time better administration had brought with it a more direct supervision of the proceedings of those officials; it subjected them to a closer inspection, more frequent questionings, and a spirit of enquiry which he supposed any man on Rs. 5 a year would resent as an intrusion upon his freedom. In the meantime, the progress of organized crime in British Burma formed a marked feature in the administration reports of that Province. It was not an easy country, even with the best of agencies, to administer in the Police Department, from its wide area, its scattered population, the difficulties of communication, the dense jungles which extended over its vast uncultivated tracts, and the hills which afforded shelter and harbourage to those who were inclined to criminal propensities. He had seen it stated, as illustrative of the easy condition of the ordinary Burmese villager, that he was in no sense a slave to the soil. After he had paid in his light revenue, he, with others of the agricultural population, often found

employment and profit from the large inland fisheries, forests and the numerous other occupations which a small labour market afforded them; but he was afraid, when that was all told, there was yet a wicked residuum which, from its natural aptitude in such things and as much from an inherent love of adventure as from the desire for unlawful gain, committed itself to cattle-lifting and other offences against property. The reports received from the Chief Commissioner showed that there was a great prevalence of crime and very small means of adequately repressing it. As a matter of statistics, he might mention that, while in British Burma, which had really no rural police, or hardly any that might be called by that name, the average proportion of police to area was one man to fourteen square miles and one man to every 428 of the population. If in other provinces the proportion of police is one to 1,300 or 1,400, it must be remembered that the area of police jurisdiction in Burma was much larger, with very tedious and difficult roads to traverse. In Burma there are 7 reported offences per thousand of the population; in other provinces the average is under 3 per thousand. In Burma about 5 per thousand of the population are yearly convicted and sent to jail for crime; in other provinces the proportion is from 1 to 2 per thousand. Apart from those facts, he should say that Burma had a very extensive frontier to guard, and that, in one direction especially, it was a constant source of anxiety and trouble. The efforts of the regular police had not been wanting to control those difficulties; and he was glad to find that his opinion was supported by Mr. Aitchison as to their devotion to duty and their unsparing exertions. There was, however, no proper co-operation between them and the village police; and this arose chiefly from the want of organisation of the village police, its inadequate pay and the indefinite character of its jurisdiction and duties. The Chief Commissioner had, therefore, after consultation with experienced officers, Native and European, submitted a scheme to us for the remedy of those defects, and the assistance of the legislature was now asked to carry his proposals into effect.

Liberal concessions had been made to British Burma by recent financial arrangements with regard to its provincial revenue, and this would put the Chief Commissioner in a much better position to meet the wants of the Province and to overcome the difficulties which arose from an imperfect rural police. But outside that, powers would have to be taken for providing, by an enlargement of the local cesses, funds which would be applied to the improvement of the pay and position of the rural police. He would reserve for a future occasion the explanation of the course which legislation should take, and the means to be adopted for raising those funds.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in the Dekkhan. He said:—

"In availing myself of the leave granted me at the meeting of the Council on the 5th ultimo to introduce a measure designed to afford relief to the indebted population of our Dekkhan districts, I fear it is indispensable that I should tax the patience of my hearers by treating the subject at considerable length. A careful analysis of the condition of the raiyats, and an investigation of the cause of that condition, seem to be a preliminary indispensable to a just appraisement of each of the numerous provisions comprised in the contemplated legislation.

"The 'Dekkhan riots' began in May 1875. They extended to thirty-three villages in the districts of Puna and Ahmadnagar, and many more were threatened; but order was restored within a month's time. Symptoms of the bad terms subsisting between the raiyat and the money-lender had not been wanting in past years. Whenever, as from time to time happened, the turbulent and predatory aboriginal hillmen—Bhíls, Rámusís or Kolís—rose, they made money-lenders their victims, partly from personal motives, and partly to propitiate the population generally. Not a year passed without isolated murders

by exasperated debtors. But in 1875 the uneasiness became general in the Dekkhan. An individual case set fire to the long-laid train. The villagers began by combining to refuse supplies, water and service to the money-lenders, but soon proceeded to actual outrage. The singular character of the proceedings proclaimed at once their cause and their importance. Setting aside isolated cases of personal violence and plunder, the movement was simply an organised, and temperately but determinedly conducted, effort, directed to the definite object of obtaining and destroying the bonds, decrees and account-books of the money-lenders. No persons except the latter were molested. The mobs were composed of respectable members of the community, not *bádmashes*, and were often led or encouraged by the headmen of the village. On attaining their object, they dispersed as rapidly and quietly as they had come together. The eventual cessation of the riots was due, not merely to the prompt action of the police and the military, but to the assurances of the civil authorities that complaints should be enquired into and proved grievances redressed. The latter pledge it remains for this Council to redeem.

"The riots have been followed by investigations in various forms. A Special Commission, in the first place, was without delay appointed by the Bombay Government. It was composed of two European officers, Messrs. Richey and Izon, of the Revenue and Judicial branches of the service, Mr. Shambuprasád, a distinguished Native administrator, and a civilian from the North-Western Provinces (first Mr. Auckland Colvin, now employed in Egypt, and afterwards Mr. Carpenter). Their report, in five volumes and above 1,500 pages, is a very able survey of the difficulty in all its aspects. Besides this, the riots gave a special direction in Bombay to the enquiries into the working of the Civil Courts then going on throughout India in connection with the amended Civil Procedure Code under the consideration of this Council, which eventually became law as Act X of 1877; and a judicial officer, Mr. William Wedderburn, was deputed to report on the subject. Further, other circumstances led in 1878 to the condition of the peasantry in the four districts of the Dekkhan being subjected to a close investigation, in which the most experienced officers of the Bombay Presidency took part, and which is summed up in a Minute by Sir Richard Temple dated October 29th, 1878. The Famine Commission also this year obtained a good deal of valuable evidence, to which they have been so good as to allow me free access. Finally, the question has been very ably and instructively discussed by the Press, both in India and in England. It would be impossible for me, on an occasion like the present, to summarize all these enquiries, or to state separately the opinions of all the principal authorities. I can only lay before the Council what seem to myself, by the light of this mass of evidence and of my own knowledge and general experience, to be the condition of the people in the disturbed area and the causes which have operated to produce it, and then explain the measures by which the Executive Government propose that relief should be afforded.

II.

"The Central Dekkhan, which is the locality principally distressed, though unfortunately not the only one, and to which the present Bill is intended to apply, consists of four 'districts' or executive collector's charges, namely, Puna, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur and Satara. The three first named became British territory in A.D. 1819-21, but Satara not till A.D. 1849. Their area is 21,000 square miles, and their population three-and-a-half millions; that is to say, the population of Scotland, located in two-thirds of its space. Mountains and forests occupy much of the country, so that the actually cultivated area gives about six acres per head of the agricultural population. The State is the landlord; the tenure *raiyatwári* on the Bombay system of permanent occupancy, with revision of assessment every thirty years. The peasant-proprietors themselves cultivate about three-fourths of their land and sublet the remainder. The assessment or rent they pay to the Government is at average rates of from seven annas (10½*d.*) to twelve annas (1*s.* 6*d.*) per acre, which is equivalent on fairly good land to from an eighth to a sixteenth of the gross produce, and on the poor soils to much less.

"The proportion and extent of indebtedness are not easy to ascertain. In one batch of twelve villages tested by the Commission of 1875, one-third of the peasant-proprietors were found to be very heavily embarrassed; and of these, two-thirds were petty landholders, paying assessments of only twenty rupees (£2) per annum and under. Their debts came to eighteen times the average assessment, and two-thirds of this were secured by mortgage of the land. In another batch of seventeen villages in Ahmadnagar, forty-three per cent. of the proprietors were deeply in debt, the debts averaging fifteen times the assessment, but reaching forty-five times in individual cases. Only one-third of the debts appeared to be secured by mortgage, but one-eighth of the land had already been actually transferred to the money-lenders; and with regard to much of the remainder, the raiyats were virtually mere tenants-at-will of their creditors. The Collector was of opinion that, throughout the whole district, three-fifths of the people were so involved that, in ordinary course, it was impossible for them ever to get free. Upon this and much other evidence, I must confess myself unable to share optimist views of the condition of the people. Supposing only one-third of the proprietors to be irretrievably involved, is a ruined, despairing and embittered population of above a million souls beneath special consideration? The proportion seems to me, however, to have been nearer one-half than one-third, and to be, moreover, constantly increasing. Finally, it must not be forgotten that the statistics of the Commission, which I have been quoting, are now four years old. Since then, the terrible famine of 1876-77 and the subsequent indifferent seasons have passed over the land, and cannot but have left deep traces behind. True, as it is, that the peasant-proprietary struggled nobly and long to maintain themselves and their dependents without State relief, and vast as was the amount of accumulated savings, in gold and silver ornaments and the like, which they were found to possess, we must not forget that those savings were revealed by their passage to the mint, and that their dissipation must have left at the mercy of the money-lender thousands who were never so before. We may admire the honest pride and fortitude which the peasantry, as a body, displayed throughout their long-protracted trial; but we cannot ignore the obvious effects on their condition.

"Granted, however, that a large proportion of the population are deeply involved, we may well enquire whether such a condition is abnormal. It has been said, and in one sense with truth, that 'poverty and debt were the familiar heritage of the raiyats before the advent of the British rule.' Our records of the country when first acquired tell of indebtedness extending largely among the population. The raiyats, it is said, 'though usually frugal and provident,' were in many cases 'living in dependence on the saukár (or money-lender), delivering to him their produce and drawing upon him for necessaries'; and this condition is mainly attributed to the Marátha system of levying heavy contributions from bankers, to whom the revenues of villages were assigned in repayment, and of collecting the State dues generally through the agency of such capitalists, who recovered in kind what they paid in cash. Indebtedness thus arising mainly from a vicious system of collecting the land-revenue paid by all, necessarily extended to a large proportion of the population. But the amount of individual debt appears to have usually been moderate—necessarily so, it may be added, because the security and means of recovery were small, since land was not sold for debts, and little or no assistance in recovering them was given by the State. Very much the same condition of affairs is shown by ample testimony to exist now, to a greater or less degree, in the Native States of India. I have myself noted it in those of Western India, with many of which I have had considerable official experience. The reply to our enquiry, then, is that, as compared with former times and with Native States, indebtedness now in the Dekkhan extends to smaller numbers, but is heavier in individual incidence, followed by consequences infinitely more serious, and decidedly abnormal.

"Some may feel inclined to question whether, after all, there is any real harm in the present state of things. The institution of private property in land is essential, it will be said, to the well-being and progress of every civilized community, to the encouragement of industry and the accumulation of capital. But it is indispensable that such property should be in the hands of those who

by their capital, intelligence and industry are qualified to turn it to the best account. If this condition be not fulfilled, but the land be held by a class who, through their ignorance, improvidence and want of energy, have burdened their heritage with debt which can never be repaid, and thus have deprived themselves of all incentive to labour and all interest in its results, then the only remedy is to promote rather than to obstruct a gradual restoration of healthier conditions of society by the bankruptcy and eviction of the incapable. True as such principles undoubtedly are in modern European populations, considerable caution is necessary in applying them to the ill-studied and little-understood problems of Oriental life. Assuming hastily a similarity of premises, we are apt to jump to familiar conclusions, and to inaugurate action wholly inapplicable and pernicious. Much of the difficulty in the present instance arises from such inconsiderate interference in the past. When we overturn by an Act of the Legislature institutions which popular consent has maintained for above a score of centuries, we sometimes forget that we are not the bearers of a political revelation from Heaven.

"In the present instance there seem grave reasons for doubting whether the premises upon which a policy of *laissez faire* is based are sound. If the present condition of the Dekkhan raiyats is caused by inherent moral and physical defects, unfitting them for peasant-proprietorship; if they encumber the land to the exclusion of a class of intelligent, enterprising and energetic capitalists, and if the land is such that capital in large single sums can alone effect its improvement, then, indeed, we must perhaps sit down and sit out the process of gradual transfer of the rights of property from the one class to the other, merely softening, if need be, the fall of the sufferers. But consideration will show that no such circumstances exist in the Dekkhan. The Marátha kunbí is not the defective and useless creature postulated. No such material composed the armies of Sivají and his successors, which defeated the Mogals, overran half India, and founded an empire of which the remnants still flourish around us. As a soldier, the Marátha in olden days was as enterprising as he was hardy, equally able to 'bide a buffet' and to strike a blow. At present, he furnishes material perhaps second to none in India for the purposes of modern war. All representations of him as thriftless, enervated and puny are incorrect. As a peasant-proprietor, he is no unfavourable specimen of the class. Mr. Chaplin and our other early authorities give him credit for many sterling qualities. He is still represented by the Commission as 'a simple, well-disposed peasant, contented with the scantiest clothing and hardest fare,' not without 'masculine qualities' and 'a stubborn endurance,' though still mostly uneducated, and consequently without a broad range of intelligence. Of course improvidence and slovenly cultivation may be detected in individuals or particular localities. But we must not expect too much. Under British rule, the kunbí has undoubtedly progressed as fast as adverse circumstances allowed. He works his fields to the best of his lights, and in the dry season travels far in search of day-labour, or with his cart on hire. During the late famine he displayed resources equally creditable to his thrift and his good-feeling. His embarrassed condition seems to be rather his misfortune than his fault, induced by the calamities of the last century, the obligation of ancestral debt, the burden of the land revenue demand—formerly in amount and latterly in imposition—and the facilities for extortion conferred by our laws upon his creditors.

"On the other hand, those into whose hands the land is now observed to be passing are not yearning for it in order to improve it by their intelligence, enterprise and capital. With solitary exceptions, the transferees are the professional money-lenders, who have no wish even to hold the status of landed proprietors, much less to invest their capital in comparatively unprofitable agricultural experiments. Often too they are aliens, who return home after a time. So far from eagerly getting the land formally transferred to their own names, they show general reluctance to do so. They prefer to keep the raiyat on his land, and extract all they can from him: the punctual discharge of their advances is the last thing they desire. As Mr. Auckland Colvin says,—

'the position is that of a man recorded as occupier of his holding, and responsible for the payment of revenue assessed on it, but virtually reduced by pressure of debt to a tenant-at-will, holding at a rack-rent from, and sweated by, his Marwari creditor. It is in that

creditor's power to eject him any day by putting in force any one of the decrees he has against him; and if allowed to hold on, it is only on condition of paying over to his creditor all the produce of his land not absolutely necessary for next year's seed-grain or for the support of life. * * He has nothing to hope for, but lives in daily fear of the final catastrophe. Under a so-called ryotwari settlement it is gradually coming to this, that the ryot is the tenant, and the Marwari is the proprietor. * * The proprietor is irresponsible; the tenant unprotected. It promises to become, not a ryotwari, but a Marwari settlement.'

Such conditions deprive the transfer of land from distressed to monied classes of all the glamour with which political economy would surround it. They show that the noble gift of property in land, made by the British Government to the peasantry for their sole benefit, is passing, contrary to their intentions and in frustration of their objects, to a class unfitted to possess it. As observed as early as 1852 by Sir George Wingate, the great author of the gift,—

'it was never contemplated that the measures intended to secure these benefits for the class of landholders should transfer their dearest rights and the possessions that had descended to them from their forefathers to a class of usurious money-lenders, and degrade the former to the position of labourers or of tenants cultivating their former lands at the will of the latter.'

In short, the second of the premises on which a policy of *laissez faire* would rest is as unsound as the first. In the words of Mr. Pedder, a gentleman who has long made a special study of this subject, and whose talents have lately led to his transfer from the Bombay Civil Service to a high position at the India Office,—

'it cannot be too clearly understood that only in the dream of a visionary will the English agricultural system of large landlords, capitalist farmers of large farms, and peasant-labourers for wage, ever be substituted for the *petite culture* of India. Happen what will, each ryot will till his petty holding; but he may be, as we have made him in Bombay, its proprietor; he may be, as in the North-West, a member of a proprietary cultivating community; he may be, as in Rajpootana, the customary tenant of an hereditary lord; or he may be, as I fear he is becoming, the prædial serf of a money-lender.'

"Only one of the three premises mentioned above remains—that the land is such that capital in large single sums can alone effect its improvement. That is exactly what it is not. There are indeed certain localities, limited in number, where irrigation projects may alter the character of the produce and counteract seasons of drought. But these are far too extensive for individual enterprise. They must be undertaken by joint stock companies or Government, and the latter has them in hand. But the great proportion of the cultivated area is such that the most it is capable of can be made out of it either by mere careful tillage and economy of stable manure, or by petty improvements, such as, for instance, digging a well, banking-up a stream or watershed at certain seasons, making a supply-channel from a neighbouring canal or river, or altering the level or inclination of a field—by action, in short, of exactly the kind which the peasant-proprietor, standing on his own land, fully realizing its capabilities, and feeling pride and pleasure as well as utility in developing them to meet the growing needs of himself and his children, is at once the most competent and the most likely to apply. That he has so improved his estate since it came into his hands when he could, despite all the adverse circumstances by which he has been met, is proved by the increase in wells and the reclamation of unassessed waste within holdings during the last thirty years. Whether he shall pursue these inclinations freely, or continue, as at present, thwarted and checkmated at every turn, it now mainly rests with us to decide.

"To the question, therefore, whether there is, after all, much harm in the present state of things, we must, perforce, answer that the harm is of the greatest. To a peasantry such as I have described, expropriation means discouragement, despair and exasperation. To the money-lending class, it means the acquisition of what they are unfitted to use and do not particularly desire to have, of what yields them at best a precarious profit, not exceeding that which reasonable rates of interest, combined with easy recovery, would produce, but wrung forth with trouble, anxiety, expense, popular execration, and even personal danger. To society, it means the discouragement of labour in extracting wealth from the soil, the application of capital in disadvantageous and comparatively unproductive channels, and the fomentation of disorder and outrage. As reported

to the Bombay Government in 1858 by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the Revenue Commissioner,—

'the question is one of vital importance both to Government and the people. Even the passive society of the East cannot bear so great a burden without making from time to time convulsive efforts to shake it off. These efforts must increase in frequency and strength, unless the legislature seriously takes up the evil and applies the knife to it.'

III.

"Assuming, then, that indebtedness to an unusual and extreme extent is the condition of a large proportion of the people in the British Dekkhan, we must enter into a critical examination of its probable causes before we can hope to apply an effective remedy. These causes are numerous, and complicated both in themselves and in their action and reaction upon each other. They may be conveniently classed as 'normal' and 'special.'

"The normal causes are those which may be found at work, more or less, at all times, and some in all parts of India, others only in certain localities. First of these stands *poverty*. It is obvious that where there is a peasant-proprietary, though the stimulus to individual exertion is considerable, and in India the Hindú joint-family system tends to prevent minute subdivision, the individual capital cannot be great, and misfortunes comparatively small will throw even a thrifty and industrious person into the hands of the money-lender for temporary loans. Besides this, the kunbí of our Dekkhan labours under the special disadvantage of a soil mostly indifferent, and a rainfall so precarious, that he hardly gets a full crop once in three years. Finally, the obligation to pay a father's debts, laid by Hindú law upon a son without any equitable restrictions, imposes a burden oppressive at all times, and too often aggravated by fraud in the creditor and ignorance in the debtor. The Commission, in fact, go so far as to term ancestral debt the 'chief cause' of the raiyat's embarrassments. Next to poverty comes *ignorance*, which renders the unlettered peasant unable to read, and often to understand, the documents and accounts in which he is vitally concerned, or to state and substantiate in a Civil Court a good defence when he has one, and thus makes him a tempting subject for every kind of roguery. *Social observances*, such as marriage, birth and funeral expenses, also swell the roll of obligations; but, being connected with religion, they are to a great extent unavoidable. If occasionally excessive in prosperity, they are reduced in bad times. The Commission consider that in amount they are generally not larger than the raiyat's income, if otherwise only fairly taxed, would justify, and that undue prominence has been given to them as a cause of his ruin. *Improvidence* must be admitted to contribute its share to the catastrophe; but it consists, as the Commission remark, 'rather in the short-sighted improvidence of an ignorant class, ready to relieve present necessity by discounting future income on any terms, and unable to realize the consequences of obligations foolishly contracted, than in an extravagant expenditure and misapplication of income.' To this may be added an honest and confiding, rather than vigilant, temperament. A soil yielding but one crop, and therefore the whole year's income at one period, a climate so capricious as to preclude at seed-time any safe estimate of what the harvest, if there be one, will be worth, and prices varying above cent. per cent., as they twice have done in this century, might well derange the calculations, and produce the bankruptcy, even of sober men of business.

"Besides these normal causes conducive to indebtedness, there exists a long array of special ones, some general in their operation, others peculiar to the Bombay Presidency or the Dekkhan alone. These I propose to notice in four groups—namely, those increasing credit, diminishing ability to repay, proceeding from the revenue system, and comprised in the term 'arming of the money-lender.'

"*Increased credit* obviously flowed primarily from our establishment of a settled government, and the consequent immunity of the raiyat from being plundered and murdered by hostile armies, or drawn from his fields, perhaps killed in battle, on his own side, as also from the grosser forms of private crime. A like effect followed our land-settlements. The meaning of the phrase

'land-revenue' varies greatly in different parts of India. In Bombay the State is the landlord, entitled to the entire rent—that is, to the whole net produce or surplus after deducting the cost of cultivation and of the subsistence of the peasant and his family. The State has no intermediary or landlord to think of, to whom a certain proportion of the rent must be left. It may relinquish to the peasant-cultivator as much or as little of the rent as it chooses. The Native governments preceding us relinquished but little, and the cultivator was rack-rented. Hence, even a small debt pressed heavily, and complaints of indebtedness were general when we acquired the country. Gradually we reduced our land-revenue demands, producing immediate relief and recovery of agriculture, until by the revenue survey system, founded by Goldsmid and Wingate in 1838-40, and gradually extended throughout the Presidency, we levy, says Mr. Pedder, only one-half, *at most*, of the net produce or rent, thus leaving the cultivator a liberal margin upon which to borrow and repay. But we went further than this. Under the Native government a cultivator could not, according to custom, be ejected as long as he paid the revenue demand; but that demand was so high that his right of occupancy was worth little or nothing, and was, besides, mostly not recognized as saleable. The land was not his to sell, being deemed the property of the State. Under our settlement, however, 'this right of conditional occupancy' (to quote Bombay Act I of 1865) 'is declared to be a saleable and transferable property.' Though the land is still termed 'Government land,' the occupant has acquired a tenant-right far wider than that of Ireland, and has virtually become proprietor, while the Government retains only a rent charge, variable once in thirty years, within certain prescribed limits. The right of property thus granted acquired simultaneously a considerable value through the reduction of the revenue demand and its invariability for thirty years. The gift, intended to enrich the raiyat, increased his credit along with his means, thus exposing him to the loss, not only of the extra share of net produce bestowed, but of the land from which a livelihood had hitherto been secure.

"Fast upon these additions to solvency and credit came days of brilliant but ephemeral prosperity. Commencing with 1850, railways, roads, bridges and other public works poured millions into labourers' hands, while a series of good seasons gave the best encouragement to agriculture, and brought almost every available acre under the plough. Then came the American war, raising to almost fabulous rates the prices of cotton and other produce. These circumstances had a double effect: many raiyats paid off, or greatly reduced, their debts: many more, both of these and others, increased their expenses, and some even borrowed largely, upon the strength of increased incomes which they supposed would last for ever: all learned a higher standard of comfort and new wants, which they could not relinquish with readiness equal to the subsequent rapid contraction of their means. A further expansion of the raiyat's credit was induced by greater facility in obtaining loans, owing to two reasons. The arming of the money-lender, to which I shall presently allude, rendered frauds and legal recovery of advances easier. Also, the general prosperity increased the capital of money-lenders for investment and the number of persons competing in the business. Money was lent recklessly, on unsound credit; money was lent designedly to secure the unwary raiyat as a bond-slave for ever.

"*Diminished ability to repay* arose partly from greater pressure on the land by the population, which had grown 45 per cent. in the thirty years ending with 1875. The proportion of 167 souls per square mile becomes extremely heavy after making allowance for mountains, forests, &c., and for the defects of the cultivable soil and the climate. But even the cultivable area cannot be, on an average, as productive as in former days. When only a half of it was cultivated, the best soils were chosen, fallows were readily allowed; the waste land and forests supported cattle freely; the stable manure was sufficient. Now all is reversed. The waste land has disappeared; the cattle and manure are insufficient in proportion; the jungles have become reserved forests; the poor soils reduce the average; and the general result is a lower yield per head for subsistence or repayment of debt. Again, the raiyat's solvency was reduced by a great fall in prices after the close of the American war. Between 1836 and 1866 prices

rose from fifty-six to eighteen *seers* per rupee: between 1866 and 1874 they fell again to fifty *seers*. With the various causes of low prices; with questions such as those of the effect of levying revenue in money instead of in kind; of the sufficiency of the circulating medium, or of the action of the so-called 'Indian tribute,' I am not now concerned; for our present purpose, to note the fact of the fall is sufficient. A series of bad seasons has, likewise, supervened. Finally, the effect of an absence of stimulus to exertion in lessening ability to repay must not be overlooked. Where the raiyat is hopelessly involved, and all produce goes to the creditor, a bare subsistence being given back, what inducement can there be to add to the latter's gains? The raiyat pays off less; his debt on paper increases, and what more? He thinks it 'as well to be hung for a sheep as for a lamb.'

"*To our revenue system* must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the raiyat. Time would fail me were I to attempt to enter here into the elaborate question of the pressure of the land-revenue demand, nor does my subject require that I should do so. The Commission's report and the other enquiries to which I have referred contain the fullest information on the subject. Suffice it to say that it is amply proved that the riots had no immediate connection with the revision of assessment, which was neither imposed nor contemplated in many of the localities where they occurred. Still less can the general indebtedness of the raiyat be ascribed to the weight of the assessment, whether unrevised or revised, since the proportion of the net produce taken is low in itself; very low for *a landlord* to take; far lower than that prevailing in 'alienated' British villages and adjacent foreign States. I am here of course speaking broadly, irrespective of individual instances of over-assessment, which in so vast an undertaking may not improbably have occurred. But it seems likely that indebtedness arising mainly from other causes, normal or special, may have been aggravated by our rigid system. If any considerable increase at a revision were gradually worked up to in the course of two to five years, the raiyat would have time to readjust his expenses to his means instead of being taken by surprise, and perhaps driven to the money-lender. Again, if the recovery of instalments were more coincident with the time when the raiyat realizes on his produce, instead of falling sometimes too early and sometimes too late, and so the land-revenue were more in practice (what it is in law) a first charge on the latter, much temporary borrowing, fraud in crediting produce, and eventual Government process for recovery, might be avoided. Some debt, too, may be caused by the fear of eviction—a mode of recovering the revenue for which a substitute is much needed. Moreover, though the system of taking revenue in kind, besides involving the injustice of assessment on the gross produce instead of the net, is so open to fraud, when adopted on a large scale, as to be impracticable, its object might be attained, in localities subject to drought, by such suspension of the revenue demand as to spread over three or four years, according to the seasons, the aggregate amount to be recovered in that period. Finally, in times of famine, suspension of demand might be systematically granted, as of late it has been by Sir Richard Temple, and even total remission, which is not inconsistent with the Bombay settlements. And, above all, whatever relief is deemed reasonable should be granted in time.

"*The arming of the money-lender* is a general term which I shall apply to the process of increasing in numberless ways the legal power of creditor over debtor, which has been synonymous with the elaboration of our Indian law procedure. In our early judicial dealings with our newly-acquired possessions in the Bombay Presidency, we combined as far as possible the Native model in form with European common sense and equity in practice; but gradually the system was made more regular and rigid. Mountstuart Elphinstone's Code of 1827, however, still contained much of the old leaven, such as arbitration courts, usury law, and a long limitation for suits. Only gradually did creditors perceive and work up to the advantages the law had given them. At first the debtors complained of usurious interest only. From 1843 to 1850 the Court's influence became rapidly more apparent. Attachments, and the extortion of new bonds with a premium for forbearance, increased. From 1850 to

1858 credit and frauds much expanded. Numerous public officers pointed out the mischief which was going on; none foresaw more clearly than Sir George Wingate how the benefit of his settlement was being turned into wrong channels, or pleaded more earnestly, though in vain, for prompt and effective remedies. While affairs were in this state, the legislature stepped in to aggravate the evil. In 1859 the period of limitation for suits was reduced and the first Civil Procedure Code was passed, followed by the Stamp Act in 1860.

"The condition then consummated, which has lasted with but slight variation for about twenty years, may be thus briefly summarized as it appears in the Dekkhan. The procedure is highly elaborate and technical; the penalties for contravention of it severe, and litigation dangerous without the guidance of a pleader, whose services are costly and interests often at variance with those of his client. The procedure is the same for a debt of Rs. 5 and Rs. 5,000, except in the rare instances where Small Cause Courts are established. Stamp and court expenses have nearly doubled. Arbitration has been gradually shouldered out, partly by the superior prestige of the Courts, partly by the stamp-duties, partly by its disadvantages for the money-lender. Suits may be heard *ex parte* in the absence of the defendant, and are found to be so, in the four Dekkhan districts, in above half of the cases. Great weight is attached by the Courts to bonds, and they are therefore largely, almost exclusively, depended on. However fraudulent, extortionate or in excess of consideration a bond may be, the burden of proof lies on the debtor, and in practice his defence is generally hopeless. Payments on a decree made by the debtor out of court were (till 1877) ignored, and were therefore obtained, wherever possible, by the fraudulent creditor. The reduction of the limitation period for bonded debts from twelve to six and in some cases three years, and for simple money debts from six to three years, respectively, has subjected the debtor to compound interest, frequent suits, extra costs and a vast increase of his liabilities. The power of obtaining arrest and imprisonment gives the creditor the means of extorting almost any terms for his forbearance in exercising it. Of all the weapons he has obtained, this has been proved to be the most misused. The power of sale in execution extended, till 1877, to *everything* the debtor possessed: since then certain bare necessaries have alone been exempted. Land remains saleable, whether ancestral or acquired, subject to certain provisions for saving it analogous to an *elegit*, which have hitherto proved inoperative, but are now being amended. Of all sales it is a characteristic that the property, through technical difficulties, constantly goes for a mere song, and the creditor is the purchaser. Decrees were, till 1877, interminable, and the Commission found numbers to be of twenty years' standing. Now they may be executed for twelve years. A sub-judge mentions one executed *nine* times. If the persecuted debtor turned towards the law of insolvency, he, till quite recently, found it little more than a name. Until actually arrested or in jail, he could not resort to it at all; and whether, after doing so, he escaped its pitfalls and two years' imprisonment or not, his subsequently acquired property and earnings were liable (unless his debt was under Rs. 100 and the judge chose to discharge him) until the last pice due, with interest, had been repaid. Finally, the increase of work entailed delay, with loss of time and money, in the disposal of cases, while financial reasons led to reduction in the numbers of the Courts, and consequently to their greater remoteness from the raiyat's home. And all this is the more important, in that a vast increase of litigation has followed the new law, so that in 1876 there were 37,128 suits, and in 1878 (after the famine) 27,577, disposed of in our four districts alone.

"The tendency of the change of relations thus gradually brought about by the law will be seen to have been all one way—in favour of the party possessing the most intelligence and money. Even of old, the superiority of the money-lender over the raiyat was considerable, though the former had little power of compulsion; but by the law this superiority has been infinitely increased. The likening of the contest between them to one 'between a child and a giant' is no figure of speech; yet the law presumes them both to be equal! That the superiority is fully and often fraudulently availed of is proved by the vast increase of litigation just mentioned; by the evidence of judicial and revenue

officers and of numberless debtors; by the scrutiny of accounts by the Commission, and by the use in 1874 of some 150,000 warrants as threats only. The general result is that through these undue powers the raiyat is enslaved [illegible] amount of debt, which has been much enhanced by our legal system, and in part was never incurred by him at all. In concluding this sketch, it seems scarcely necessary for me to add that the law, and not the Judges, are to blame. Some of the most valuable proofs of the defects of the former are derived from judicial officers, Native as well as European; and I fully agree with Mr. Auckland Colvin that it is 'very much to the credit of the subordinate judicial administration that it has expressed itself so clearly as to the position which it is compelled to occupy.'

IV.

"Having thus enumerated the various causes of the raiyat's indebtedness, I will briefly classify them according to the possibility or expediency of remedial measures. As causes regarding which little or no special action is practicable we may put down all normal ones. Ignorance, improvidence and extravagant ceremonial or social expenditure can never be eradicated from the world, either in the Dekkhan or elsewhere, though time, experience and education may reduce their strength. An agricultural population everywhere is comparatively ignorant; they are found so even in England under a compulsory educational system, much more in India, where compulsion cannot be thought of. But village-schools are exceptionally numerous and efficient in the Bombay Presidency; cultivators' children form 21 per cent. of the pupils, and we may hope for gradual improvement in this respect. Comparative poverty must continue the lot of a peasant-proprietary whose soil is poor and climate capricious. Periodical absorption of savings by famine can, at least, be only diminished in degree by palliatives of partial applicability, such as forest conservancy, railways and irrigation, which, under Sir Richard Temple's vigorous administration, are being promoted as rapidly as means allow. Prices must take their course.

"As causes regarding which interference is undesirable may be mentioned the increased credit due to orderly government, property in land and competition of money-lenders, and the lessened ability to repay arising from the diminution of waste land for fallows and grazing by the extension of cultivation and forest reserves. The raising of the land-assessment to the level of Native States in order to stimulate exertion, and the lowering of it so as to pay private debts at the expense of the community in general, are equally out of the question.

"Respecting the remaining causes, action, either executive or legislative, seems open to us. *Executively*, some little might probably be done to relieve pressure of population by favouring emigration to other districts. Then, though the idea of Government agricultural banks appears to me to be unsound in theory and unworkable in practice, the opening of local loans in small amounts, as in France, might offer to bankers an alternative for indiscriminate lending on usury, and to cultivators an investment preferable to ornaments. The system of advances by Government for land-improvement, also, might be simplified. Again, relief might be afforded by modifying, in the directions I have already indicated, the mode in which our land-revenue demand is imposed and levied. Stamp and process fees and batta seem also capable of revision. Finally, there are exchange and cognate financial questions. But I must not dilate upon these executive remedies, which are beyond the sphere of this Council. I have touched on them merely in order to show that I am not so simple as to suppose that all the raiyat's difficulties will be removed by the passing of the Bill before us. *Legislatively*, what we can do, what is proved by overwhelming evidence to be the thing required, what we undoubtedly ought to do, promptly and effectively, is to restore, as far as may be, the rude balance between debtor and creditor, which has been disturbed by our own legal institutions. We may take back many of the weapons inconsiderately placed in the money-lender's hand and shown to have been misused; we may check the undue credit arising from unjustifiable facilities for recovery; we may increase ability to repay by removing discouragements to industry; we

may obey the long-neglected proverbial mandate to hear both parties; we may substitute for the blind and ruthless operation of legal machinery the intelligent dispensation of justice between man and man.

V.

"As introductory to a fuller definition of the principles upon which our proposed measure should rest and to a detailed explanation of the Bill itself, it may be instructive to survey, briefly, the relations of debtor and creditor as they were found on the introduction of British rule and as they may now be seen subsisting in some of the best administered Native States. For the former period I can quote no better sketch than that given in the despatch of the Secretary of State dated December 26th, 1878, which has recently become public:—

'Under Native Governments, it seems no assistance was, ordinarily, afforded by the State to a creditor for the recovery of his debts. No Court of justice was open to him, and he was left to his own devices to extort what was due, Government winking at very forcible measures that were occasionally employed. The result was not so bad as might have been expected. It speaks well for the national character that contracts were rarely repudiated. And the Commissioners observe that in these proceedings honesty was the best policy for the raiyat and caution was a necessity to the money-lender.'

"In order to state correctly the present practice in Native States, I have made special enquiries in four cases. As to Haidarábád, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has favoured me, through the Resident, Sir Richard Meade, with a valuable memorandum and summary of regulations. From Bhaunagar, a large State in Káthiáwár, which was, till lately, under joint-administrators, English and Native, during the minority of the Thákur, and of which a graphic account by Sir David Wedderburn appeared last year in the *Fortnightly Review*, I obtained a note through Mr. Percival. The system in Morvi, another Káthiáwár State, is described in communications from the administrator, Mr. Shambuprasád, who was a member of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. About Baroda full information is forthcoming in the administration reports of Sir T. Madava Ráo and the letters of some private Native friends I have there. In all these States civil suits for debt are comparatively rare. The limitation period, where there is any definitely laid down, is twelve and six years. The Hindú rule of *dam-dupat*, or disallowance of interest at any time in excess of the principal, is observed in Baroda, Bhaunagar and Morvi. In Haidarábád usurious interest is summarily cut down to a reasonable rate. Imprisonment for debt is not allowed in Morvi, nor, apparently, in Bhaunagar. In Baroda it is forbidden altogether during the cultivating seasons, and very sparingly used at other times. In Haidarábád it is reserved for cases of contumacy and fraud. As to the sale of a raiyat's land and house for debt, both are exempt in Bhaunagar, and the former (if not both) in Morvi. In Haidarábád the sale of either is said to be resorted to in extreme cases only. In Baroda only such portion is saleable as may be in excess of what is indispensable for the residence and support of the raiyat and his family, and sales are not favoured by the Courts. The sale of moveables is also under characteristic restrictions. In Baroda the raiyat's implements and cattle necessary for cultivation, cooking utensils and clothes indispensable for daily use, 'the ornaments which a married woman must have on her person as long as her husband is alive' (even if not hers, but her husband's), and two months' corn for the raiyat and his family are all exempt. In Bhaunagar only agricultural stock and implements in excess of what is necessary for cultivation, as also the produce, may be sold; and in Morvi the rule seems much the same. In Haidarábád the reservations embrace cattle and implements necessary for agriculture, seed-grain for the next season, grain for subsistence for six months, and necessary apparel and cooking utensils. In all the States the fixing of instalments is common, and, whatever may be the standard rules promulgated through a desire to imitate our judicial institutions and to obtain credit for well-organized government, a summary inquiry into the facts of the case, with scrutiny of accounts, and a more or less rough-and-ready adaptation of the creditor's demands to the debtor's means, appear to be the practice. This practice, being supported by

popular opinion, is probably less affected in individual cases by corruption, partiality or oppression than might on general grounds be expected. Having held for many years intimate relations, official and otherwise, with Native States, which in Bombay form one-third of the Presidency, I can say with confidence that, making due allowance for the growing mischievous tendency to copy the British system blindly, the picture just presented is, on the whole, fairly typical of them all.

"This picture may, at first sight, seem to exhibit conditions under which either the raiyat can get no credit or the money-lender no returns. As a matter of fact, however, neither result occurs, because all the parties concerned—debtors, creditors and rulers—thoroughly understand the limits to their several action which are essential to their several ends. No doubt the raiyat has in many cases a hand-to-mouth sort of existence; but even this is endurable, combined with immunity from eviction. I have come upon a passage in Sir T. Madava Ráo's Administration Report of the Baroda State for 1875-76 so ably describing the position that I must ask leave to quote it at length:—

'Sales must not be made so rigorous as to crush or impair industrial energy or to induce its emigration. The Civil Courts have to be specially careful in regard to the last-mentioned point, which mainly concerns the raiyats. These have frequent dealings with the saukárs, whose exacting tendencies are well known. The Civil Court should take up such a position between the raiyat and the saukár as freely to allow benefits to pass, but effectually to arrest mutual injuries. The raiyat here can never, as a rule, altogether dispense with the services of the saukár; for the seasons are not so regular nor are the means of irrigation so extensive as to ensure equability or constancy of production. Again, the land-tax is in most cases fixed, and absorbs a considerable proportion of the produce; and, again, the prices of produce fluctuate, changing the incidence of the tax on the produce from year to year. In other words, while the outturn of the land is necessarily varying, the raiyat has to pay a fixed and considerable tax, which must come from the land. In other words, again, the exchequer has to draw a constant and continuous stream out of a fitful supply. The saukár by his interposition meets the mechanical necessity of the problem. He is the receiver of the fitful supply, and enables the raiyat to pay the sarkár equably. He often performs another useful function, namely, he enables the raiyat also to draw from that fitful supply an equable subsistence for himself and family. It is thus to him that both sarkár and raiyat are indebted for equalizing to each their annual receipts from a fluctuating source. He, therefore, fulfils very beneficial duties, and deserves to be conserved as an almost indispensable part of the rural organization. At the same time, we are bound to see that he does not override the interests of the raiyats. Let the Civil Courts enable the saukár to recover his just claims from the raiyats. But the Courts should not permit the saukár to press the raiyats to the point of crushing. This point should be well defined and ever kept in view. No process of the Courts should, without the concurrence of the revenue-officers of the sarkár, deprive the raiyat of his land, of his agricultural cattle and implements to the extent necessary for the cultivation of that land, of his cottage, and of food and raiment according to the necessity of himself and family. These should be left to the raiyat, and, as a general rule, placed beyond the grasp of the saukár. It should be understood that the first demand on the produce of the land is that on account of the sarkár tax; the next is that on account of the subsistence of the raiyat and his family; and the last is that on account of the debt due to the saukár. The surplus which may be forthcoming in good seasons after meeting the first two demands may be made available to the saukár for the recovery of his advances made to or for the raiyat in bad seasons. This being understood, the saukár will easily limit his advances to the prospects of such recurring surplus, and will not go beyond. This principle of adjustment may be expected to work well and to the advantage of all the parties concerned, provided that the land-tax is not so excessive as to trench upon the subsistence of the raiyat and the remuneration of the saukár in an average year. As a rule, the principle is not novel in Native States, and has been long in operation, more or less. Our new Civil Courts should recognize and respect it, and by no means set it aside. After what I have stated, I need hardly say that our Courts should not imprison the raiyat on account of debts due to the saukár and consign industrious hands to idleness, unless where the debtor may be fairly presumed to possess the means of payment and to withhold payment from a refractory spirit.'

The *Quarterly Review*, in an able and interesting sketch of the Dekkhan published last April, further truly describes the useful functions of the money-lender in relation to both the State and Society:—

'The village-banker is essential to the social system of the country. At once the purchaser of rural produce and the local agent of the central mercantile firms, alike the village shopkeeper and money-lender, he enables the peasantry to derive full benefit from a good season, and to moderate the recurring disasters of drought and flood. Without his aid the rent would not be realized. His functions in normal times are most important, but in the abnormal times of famine they are indispensable. Then the banker and shopkeeper is

stimulated to double activity in both capacities. He advances from his stores food, seed, stock, and even money to the peasantry, who can offer nothing but their credit in return. By relieving the better classes of the community he lessens the pressure on the public purse. But he does more than this. * * * Experience has proved the advantage of leaving the transport and distribution of food-supplies to private trade. * * It is the saukár who spans the gulf which separates want from plenty, and fulfils the functions of distribution which no State agency can perform.'

"The problem before us is how to keep the money-lender in his place, to encourage and support him in all useful functions, but to restrain him, as he is restrained in Native States, from becoming the enemy and oppressor of the poor? The leading principles of our new measure then should be to give both sides fair play, instead of setting the two classes by the ears; to diminish the risks of fraud in borrowing and extortion in repaying; to diminish the risks of loss in lending and excessive delay in recovery; to obliterate any stigma resting on our judicial institutions. We must foster due credit, check that which is undue, and allow free scope to all civilizing processes and healthy relations between capital and labour. We must hold the raiyat responsible in our Courts for what he has really borrowed, not for what he has not, and make him repay by his own exertions all that he reasonably can repay, not set him free, by sudden, one-sided or 'heroic' remedies, to enter on a fresh career of indebtedness. In short, we must see the parties as they really are, in a condition of Oriental, not of European, civilization, and deal with them by the Indian experience of success in past generations and failure in the present, rather than by the intrusion *per saltum* of alien institutions which are in their own land the result of centuries of experience under totally different conditions.

"I will now endeavour to set forth, as clearly and fully as time and the occasion permit, the principal provisions of the Bill I am introducing, premising that, as the latter is intended to supplement, modify and dovetail into the Civil Procedure Code, and it therefore in some parts presents to the unskilled reader a confused and imperfect aspect, I shall discard its arrangement, and endeavour to express in plain English the effect which its provisions (coupled with the Code) are intended to produce.

"The first object aimed at is to establish precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other, and so keep them on good terms and out of court, as far as possible. The Commission thus enumerate the chief frauds which are practised:—

By creditors: (1) forging bonds; (2) withholding the consideration mentioned in bond; (3) obtaining new bonds in satisfaction of old bonds and of decrees and nevertheless enforcing the latter; (4) not giving credit for payments; (5) refusing to explain or wrongly representing their accounts to debtors.

By debtors: (6) tendering in evidence false receipts and false evidence of alleged payments; (7) pleading that bonds are false when they are really genuine.

"Chapter VIII of the Bill is intended to meet the first three and the last-mentioned kinds of fraud. It provides that every instrument to which an agriculturist is a party shall be written by or under the superintendence of a village-registrar, executed in his presence, and attested by him; that the registrar shall give a copy of it to the party not entitled to the original, and shall both endorse on the original whether transfer of consideration took place before him or not and mark for future identification any instrument which such original supersedes. The reasonableness of such a measure is evidenced by the provisions for notaries in France and most other European countries, and by the penalty in England on unauthorized persons practising as conveyancers. Instruments not so executed will be invalid. By these means every raiyat should at least know what he signs, and both parties should receive due protection. Chapter IX, directed against the remaining three kinds of fraud, provides, under a penalty, for the grant to raiyats on demand of written receipts, annual statements of their account, and pass-books, and for the latter being written up from time to time and attested by the money-lender. These two chapters are based on recommendations of the Commission. Certain provisions of both of them may to some eyes appear too minute to be satisfactorily workable. But due allowance must be made for the existence of a raiyatwárí settlement; for the detailed regulations which the position of Government as

a landlord necessitates, and for the intimate personal relations with the people resulting from residence of revenue-officers (who will supervise the working of these chapters) in camp for six or seven months of every year. For instance, the granting of receipts for revenue payments and furnishing every raiyat with a copy of his account have in Bombay been provided for by law since the commencement of British rule, and the calling raiyats in person by thousands and testing the pass-books or receipts given to them by the Government books is there one of the most ordinary and useful duties of an assistant or deputy collector.

"The next step contemplated is that, whenever serious misunderstanding unfortunately arises between money-lender and raiyat, either party should be able to resort to a friendly non-judicial authority bound to use his best offices to reconcile the two, and that no litigation should be commenced without a certificate from the Conciliator (as the authority constituted by chapter VI will be termed) that his endeavours in this behalf have failed. Such Courts of Conciliation were advocated by Sir John Strachey just twenty years ago, and by Mr. Cust in 1870 in the *Calcutta Review*. On the present occasion, their success in France was brought forward last year by Sir Erskine Perry, in some Notes which have been published in India; and the subject is suggested for consideration in the Secretary of State's despatch already referred to. For details of the French system, derived from personal observation during a residence in France, I am much indebted to Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. The proposed Conciliators will so far differ from the French *Juges de Paix*, that they will not have, in addition to conciliatory functions, a petty judicial jurisdiction (up to 100 francs = Rs. 50), nor will they be able to compel the attendance of the defendant before them; but they will, in consequence, be unable to exercise undue pressure, which in India might perhaps under some circumstances be apprehended.

"Closely connected with the subject of conciliation is that of Panchâyats, or arbitration by non-official persons or bodies, such as the Puna Arbitration Court, and of incorporating such arbitration, with more or less assistance and control, into our judicial system. The question is a difficult one in some aspects. All that I am now able to say is that it is under careful consideration, and that any provisions which may be decided on can be inserted hereafter in the Bill when passing through the Select Committee of this Council.

"Supposing that, notwithstanding all the preceding precautions, the dispute unfortunately develops into litigation, the Bill next endeavours to place the Courts of law within easier distance from the homes of the people, and to make them more absolute, less technical, less dilatory and less expensive. I may here mention that, out of 4,650 villages in our four districts, only 29 per cent. are now within ten miles of their Courts; 35 per cent. are from ten to twenty miles off; 24 per cent. from twenty to thirty miles; and 12 per cent. between thirty and sixty miles—distances which, in the absence of railways, represent a considerable inconvenience and loss of time to those obliged to attend. In pursuance of the objects just named, chapter V empowers the Local Government to appoint any Patel of a village whom it deems competent to be village-munsif for his own village, or, if desired, for other villages also within a radius of two miles. The munsif's jurisdiction will be limited to suits for money not exceeding ten rupees, and will generally follow the model of the Madras village-munsif's system, constituted under Madras Regulation IV of 1816, except that the munsif will not have, as there, a further jurisdiction, by consent of parties, extending up to Rs. 100. The munsif's decision will be final, except in case of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct proved before the special Judge, to whom I will presently refer. This Madras system is well worthy of attention. It is a remarkable fact that these munsifs dispose of nearly one-fourth of the whole civil litigation of the Presidency. In other words, some 45,000 suits, for which the people in Bombay might be dragged to our regular Courts, with all their attendant delay, cost and harshness, are in Madras quietly disposed of at the people's own homes without any one of these evils. Nearly the whole of these suits are for sums not exceeding Rs. 20, and nearly half for Rs. 5 and under; but the returns do

not show how many of them are for Rs. 10 and under, and therefore tried without the consent of both parties. It has been surmised that many of the disputes here dignified by the name of 'suits' are so petty, that in Bombay they are never brought to a regular Court at all; but the general statistics do not bear this out, as in the Bombay Mufassal in 1877 there were 144,412 suits to a population of 15½ millions, while in Madras there were only 190,290 to above 31 millions. Again, I understand from Mr. Carmichael, Member of Council at Madras, who has kindly given me much information, that the bulk of them are not between usurers and raiyats. But the fact remains that a very inferior agency can dispose successfully, without appeal, of suits not lower in value, though differing somewhat in nature, from those with which we have to deal. Although, however, village-munsifs may thus be a fairly efficient institution in Madras, where they are a survival of ancient times, and where society is still in a comparatively simple state, it would be impossible at the present day to constitute them by law throughout all villages or village-circles in our Dekkhan districts. The people are now too independent, too active-minded, too irreverent to accept implicitly the decision of village seniors as such, or, as a Native newspaper puts it, 'in the present times of freedom and liberty, when even children do not obey their parents, the village headmen have no authority and influence.' Even if we in Bombay could successfully impose on our hard-worked and ill-paid Patels this, to them, novel function, there is the further difficulty in their case that the bulk of our petty suits are brought by money-lenders, with whom the Patel would too often be, by want of education or by absolute interest, unqualified to cope. Our advanced conditions postulate a more skilled judicature, better Judges, and, consequently, fewer of them; and these the Government must in the main provide. At the same time, there can be no harm in taking advantage of the present opportunity to empower the Government to invest with petty jurisdiction up to Rs. 10 any village Patels whom it may here and there find to be qualified by education and character. We may hope that the number of such will gradually increase.

"Next above these new Munsif's Courts come the existing Courts of subordinate Judges, who are all trained officers, divided into two classes, with proportionate powers, and receiving salaries of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 per mensem. These Courts it is proposed to strengthen in two ways. Their number will be increased from 24 to 36, thus diminishing their local jurisdictions and the distances to them from the people's homes; but this, being an executive measure, needs not to be provided for in the Bill. Their powers will, moreover, be considerably increased. By chapter II of the Bill all subordinate Judges in the four districts will be invested with what are termed small-cause-court powers, but enlarged so as to include mortgage-cases of the class in which agriculturists are so commonly involved. And by chapter IV they will all receive jurisdiction in insolvency. The question of how far the summary jurisdiction, not open to appeal, which the small-cause-court model implies, might safely be entrusted to the two classes of subordinate Judge has received careful consideration in connection with the opinion of the Secretary of State in paragraph 33 of the despatch: 'I am inclined to think that the principle of summary jurisdiction without appeal might be conferred experimentally on all civil Judges in the Dekkhan with great benefit.' It is considered that such jurisdiction may be conferred on the first class subordinate Judges up to the full limit allowed in the Mufassal Small-Cause-Courts Act, namely, Rs. 500 (£40), and on the second class subordinate Judges up to Rs. 100 (£8) absolutely, and up to Rs. 500 by consent of the parties (on the analogy of the higher jurisdiction of village-munsifs in Madras). But three special safeguards are proposed in chapter VII. *Firstly, inspection.*—A special Judge will be appointed to inspect, supervise and control the proceedings of the subordinate Judges, munsifs and conciliators under the Act in all the four districts, and see its new principles and policy effectively carried out. The special Judge will be aided, in each pair of the four districts, by a special assistant Judge or subordinate Judge, who will during the greater part of the year be engaged in travelling about, inspecting and supervising all subordinate Courts. In Bombay the collector and his assistants similarly move about, inspecting

and controlling the revenue and magisterial administration, mixing with the people, and, in particular, examining the civil work done by mámlatdárs. Long experience has proved that the system produces excellent results. *Secondly, revision.*—The power of revision vested in the High Court by section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure is extended, on the analogy of section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to the special Judge, who will be enabled to call for and examine the record of any case and correct failures of justice, as also similarly to deal with cases called for and referred to him by his assistants just mentioned. The powers of the High Court under the same section will remain intact. *Thirdly, sitting 'in banco.'*—The special Judge and the assistants with his authorization are enabled to stay the proceedings in any case pending in a subordinate Court, and to sit with the Judge as a Bench to try it. The power of withdrawing a case and trying it himself, or transferring it to another Court, which the district Judge possesses under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, will also be exercised by the special Judge, and by his assistants with his authorization. These provisions will enable important cases to be tried by superior officers or a Bench, and promote that exercise by such officers of their personal example and that enlargement of their practical experience which are thought so desirable by the Secretary of State.

"In concluding this part of the subject, I should explain that the amended jurisdiction will, for convenience' sake, supersede altogether that under the Mufassal Small-Cause-Courts Act, and thus litigants who are not agriculturists will in money cases obtain throughout the four districts the special advantages designed for the latter. Also, no special provision is made for subordinate Judges moving about and sitting at different places, because they can be required to do so under the existing law.

"The procedure followed by the Courts under their new jurisdiction will be pretty nearly that of Small-Cause-Courts, which again differs but little, except as to recording evidence at length, from that of the Code of Civil Procedure. One exception, however, is so important as to require special mention. The Commission pointed out that the proportion of cases decided in Bombay *ex parte*, or in the absence of the defendant, vastly exceeded that in any other part of India. In the four districts the proportion ranged in 1876 from 60 to 74 per cent., and last year from 57 to 66 per cent. This has been ascribed to a variety of causes, of which the chief probably are ignorance of the raiyat that he has a defence, want of means to pay a pleader, conviction that the Court, for want of time or other reasons, will not go into the merits of his case or look behind the bond, fear of irritating his creditor by a defence or fraudulent non-service of summons. The various provisions of the present Bill, however, completely alter the position. The obligation laid on the Court of going into the whole merits of the case, and behind the bond if necessary, to which I shall presently allude, will remove the first three of the above causes of backwardness on the raiyat's part, and will probably lead to his more frequent voluntary appearance. But that obligation can scarcely ever be successfully performed in his absence and without his help; and it is therefore considered indispensable to make it incumbent on the Court ordinarily to exercise in all cases of a defendant's non-appearance the power of compelling him to attend now vested in it by the Code for exceptional use. Compulsory attendance will meet the other two causes of absence above mentioned. Any hardship which it might be supposed to involve will be more than balanced by the consequent better hearing of the case, and will, moreover, be much lessened by the proposed bringing of the Court nearer to the debtor's home.

"Closely connected with the question of procedure is that of how far effect should be given to the suggestion of the Secretary of State that possibly it would be desirable to exclude professional pleaders from the 'Courts with summary jurisdiction and without appeal up to a limited amount' which he desires. Upon this point we have two precedents. The French Code excludes all skilled advocacy from the Courts of the *Juges de Paix*, whether in conciliation or trial of suits, in the following most stringent terms:—

'Aucuns avoués, greffiers, huissiers et ci-devant hommes de loi ou procureurs ne pourront representer les parties aux bureaux de paix.'

The Madras Regulation for village-munsifs excludes professionals, but allows the deputation of a relative, servant or dependent—so that, for instance, a saukár could send his *gumáshta*, and a raiyat could send or bring with him a clever son or nephew, educated in a Government school. It may be true that where a case, involving even a moderate amount, is intricate, owing to mortgages or other exceptional circumstances, a competent pleader may be of much use both to the parties and the Court. On the other hand, it must be admitted that a pleader is a weapon at the command of the rich alone (one subordinate Judge even states that a pleader who often took raiyats' cases would lose his best customers); that in simple suits a pleader can often add nothing of value to what is in evidence, but only wastes time and introduces confusion; and that the presence of pleaders pre-disposes some Judges to decide on what counsel put before them instead of going independently into the merits. Upon a balance of such considerations, the draft Bill follows the Madras law in excluding pleaders, but admitting non-professionals, in all cases before a village-munsif or conciliator. It also attempts to check the unnecessary employment of pleaders in higher Courts, by excluding pleaders' fees from the costs awarded in cases before a subordinate Judge not exceeding Rs. 100, unless the Court certifies that professional assistance was necessary to the proper conduct of the case. The appointment of a pleader by the Court in cases where the debtor needs counsel but cannot obtain it is also provided for. This has been suggested in several quarters, and seems reasonable.

"I must here venture to express my regret that a material simplification of the civil procedure with a view to saving delay and expense has not been found to be feasible. I see from official returns that in the Bombay Presidency in 1877 the average duration of uncontested suits was 132 days, and of contested suits 272. It is no doubt true that the intricacy of a suit has no necessary connection with the amount in issue, and that a mortgage for Rs. 50 may present the same features as one for Rs. 5,000; and it may be argued with much show of reason that a Procedure Code should provide for all possible circumstances, and be of general application. At the same time, looking to the fact that, out of about fourteen hundred thousand civil suits of all kinds disposed of annually by the Courts of all grades in British India, some twelve hundred thousand, or 85 per cent., are for sums under Rs. 100 (£8), and six hundred and thirty thousand, or 44 per cent., for sums less than Rs. 20, I cannot but feel, and I think the people feel too, that our Civil Procedure Code, with its six hundred and fifty sections and all that they involve, is in minor cases a burden almost too heavy to be borne. I trust the day may come when not only Dekkhan raiyats but all India will obtain some relief in this respect.

"Having thus noticed the proposed reorganization of the Courts, I proceed to explain some important changes contemplated in the substantive law which they administer. These group themselves round two main heads,—the definition of a debtor's liability, and the mode and extent of its enforcement.

"A Court proceeding to determine the amount of a debtor's liability is met *in limine* (in our four districts at any rate) by the undeniable fact that, as Mr. Pedder expresses it, 'the passing of a bond by a Native of India is often of no more value as proof of a debt he thereby acknowledges than the confession by a man under torture of the crime he is charged with.' The Commission urge two points,—that the money-lenders have learned, through our system, to use and rely upon bonds almost exclusively, and that their bonds are mostly no correct representation of actual transactions. In close connection with this difficulty about bonds is that of usurious and of compound interest, whether only levied in the account, or also provided for in the bond. That the money-lenders do obtain bonds on false pretences; enter in them sums larger than agreed upon; deduct extortionate premiums; give no receipts for payments and then deny them; credit produce at fraudulent prices; retain liquidated bonds and sue on them; use threats and warrants of imprisonment to extort fresh bonds for sums not advanced; charge interest unstipulated for, over-calculated, or in contravention of Hindú law, and commit a score of other rogueries—these are facts proved by evidence so overwhelming that I scarcely know whose to quote out of the five volumes composing the Report of the Commission. Hence

arises the question whether, as the Secretary of State expresses it, 'the Courts should be obliged to enter into the merits of every money-claim, whether secured by bond or not, and should award only such sums, whether for principal or interest, as they deemed just, and should in no case give compound interest, or a larger amount of interest than the principal sum.'

"The answer in the affirmative has been maintained, in various quarters of not inconsiderable authority, to be in accordance with sound general principles of equity. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, in a note on the execution-sale of land dated April 28th, 1874, when alluding to some remarks by 'a man like Sir John Strachey, who treats the subject with equal sobriety and ability,' continues:—

'From my point of view, I say that, if what he has said, or the major part of it, be now true, it can only be met by a large increase of correctional power over contracts to be vested in judicial tribunals and strengthened by a usury law. In our own country the Courts of Equity invented laws for the protection, not only of persons of weak character and immature age, but of expectant heirs, of reversioners—in fact, of all persons placed under temptation to make improvident bargains. When they came across the usury laws, they made them subject to the more sweeping law created by themselves, and moulded them so as to produce fairly reasonable, though not very legal, results. They laid hold of mortgages under which the mortgagee became absolute owner if the debt were not paid by a certain day, and declared that the parties did not mean what they had said, but that, notwithstanding the absolute forfeiture, there remained an equity of redemption in the mortgagor. * * * I do believe that sensible Judges, armed with a large power of moulding improvident bargains, and strengthened by a usury law in the background, may administer more than a trifling palliative.'

Sir George Wingate wrote thus in 1852:—

'It remains to be shown how it is that the creditor in our Provinces has acquired a degree of power over his debtor which is wholly unknown in Native States. This power, it is clear to me, has been conferred by our laws, which enable the creditor to obtain a decree against a debtor for whatever may be written in his bond, and enforcement of that decree by the attachment and sale of whatever property, moveable or immoveable, his debtor may possess or acquire. * * * The first remedy I have to suggest is as follows. * * The enactment of a law to permit the Court to decree in all cases, on equitable consideration, whatever rate of interest it may deem proper, but that in no case shall the total amount of interest exceed the principal; and that the Court shall also in all cases be at liberty to fix the amount of the principal on equitable considerations with reference to the amount which it may consider to have been actually received by the debtor, and irrespective of the sum entered in the bond or acknowledgment of the debt.'

Mr. Pedder says:—

'A bond should not be considered sufficient proof of a debt unless its antecedents will bear the light, and show that the consideration for which it was passed was a fair as well as an actual one. * * * *

'It appears to me that some limitation of the rate of interest and some restriction on grossly unfair stipulations in contracts, as contrary to justice and public policy, are practicable and expedient.'

From 'The Land and the Law,' a well-known pamphlet by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, of the Bombay High Court, I take the following excerpts:—

'If, on the one hand, therefore, the State must needs lend its aid to the creditor as an essential condition of material progress, it must, on the other hand, assign bounds and conditions to this aid, without which it will probably become an instrument of social and political mischief. Particular classes in England supposed to be specially subject to imposition or unfair usage—as seamen and miners—are protected against disadvantageous bargains. The truth is recognized and acted on that there is no real equality, even of the roughest kind, between them and their employers. Still less can such an equality be assumed with safety in a community split up into sections, divided by the impassable barriers of caste and hereditary occupations. The extremes of astuteness and gullibility are thus fostered and brought into contact. * * At an earlier stage, borrowing at interest in England, as elsewhere, was generally an appeal of helplessness to avarice. * * * There are few who will deny that the India we have to deal with is much more like that earlier England than the England of today. * * * In the case of all obligations for a principal of not more than Rs. 500, the Courts should have full power to treat any interest in excess of nine per cent. as simply penal, and to cut it down to such rate as should, under the circumstances, seem just. * * * Compound interest should be disallowed, consistent as it is with sound commercial principles, in order to make it a disadvantage to creditors to leave obligations unsettled until the debtors are involved beyond redemption.'

"But upon this subject not only opinion but precedent are forthcoming. Of the manner in which our Government, a few years ago, deemed it necessary

to protect the raiyat we have a striking instance in a clause (still unrepealed) of the Bombay Regulation V of 1827. It runs thus:—

'*Clause* 2.—And in the case of a cultivator of the soil, sued upon a written acknowledgment executed at a place which was not at the time of such execution under British jurisdiction, if the circumstances are such as to convince the Court that the creditor might reasonably be expected to possess other proof of the amount besides such written acknowledgment (the consideration received for the same being contested), then the said writing shall not be held conclusive as to the amount, whether the defendant prove a deficiency in the consideration or not, but the Court shall pass a decree for only such amount as the claimant may otherwise prove to be due.'

The law which preceded it, Regulation I of 1823, was even more explicit:

'*Section* 36.—Whenever a cultivator of the soil is sued upon an acknowledgment in writing executed by him before the territory where it was executed came into the possession of the British Government, it shall be competent for him to plead that he did not receive a full consideration for the same, whereupon the plaintiff shall be required to prove his debt in the same manner as if no acknowledgment had been executed; and such sum only as in the circumstances of the case is just and equitable shall be allowed in the decree.'

The wisdom of our early legislators in thus dealing with the facts around them was greater than their foresight, which led them to hope that with the planting of the British flag and the establishment of 'a regular system for administering justice' the causes would pass away by which 'cultivators were easily induced to grant written obligations for larger sums than were due.'

"What the Bombay Government of Sir Richard Temple have from the first substantially advocated, and what we really need, is something approaching to a restoration of this early law, together with power to cut down unreasonable interest. The Court should set itself to do substantial justice in every case which came before it, instead of being satisfied with the letter of a bond or the bald assertions of either party, and it should of its own motion make such inquiry as it found necessary to this end. On the one hand, a simple denial of consideration should not throw the burden of proof on the plaintiff, but, on the other, if the circumstances were such that he ought to have clear accounts and evidence and he failed to produce them voluntarily or on the Court's requisition, the Court would draw its own conclusions against him accordingly. If he did not come into Court with clean hands, he would be entitled to little consideration. The Court should not go farther in any case or against either side than sufficed to get at the truth of the matter, and to give an equitable decision. There appears no reason to fear that such an exercise of its discretion by the Court would be either unfair to the creditor or demoralizing to the debtor. The objections to usury-laws are well-known and so cogent that only special circumstances can justify special legislation. Even a maximum legal rate of interest, however, had this advantage that, as Mr. West says, 'it set up a standard, and gave fixity to men's vague ideas of what might reasonably be asked for the use of money in those numerous cases in which the loan partook but slightly of the character of a true mercantile transaction.' Where the rate of interest is regulated by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, interference is indefensible, unless, as in the case of interest after decree, the security be changed. But where, as Sir John Strachey has said, 'the conditions depend more upon the degree of simplicity in the borrower and of rapacity in the lender than on anything else,' no such respect need be paid to them—the less so that with Hindús we have the support of the law of *dám-dupat*, and that the security will be greatly increased by the provisions for recovery to be mentioned shortly. It has been urged, and with some truth, that there is nothing in the present law to prevent such enquiry and doing of substantial justice; that certain rulings of the Bombay and other High Courts are suggestive of this course and support *dám-dupat*, and that the provisions of the Contract Act as to undue influence are very wide. But, however this may be, the practice of the lower Courts is usually different, and there are good reasons to fear that, unless their duty in this respect be clearly expressed in the law, ignorance of rulings, press of work, indolence or a desire to get through cases rapidly will, as hitherto, tend to prevent its performance. It may be pointed out, finally, that Lord Cranbrook, besides confirming the sanction given by Lord

Salisbury to the introduction of the Bombay draft Bill containing provisions on the principle above referred to, appears to look with approval on 'extending the powers of Judges to modify the contracts entered into between man and man.' In accordance with this view the first four sections of chapter III have been framed, and will apply to all determination of the debts of agriculturists which may take place under the Act. The history and merits of disputed or doubtful cases will be enquired into, and an account will be taken in a certain way if the Court considers the agreement not fair and equitable. Whether these sections express intelligibly, or will secure effectively, the action needed seems doubtful; but they can perhaps be improved in select committee. Regarding this safeguard and those of registration and accounts already explained, I should perhaps observe that any ingenious person can imagine methods by which debtor and creditor in collusion may evade them. But the same may be said of many other most beneficial enactments. We can only help those who will help themselves; and I believe a large proportion of our Dekkhan peasantry will take heart of grace to do so.

"A second important question affecting the determination of the amount of the debtor's liability is that of the period of limitation. The old law of Bombay (Regulation V, 1827, sections 3 and 4) fixed twelve years in the case of debts supported by a bond, and six years in the case of debts not so supported, as the periods within which civil suits for recovery must be brought respectively. By Act XIV of 1859 these periods were reduced to six and three years respectively, with the further restriction that a debt supported by written contract was to come under the three years' period, unless it was registered. This is the present law, Acts IX of 1871 and XV of 1877 having made no material change. There is an almost universal consensus of opinion that, as the Commission say, 'the reduction in the periods of limitation has been the cause of considerable hardship to the debtor.' Under the old law, the debtor was rarely sued or called upon to renew the bond till near the expiration of the twelve years, and then he was, at most, sued under the provision of *dám-dupat* for twice the principal sum lent. But under the law since 1859 the creditor is forced within every three years either to sue the debtor, or to obtain from him a fresh bond for principal and any accumulated interest. In practice, he does so nearly every two years, in order to make sure of not missing the period through any accident or default. To show the difference between the two laws: Rupees 100 at 9 per cent. become Rs. 208 in 12 years; but if the bond be renewed triennially, the amount is raised to Rs. 260. At the higher rates which are but too common the effect is more startling. Rupees 100 at 25 per cent. become Rs. 400 in twelve years; but renewals every two years produce a total of Rs. 1,139! That these results are actually enforced in practice is amply proved by the evidence taken by the Commission, from which Mr. Pedder (in an interesting article in *The Nineteenth Century* for September 1877) gives a few illustrations. In short, the debtor thus suffers the cost of writing and stamping a new bond; is charged compound interest instead of simple; often has to bear the expenses of a suit, and, finally, is frequently obliged also to submit to a large nominal increase of the principal, as the price of the creditor's forbearing to sell him entirely up, or to have him arrested and imprisoned. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to quote numerous authorities at length to prove these general results. The collective opinion of the Commission has been stated. Mr. Auckland Colvin summarizes the evils, and favours a change. Mr. Shambuprasád has treated the subject with much minuteness, and strongly urges the restoration of the old Bombay law. Revenue and judicial officers, both Native and European, take the same view in their letters to the Commission. Mr. Pedder has been quoted already. Mr. Wedderburn, in a report specially called for by the Bombay Government, advocates a twelve and six years' limit; and it has, I observe, been adopted as desirable at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Puna held not long ago. The Collector of Puna gave evidence to the same effect before the Famine Commission.

"The only plea which has, as far as I am aware, been advanced in favour of the three-years' period is that it obliges the making up of accounts at short intervals, thus enabling the raiyat to know how he stands, and preventing his being deeply involved without his knowledge. This objection had, undoubtedly, very considerable weight at the time it was made. Whether the benefit of a short account, thus secured by a three-years' limitation, outweighed the evils of a new bond, compound interest, &c., which it entailed, is a point upon which there may well be difference of opinion. But the whole aspect of the question seems to be changed by the provisions in chapter IX of the Bill regarding receipts and statements of account. Taken in connection with section 17, which enables any agriculturist to sue for an account, and to get a declaration of the amount really due to him under all the new and searching provisions of the Act, it would appear that the object of short accounts will now be attained, and perhaps more efficiently than it ever could have been by the indirect expedient of a limitation-law. Under these circumstances, it is proposed to restore, by section 72, the old Bombay law.

"I now proceed to the second head—the mode and extent of enforcement of equitably determined liability. In the execution of a decree by sale of moveables, the necessary wearing apparel of the judgment-debtor and his wife and children, his implements of husbandry, and such cattle as the Court may deem necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist, are now protected by the amended Code of 1877, so it has not been thought necessary to go further. As to execution against the person by arrest and imprisonment, I rejoice to state that it is now considered expedient to abolish it altogether. Imprisonment will still be inflicted as a punishment for fraud detected on insolvency; but that is a totally different thing. The maintenance of imprisonment for debt, as found in the Indian law, is equally indefensible in principle and in practice. As to principle, the Dekkhan Riots Commission make clear that point, utilizing the opinions of John Stuart Mill. Their appendices teem with evidence in detail as to the extortion and wrong of which the warrant of arrest becomes in practice the engine. Unacknowledged payments, fresh bonds for sums unadvanced, life-long slavery and even female dishonour may all be obtained—the first three constantly, by the mere production of the warrant of arrest without enforcement. They say, for instance, that in 1874 'it would seem probable that somewhere about 150,000 warrants had been used as threats only.' The outcry against imprisonment from officers well qualified to judge of it has been uniform and persistent. Its abolition is unanimously recommended by the Dekkhan Riots Commission. Mr. Pedder and Miss Nightingale have in *The Nineteenth Century* brought the evils it causes prominently before the British public. Sir Erskine Perry gives its abolition his 'unqualified approval' in a note dated December 1st, 1877. Judicial officers and pleaders take the same view as the Executive. Were it even defensible in theory, which we have seen that it is not, the abuses to which, in a country like Western India at least, it is proved to lead in practice afford sufficient ground for its condemnation in the districts to which the Bill is to apply. The case has already been once laid, though less perfectly and authoritatively than at present, before the Governor General's Council in the debates on the Civil Procedure Bill. The representations I then made had the warm concurrence of Sir Edward Bayley and the learned Advocate General for Bengal (Mr. Paul). The discussions in select committee as well as in council showed that the objections to the measure related less to its principle than to the other arrangements, such as an effective insolvency-law and a speedy recovery of *bond fide* debts, by which it ought to be accompanied. These the Select Committee and the Council could not see their way to, owing to the insufficiency of the judicial machinery in the Mufassal; and the matter may be held to have been deferred rather than negatived. But the present Bill provides all these necessary accompaniments for the districts to which it is to apply. Imprisonment was, at best, a barbarous device to meet the case of a debtor's concealing his property or refusing to give it up. Under the draft Bill, it will be quite unnecessary for these purposes and reserved for cases of flagrant fraud or dishonesty in insolvents. In this altered position I trust that no hesitation will now be felt by the Council in abolishing a system which has been proved to be grossly abused as an engine of extortion, and is in opposition to the legislation of the civilized world.

"The case of execution of a decree by sale of immoveable property remains for notice. The problem of whether such sales should be enforced—one of the most difficult by which Indian administration is beset—is entirely the creation of British rule. Although the later Hindú law permitted the sale of land 'on proof of necessity' and Muhammadan law placed no bar to it whatever, the general feeling of the country against alienation of ancestral lands, coupled with the trifling value of the right of occupancy and the political objections to expropriation felt under a Native Government, to which I have already alluded in my sketch of the system of Native States, appear to have co-operated to prevent sales to any noticeable extent. But under our judicial system 'the sale of land registered in the collector's books is' (as observed by Lord Stanley in a despatch of January 25th, 1859) 'the most ready way of enforcing a judgment: it gives the least trouble to both the creditor and the Court, and holds out every inducement to both to resort to that mode of satisfying the decree in preference to any other, even in the most trifling cases.' The Code provides, indeed, an alternative to sale of the nature of an *elegit*, or temporary alienation, by allowing the land to be placed under the management of the collector for a term of years, not exceeding twenty, whenever there is reason to believe that the liability can be thereby cleared off. But the sections enacted in 1859 were not efficient for the purpose in view, and therefore little acted on. Those substituted in 1877 accidentally became almost unintelligible, and we are now amending them. Practically, therefore, sale has hitherto stood in the Code unfettered. The extent to which this judicial system has been allowed to play varies remarkably in different parts of India. In Lower Bengal a zamíndárí and certain subordinate tenures are freely saleable, but the tenure of an occupancy-raiyat is not; and the local legislature are just now considering whether transfer shall be allowed, provided the purchaser be a brother-raiyat and not a money-lender. Saleability in execution will, of course, follow power to transfer. In the Panjáb hereditary or joint-acquired land cannot be sold in execution without the sanction of the Chief Court, or other land without that of the Commissioner. In the Central Provinces and Oudh ancestral property cannot be so sold without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, or self-acquired property without that of the Commissioner. In Ajmer all sale is absolutely prohibited. In the North-Western Provinces, Madras and Bombay sales are unrestricted. The position of the question as I have just described it is generally admitted to be unsatisfactory. In a correspondence originated by the despatch of Lord Stanley already quoted, carried on through the last twenty years, and now here embodied in some four hundred pages of print, the question of a remedy has been discussed by the most able administrators throughout India. The alternatives of making land by law absolutely unsaleable for debt; of enabling proprietors to make it so by voluntary trusts or entails; of limiting sale (as in some Native States) to any surplus unnecessary for the subsistence of the proprietor and his family; of replacing sale in execution by usufructuary mortgages for the debtor's life or a maximum term of years; of restricting sales to specifically pledged land; and of confining the power of sale to the chief Court of a district—all these have found powerful and zealous advocates. In favour of restriction generally, it is urged that to a community whom a variety of circumstances combine to constrain or tempt into debt, the addition of the land to the security they can offer is no advantage whatever, but the reverse. It merely amounts to a permission to live on capital, instead of living on income, anticipated perhaps, but still only income. The process of living on capital is but a short one, all the world over. Abolish the whole land-revenue to-morrow, and the process would merely be somewhat prolonged. The inevitable end must come at last, but its concomitants of eviction and penury will, where the evil is wide-spread, lead to large charitable relief in famine—perhaps eventually to a poor-law—and are also, in parts of India at least, politically dangerous. But the conclusion of this Council when passing the Civil Procedure Code, as explained most fully by Sir Arthur Hobhouse in a remarkable speech on March 28th, 1877, was that, though special measures might be admissible in particular localities, the plan of temporary alienation through the collector for a term of years, whenever the property would be ultimately

saved thereby, being in accordance with the past course of legislation regarding land in England and not inequitable, deserved a fair trial; and that, before going further, an attempt should be made to give life to the intentions of the legislators of 1859, which have to a great extent failed of effect.

"My object in this statement of the position of the land question, which I fear may be deemed a digression, is to account for the absence in the Bill of any attempt at a final comprehensive settlement of it, and at the same time to show the connection and admissibility of the two limited measures which are proposed. Section 23 exempts the land of agriculturists from attachment and sale unless it has been specifically pledged. The equity of thus restricting a creditor's security has able champions in the general correspondence already referred to. But in Bombay the question is mainly one of fact, whether the existing debt can be held to have been, on the whole, contracted in view of the security of unpledged land. Keeping in mind the large proportion of such debt which the Commission found to be ancestral, the recent date (1865) of the legalization of transfers of occupancy, the known reluctance of the raiyats to pledge their land, and other considerations, the first local authorities have decided that it cannot. I must confess to some misgivings as to how the exemption may work in practice. The money-lender may everywhere make the execution of a bond, laying on the land all his existing unsecured advances, an indispensable condition of further accommodation. At the same time, the exemption rests as to the past upon a perfectly intelligible and reasonable basis, while as to the future, the proposed village-registration will at least ensure that every raiyat when he pledges his land shall understand what he is doing, and insolvency will open to him a loophole of escape when unreasonably pressed by an extortionate creditor, if he prefers that alternative. The second measure, also contained in section 23, is the grant of power to the Court, when passing a decree or subsequently, to direct the collector to pay off the amount by managing for not more than seven years any land not specifically pledged, after deducting a modicum sufficient for the support of the debtor and those of his family dependent on him. This course, which is only a new application of the principle of temporary alienation, will add greatly to the creditor's security, while diminishing the worry and expense to both himself and the debtor; but I reserve further exposition for the Insolvency-chapter, where analogous provisions occur.

"While thus contemplating the continued recovery of debts from moveables and land, however, policy no less than justice demands that the last refuge of an effective insolvency-law should be provided for the debtor. Such a law is really the bottom of the whole matter. Compared with what we mean to compel a man to *pay*, the question of what we shall hold him to owe sinks into insignificance. The need for it has been generally admitted for a long series of years, and has led to various legislative efforts and measures. Sir George Wingate in 1852 advocated strongly 'the enactment of a simple and equitable insolvent-law to enable a debtor hopelessly involved to free himself from all his liabilities within a limited period'; and so recently as December 23rd, 1877, he wrote thus: 'Of all the remedies proposed, I estimate the Insolvency Act as of the highest importance, and as likely to prove the most efficacious.' Sir Bartle Frere in 1853, when Commissioner in Sindh, issued Rules which worked well, but were superseded in 1861 by the Code of Civil Procedure. Mr. William Frere, Member of Council at Bombay, introduced into the Legislative Council there in 1863 a Bill based on these Rules and the Insolvent Act of the Presidency-town (11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21), but applicable to the whole Presidency. It was carefully matured in select committee, but was eventually withdrawn in 1867 for a variety of reasons, of which the expediency of awaiting the result of contemplated legislation in England was one of the chief. Sir James Stephen in 1870 introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General an Insolvency Bill applicable to all India. It was taken almost entirely from the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869; and on circulation to the Local Governments was generally held to be too complicated and unsuited to the circumstances of the Indian Mufassal. In 1872 Mr. (now the Hon'ble Justice) West, Judge of the Sadr Court in Sindh, proposed a

Bill with the essential features of the original Rules of that Province; but the matter was not proceeded with. The measure generally is also advocated in his well-known pamphlet 'The Land and the Law.' In 1872, also, the Panjáb made a material step in advance in the Laws Act then passed.

"Upon the acknowledged harshness of the Indian law of insolvency as it stood up to 1877 I need not enlarge. The new Code of that year, together with the amending Bill, which will, I hope, be passed at our next sitting, have so far relaxed it, that a debtor arrested or imprisoned, or whose property has been attached, may by application obtain a general inquiry into his affairs, a declaration of insolvency, and a release if in jail (with immunity from subsequent arrest for the scheduled debts) on *boná fide* surrender of all his property. A judgment-creditor also may apply for such declaration. A final discharge may also be granted by the Court at its discretion where the debts do not exceed Rs. 200, and is in any case acquired on payment of one-third of the scheduled debts, if the assets do not produce more, or after the lapse of twelve years. The law is still, however, most defective. Application may not be made by a debtor until process has issued against him; arrest is retained and imprisonment, though for a shorter period; *all* property, except the moveables exempt from sale in execution, must be surrendered; the debtor may be summarily imprisoned for a year, 'at the instance of any creditor,' for concealment or bad faith, while no such penalty awaits the creditor; and in some cases the debtor's future earnings will be unreasonably burdened, while in others the creditor will not get what might fairly be recovered for him. Finally, the whole becomes a farce through the restriction that the Court may not grant a declaration unless it 'is satisfied' that the debtor 'has not, knowing himself to be unable to pay his debts in full, recklessly contracted debts,' as if persons able to pay in full were the usual customers of the money-lender!

"The fact is that insolvency-law for the Indian Mufassal made an altogether false start. In England fraud by the debtor is the chief danger, and even the legislation of 1869 has failed through his ingenuity; in India fraud by the creditor has almost solely to be guarded against. In England insolvency is presumably a man's fault; in India it is presumably only his misfortune. In England embarrassment ordinarily arises from gross extravagance or reckless trading; in India one or more bad seasons, the loss of a bullock or two, or the religious necessity of marrying a child, are its most frequent origin: extortion and fraud by creditors help its onward course. Yet in England insolvency has hitherto been treated more leniently than in India. Misfortune has here been made a crime, for which even life-long slavery might not atone. Surely, we must divest ourselves of much confusion of ideas. Whether a man *is* insolvent or not is a mere question of fact, quite unconnected with the enquiry how he came to be so. How much he *can* repay, without being made a useless or dangerous member of society, is a mere matter of calculation, into which the moral aspects of his past conduct cannot enter. To such enquiries ideas of revenge and punishment are altogether irrelevant. Imprisonment is only appropriate for concealment, contumacy and other forms of fraud. To declare an agriculturist insolvent when he is so; to set a reasonable time before him during which he shall work himself free and reserve the means therefor; and eventually to start him afresh with the lesson of experience, seem more sensible than to lock him up for a time while his family are starving, and then turn him adrift a beggar. To the creditor certainly the former course will be the more profitable, as also to Society.

"In accordance with these principles, the Bill, in the first place, provides (section 20) for the numberless petty cases in which the means of the debtor, the claims against him and his partial or total inability to satisfy them come before the Court in the course of the suit or application for execution. Where this is so, it is far shorter, simpler and less troublesome to all parties to empower the Court at once to settle the matter than to let it go on through the perfectly useless, but costly and vexatious, forms of taking out execution, and applying for declaration of insolvency. Where the case is quite simple, the Court will therefore release the debtor from any balance which it is satisfied he cannot pay. When there are several creditors or other complications and the

amount exceeds Rs. 50, it may at once direct the taking of insolvency-proceedings. Again, where such proceedings are instituted, either so or on the application of either debtor or creditor, ascertained insolvency will be at once admitted, and the Court will proceed to turn the available assets to the best advantage. To avoid the frequently ruinous loss through selling moveables by auction, the Court may hand over articles at a valuation made by assessors. As to immoveable property, any portion specifically pledged for a scheduled debt may be let rent-free for a premium for a term not exceeding twenty years, instead of being sold, if the debt can thereby be cleared off. Portions unpledged may be handed over for a term not exceeding seven years to the collector, who will assign to the insolvent sufficient to maintain himself and those of his family dependent on him and lease the remainder for the benefit of the creditors. In practice, the lessee will probably sometimes be a creditor, but more often the insolvent himself under due security. If the debts cannot be fully paid off by these measures, the insolvent will be discharged from the balance. The proposal which has been made that the fixed period should be subject to the life of the insolvent has been rejected as too unfavourable to the creditor. The limit of seven years has been fixed after careful consideration of the various proposals relating to temporary alienation contained in the land-sale correspondence already spoken of. If a man's debts are so heavy that he cannot clear them off in this time, it is better that he should get a discharge for the balance, than that he should drag on as a slave without hope of freedom or stimulus to exertion.

VII.

"Reviewing the Bill broadly, it may fairly be said to secure, to an extent not hitherto attempted, (1) precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other; (2) interposition of friendly conciliation between disputants, previous to litigation; (3) approximation of the Courts to the homes of the people; (4) some small simplification of procedure and diminution of the expense and technicalities arising from legal practitioners; (5) equitable jurisdiction to reduce all exorbitant, fictitious and fraudulent claims; (6) finality of judicial decisions, subject to adequate safeguards; (7) prompt and unfailing enforcement, through the collector when necessary, of all adjudicated claims of reasonable amount; (8) discharge of the debtor from such claims, or balance of them, as, after all reasonable enforcement for a long period, could not be fully realized except by demoralization or life-long bondage.

"Such a result, while falling not short in favour of either debtor or creditor of what is fairly commensurate with the nature of the case, the analogy of law in other countries, the rules of pecuniary need and supply, and the strictest equity, goes no farther in reform than the political necessity of a prompt and effective remedy for the social disorders of the Dekkhan appears imperatively to demand.

"If I am asked what I think will probably be the effects of the measure and how far I expect it to be successful, I must reply that, although I cannot undertake to answer for all the detailed provisions of a Bill which is the outcome of revision at more hands and authorities than one, I think that it cannot but be most beneficial, and that it will to a great extent meet the needs of the Dekkhan, provided it be supplemented by executive action in the directions already indicated. Of course, no one expects from it the abolition of indebtedness for all time. The raiyats are 'depressed and crushed by a variety of concurrent causes.' With only one class of these, though, perhaps, the largest, does the Bill profess to deal, but in a way which may reasonably be rewarded with success. At least, it gives effective help to every raiyat who is disposed to help himself. The reorganization of the Courts is favourable to all parties. The relations of debtor and creditor are adjusted on fundamental principles, equitable as between the two, and essential to the cohesion of society. A man should pay what he really owes, and no more; but his creditor should not be allowed to use the State for the purpose of beggaring and enslaving him. On the other hand, we cannot justly and reasonably legislate for the

summary relief of the debtor from unjust and extortionate claims, unless we also give to the creditor full and effective aid in obtaining all that is fairly due to him and reasonably recoverable. A creditor's difficulties when he has got his decree should be reduced to a minimum. If we make the decree a just one, it should be effectively enforceable. Without ample provision on this principle, the destruction of the raiyat's credit or his bondage to secret and extortionate agreements must ensue, and all our well-intentioned interference will do harm instead of good. With such provision, the measure will not injure the raiyat's legitimate credit, but improve it. Against all prognostications to the contrary, I set the actual facts observable in Native States. The raiyats there get all the credit that is good for them. I have no faith in the virtues of unlimited 'tick.' Borrowing, and lending with a view to securing permanent enslavement, will no doubt be checked; and so much the better. *Bonâ fide* debts should be more easily recovered, and more reasonable interest would thus be profitable. Finally, a legitimate mode, more practicable than any yet suggested, will be provided for gradually clearing off the mass of existing debt which now weighs upon the people and stops all improvement, while the great institution of a peasant-proprietary, which is at once essentially Indian and considered in Europe the best form of tenure for a free people, will not be destroyed.

"In conclusion, I have only to urge upon the Council that, while the deliberation and care with which this question has been brought to maturity are a sufficient guarantee for the suitability of the Bill now introduced, the period which has elapsed since the raiyats first expressed discontent by outrage, the famine which has intervened, and the continued evidences of popular distress, render it desirable that the measure should be passed into law at the earliest practicable date."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN said:—"Before the Bill goes to the Select Committee, I wish, with Your Excellency's permission, to make a few observations with regard to the principles upon which the proposed legislation is based. These observations I have handed to my friend Mr. Fitzpatrick, who, with Your Excellency's permission, will read them to the Council."

Mr. Fitzpatrick then read the Hon'ble Member's remarks as follows:—

"My Lord,—I agree with the Hon'ble Member in his motion that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. But before the Bill goes to the Committee, I wish, with Your Excellency's permission, to make a few observations with regard to the principles upon which the proposed legislation is based.

"It may be accepted as an indisputable principle that special laws should only be introduced to meet special cases. The disturbances in the Dekkhan which have given rise to this Bill revealed the existence of considerable distress among the agricultural classes. The causes appear to have been the following. Owing to the large exportation of cotton during the American war, the prices both of that article and of all agricultural produce greatly increased. This increase led to an increase in the expenditure and in the credit of agriculturists. It also appeared to justify an increase in the Government revenue, which was accordingly imposed in some of the districts, and, as it appears, unequally. When the demand for Indian cotton fell off, the prices of all agricultural produce fell; and the fund out of which the agriculturists had to meet the increased revenue, and the debts which they had contracted, became insufficient for that purpose. Credit could no longer be procured; and the raiyats, whether instigated by disloyal persons or of their own motion, commenced to attack and plunder the houses of money-lenders, and especially of the class of Márwáris, who, being strangers, were particularly obnoxious to them. It does not appear from the evidence of the rioters taken by the Commission that these men complained of the action of the civil Courts.

Many of them asserted that they were not in debt, and others that they had not been sued for their debts; but, seeing that the object of the rioters was not only plunder but the recovery of bonds, it seems manifest that there had been a refusal of credit, and, in all probability, threats of proceedings in Court for the recovery of outstanding debts. It also appears that, by reason of a scanty and uncertain rainfall, the productive powers of the districts are usually uncertain, and have for some years been abnormally small.

"My Lord, no doubt a case has been made out for the application of special measures of relief, and I fully admit that that relief should take the form of a law providing facilities for the release of debtors from debts which they can have no hope of discharging, and which, while they remain subject to them, deprive them of the ordinary motives for exertion—the attainment of something more than bare livelihood.

"But, My Lord, while it is desirable to give greater facilities to the raiyats of the Dekkhan, whose ruin has been accomplished by unforeseen circumstances, to free themselves from debts which paralyse their industry, care must be taken that the remedies are such as will not deter the people from having recourse to them, nor impair the credit which is ordinarily given to agriculturists, and without which they would be unable to meet the demand for revenue, or to sustain themselves from harvest to harvest.

"The requirements of the present Bill as to registration appear to me so onerous, that they will operate to deter persons from committing their transactions to writing. Registration affords a very doubtful proof of the payment of money. It is a common experience in this country that money paid in the presence of the registration-officer is in part or wholly returned when the parties leave the presence of the registrar. It is rarely denied that a transaction has taken place; but if a dispute arises, it is as to the amount received.

"The portion of the Bill which relates to conciliation also deserves serious consideration. The Bill provides for the appointment of Conciliators, who, having invited the parties to attend, are to use their best endeavours to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement. Now, the matter on which the parties are supposed to be at variance is not a mere dispute arising out of domestic or friendly relations, in which the impartiality of a stranger or the influence of a neighbour can be hopefully introduced, to persuade the parties to make mutual concessions; and, therefore, I am not hopeful that this provision will be of practical use. No doubt, a revenue-officer or a police-officer could bring influences to bear on creditors which would induce them altogether to forego their claims; but I need hardly express my conviction that the Government of India would altogether discountenance the exercise of any such influence; and I have no doubt the Council, in order to avoid even the apprehension of its exercise, will see fit to introduce a provision in the Bill prohibiting the appointment as Conciliator of any officer exercising revenue or police functions.

"On the other hand, the attendance before the Conciliator will put the parties to considerable inconvenience. The Conciliator can only 'invite' them to attend; and if the defendant does not attend, the Conciliator may adjourn the case for an indefinite time and as often as he pleases. A claimant may have to waste any number of days to obtain relief in the most trifling case; and there is no provision to secure him compensation.

"My Lord, in my judgment there is more reason to expect that a creditor will abate his claims when the parties are brought face to face in a public Court of justice than at a private sitting held by a Conciliator; but if it is resolved that an experiment be made, at least provisions should be introduced to secure the appointment of Conciliators to whom all parties can resort with equal confidence, and to restrict adjournments.

"My Lord, I now come to the provisions relating to the procedure in the civil Courts; and before I offer any remarks upon them, I must defend my countrymen from some imputations which have been, I think unfairly, cast on them and received as true without sufficient enquiry. It is said they are prone to litigation. In those provinces in which I have acquired experience I have

found no facts to warrant this conclusion. Looking to the numbers of the population and their innumerable transactions resulting in credit, the number of suits for the recovery of debt will compare not unfavourably with the statistics of any other civilized country. Creditors rarely sue their debtors unless a dispute has arisen, or unless they desire, by obtaining a decree, to secure an advantage over other creditors. Nor is it true, as has been frequently asserted, that the village money-lender generally desires to acquire the land of his debtor. He looks for the return of his money principally to the crop raised by the labour of his debtor, and takes a mortgage to prevent the debtor's making away with the crop or defeating his claim in favour of another money-lender. In the hands of the money-lender, who cannot himself cultivate, the land is worth only the rent a tenant could give for it.

"Again, in the large majority of cases the claims brought are just, and the defendants do not seek to evade them by unjust defences. I do not mean to say that there are not in this country, as elsewhere, extortionate usurers and persons who advance false claims in Courts of justice, and also debtors who have recourse to fraud to defeat just claims; but I believe—and I have seen no proof to the contrary—that the civil Courts have, in the ordinary course of their procedure, not failed in this country more than elsewhere to detect fraud and defeat its intended consequences. In fact, our acquaintance with such frauds is derived chiefly from the investigations of Courts of civil justice.

"I would also observe that in this country, where opportunities for small investments rarely present themselves except in the shape of loans on the security of land, there is a large number of persons who are not professional money-lenders, but who invest their savings in such securities, and almost universally charge no higher interest than the usual rate in the market. The first deviation from the ordinary procedure which I find in the Bill is the compulsory enforcement of the attendance of the defendant. My Lord, if I am right in supposing that in the majority of cases the claim is just, it follows that in the majority of cases in which the defendant does not appear it is, because he knows the complaint is just, and does not desire to lose the labour of several days, possibly at a critical season for his crop, and incur the expense of going to and from, and attending the Court. It would perhaps be sufficient to require the Court to exercise the power it already possesses, of enforcing the attendance of the defendant only in those cases in which, on looking into the account, it sees reason to believe the claim is fraudulent or extortionate. The rule prescribed in the Bill appears to me calculated to injure rather than benefit the majority of defendants.

"The provisions of the Bill which direct the Court to go into the history of the case from the commencement of the transactions, I think, also require modification. They may involve an enquiry imposing on a Court many days' labour and affording it no certain conclusions. It is scarcely reasonable to expect either of the parties to produce reliable evidence of petty money transactions extending over a number of years and commencing, it may be, a quarter of a century ago, especially seeing that the limitation-law has encouraged them to believe that such evidence would not be required of them. I therefore think some definite and not too remote period should be prescribed for such enquiries. So also a definite limit of time should be prescribed for re-opening statements and settlements of accounts. Some debts which will come before the Courts will be the result of transactions commenced and settled before the lifetime of either party to the suit. The consequence of imposing on the Courts a duty they cannot possibly discharge would be to encourage them to evade it.

"My Lord, I think it right to point out that the provisions of section 12, requiring the Court to search for a defence 'on the ground of fraud, mistake, accident, undue influence' (whatever that expression may mean) 'or otherwise,' are calculated to encourage defendants to set up false defences and to support them with false evidence; and for this reason they call for very serious consideration. Nor can I give my consent to the provisions of section 15, forcing an arbitration on parties, whether they consent to it or not. Competent and impartial arbitrators are rarely to be found in villages; and it is one of the acknowledged privileges of British citizenship that for the vindication of right recourse may be had to Judges of whose competency and impartiality their selection by the State is a guarantee.

"My Lord, I am also unable to agree with the principle upon which section 16 of the Bill is based. The provisions of that section appear to me to be contrary to Hindú law as administered on this side of India and to general equity. If a Hindú dies leaving assets, then *whoever* takes his assets, in whatever degree he may be related to the deceased, and even if he be a stranger, is liable to satisfy the debts of the deceased to the extent of the assets, and, where such debts bear interest, with interest. This rule is common to the English and Muhammadan as well as to the Hindú law. The Hindú law does, indeed, impose a moral obligation on the descendants of a deceased person to pay his debts, and, when the descendants are related to the deceased in the first degree, with interest; but this obligation, which has not the force of law, is not enforced by the Courts on this side of India, and ought, I think, in no case to be enforced, to the injury of *bonâ fide* creditors of the descendants of the deceased.

"In section 20, which provides that a debtor, owing less than fifty rupees, who is unable wholly to pay the debt should be discharged on payment of a portion, it appears to me necessary to specify what portion he is to pay—whether it be so much as he is able or a percentage: but this point will, no doubt, receive the attention of the Committee.

"The provisions of the Bill tending to prevent the employment of vakíls appear to me to be of very doubtful expediency. Having exercised judicial functions for many years, I am bound to say the Courts receive considerable assistance from vakíls, and that the more ignorant the suitor is, the less probability is there he will be able to explain his case in the confusion he experiences in a Court of justice as well as he can to his adviser outside the Court. I would prefer to see provision made for the employment of Government pleaders to appear on behalf of debtors in all cases, rather than discountenance the employment of pleaders at all.

"With regard to appeals, which are entirely prohibited in the Bill, I admit that they entail evils, in that they prolong litigation and increase expense; but it seems to me better to experience these evils than the greater evil of imperfect justice. Cases triable by the Courts of Small Causes ordinarily present very simple issues and do not call for the intervention of a superior Court; but questions relating to land are far more complicated, and involve frequently questions on which the law is not well settled. I can see no reason why appeals should in these cases be refused in the Dekkhan when they are allowed elsewhere. Revision is, at the best, an imperfect substitute for the right of appeal.

"For similar reasons, I consider the expediency of introducing special rules of limitation, proposed in the Bill, open to serious doubt. If it is desirable in the interest of the debtor to extend the period of limitation for the recovery of debts, the benefit should be given to agriculturists everywhere, and, indeed, to debtors of all classes.

"The provisions of the amended Code of Civil Procedure relating to insolvency will afford sensible relief—and relief that was needed—to agricultural and other debtors in all parts of the country. The insolvency provisions in the present Bill go beyond the general law. I am not prepared to dissent from them on that account; for the circumstances have been shown to justify special remedies. But the provision respecting the delivery of property in lieu of cash is anomalous. It will not, I think, be acceptable to either party, nor does it appear called for.

"With regard to section 35 of the Bill, I have only to observe that I can see no reason why a fraudulent insolvent in the Dekkhan should be exposed to less penalties than a fraudulent debtor elsewhere.

"My Lord, there is one more point to which I wish to invite the Council's attention. Admitting, as I do, that the exigencies of the case require special legislation, I entertain a serious doubt whether the rules framed in the Bill should be enacted more than as a temporary measure. Perhaps, the requirements of the case would be sufficiently met if the operation of the proposed

law is limited to a certain number of years. Some of the most important provisions of the Bill relating to interest strongly resemble the laws against usury which for many years were prevalent in this country. I had some share in administering them. They were found ineffective; they encouraged fraud; they operated as a hardship upon the borrower; and as such were repealed both in England and in this country. The revival of any rules of law which limit the rate of interest or empower Courts to interfere in the terms of private contract cannot be regarded by me as other than a retrograde step—a step which, if justified by extreme emergency, should, at any rate, not be allowed permanently to affect the law, even in a small portion of the country.

"My Lord, I have ventured to offer these criticisms, not in any way pledging myself to oppose any of the provisions of the Bill, in whatever shape they may eventually come before the Council, but with a view to invite the attention of the Select Committee before which the Bill will be laid to those provisions of which the expediency appears to me to be doubtful. So far as the Bill tends to relieve the Dekkhan raiyats from their present embarrassments it will have my cordial support. The acerbity of feeling occasioned to creditors by the discharge of their debtors will be sensibly mitigated if the just ascertainment of their claims be secured to them. But should the provisions of the Bill go to deprive them of this privilege, and so far as such provisions tend to hinder the ordinary transactions of the people and render the recovery of debts incurred hereafter uncertain, I should be reluctant to support it.

"My Lord, I should indeed be grieved if, from what I have said, it should be understood I am not cognisant of the difficulties and hardships under which the agricultural classes of India labour. I have for many years felt a deep sympathy with the raiyat, and should look upon it as a great piece of good fortune to take part in the passing of any measures which would relieve him from the miseries which indebtedness brings upon him. But at the same time I am convinced that no law can be framed which will do away with the necessity of borrowing, or, so long as the recovery of loans is uncertain and fraught with difficulty, put a stop to exorbitant rates of interest. An experience of thirty-five years, during which I had the honour of serving as a judicial officer of the Government, induces me to say that all rules which aim at regulating the rate of interest on private loans or which place difficulties in the way of their recovery, far from relieving, are injurious to the borrower, whose necessities compel him to evade the law by secret and collusive agreements of which the terms are more onerous because they cannot be enforced. The condition of the Indian raiyats not only in the Dekkhan, but in other parts of India, fully deserves consideration at the hands of the Government: perhaps in their pecuniary difficulties may be traced some of the causes which make famine so severe and oft-recurring a calamity. The question is undoubtedly momentous; and Your Excellency's administration is to be congratulated upon having undertaken its solution. But, My Lord, the solution, in my humble opinion, lies not in conferring anomalous privileges of protection against the demands of the money-lender, not in placing difficulties in the way of borrowing money, not in making the recovery of judgment-debts dilatory or uncertain—but in providing the agriculturists of India with facilities for borrowing money on moderate interest, and in making the recovery of such loans speedy and certain."

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that, whilst he readily admitted that a case had been made out for the application of some remedy, through special legislation, for the evils shown to exist in the heretofore subsisting relations between the agriculturists and the money-lenders in the Dekkhan districts, he thought the Bill before the Council aimed at a much greater interference with those relations, and a more extensive variation of the ordinary law of the country than was necessary or justifiable; and he felt bound to record his dissent to those provisions of the Bill which in his opinion came within this designation. He considered the sections relating to the establishment of village Courts for the trial of petty cases and a system of village registration of contracts between the agriculturists and the money-lending classes, as well as the enforcement of the

delivery of receipts and statements of account, as likely to prove efficacious in the removal of many of the evils now complained of. He would not object to the enactment of the conciliatory clauses of the Bill by way of experiment, though he apprehended that their effect for good or for evil would depend entirely on the character of the agency selected for the discharge of the functions of a conciliator.

If the powers conferred by the Bill were to be vested in officers trained in that school of thought which had devised some of the provisions of the Bill to which he would advert presently, the results to be anticipated could be hardly otherwise than unsatisfactory; they might be exceedingly mischievous.

The proposed abolition of imprisonment for debt had his concurrence as a measure which, if found to work satisfactorily in a limited area, might be advantageously extended at some future period to all India; and he was free to admit also that the proposed alteration of the law of limitation in regard to the recovery of debts (though personally he had doubts as to its advantage) had for its recommendation the support of the most competent authorities on such a question. He would have had no great objection to the disallowance of appeals if the unqualified power of revision to be substituted therefor were vested in the ordinary superior Courts; but he distrusted the action of a special revising agency such as was to be created under the Bill, which might be constituted so as to operate as a mere machine for carrying out the ruling policy of the day towards the classes affected by the proposed legislation.

He thought that the provisions of section twenty, which gave a discretionary power to the Court to absolve any debtor, after the partial satisfaction of a decree or claim, from his remaining liability to his creditor without any of the safeguards which belonged to the ordinary insolvency procedure, were unjust to the creditor, and wholly uncalled-for in the circumstances of the case.

His greatest objection, however, was to the provisions of chapter IV of the Bill, which contained a special insolvency procedure for the benefit of the indebted agriculturist. In the first place, it was proposed in section twenty-seven to virtually declare that no amount of falsehood or dishonesty on the part of the raiyat-debtor should deprive him of the advantages of an adjudication of bankruptcy if, as a matter of fact, he was found to be in insolvent circumstances. He would ask what tenable ground there could be for enacting that misrepresentation and fraud on the part of a Dekkhan agriculturist should not be attended with the same disabling and punitory consequences which would be the result of such conduct on the part of any other person. The Hon'ble Mover of the Bill had argued that, for an insolvency procedure to be efficient, the only question to be considered was whether a person seeking its benefits was in insolvent circumstances, and that, if he was, he was entitled to obtain the relief sought for; he (MR. COCKERELL) regarded such an argument as wholly fallacious; an insolvency law was intended for the relief of honest debtors; hence, when it appeared on the face of a case that a person applying for a declaration of insolvency had been guilty of misrepresentation and dishonesty in regard to the matter of his application, he was most justly and properly thereby debarred from obtaining benefits and privileges to which from the nature of the case he was not entitled.

The next provision on which he had to comment was contained in section thirty. That provision was no less remarkable for its excessive unfairness than for the originality of its conception. After the moveable property of the insolvent had passed into the hands of a Receiver, the Court was to be allowed to interfere for the purpose of prohibiting its sale and to force its acceptance on an unwilling creditor, at a valuation made under no sort of responsibility, and consequently wholly unreliable, in liquidation or part liquidation of his claim against the insolvent.

The property so thrust upon the creditor might be wholly unacceptable quite apart from any question of a fair valuation; it might be a village pig, and the unfortunate creditor might have a conscientious objection to have anything to do with the unclean animal! It might be said, perhaps, that he was

putting an extreme case; but it was a case that might well occur under the operation of the proposed section.

The provisions in section thirty-four of the Bill, which was designed to give an absolute release from all further liability for existing debt to an insolvent debtor whose available assets had been distributed amongst his creditors, had been conceived in the same spirit, *i.e.*, it was intended thereby to make a special concession to the insolvent agriculturist at the expense of his creditors which nothing in the circumstances of the case in any way justified, and this, moreover, at a time when, through the passing of the Bill for amending the Code of Civil Procedure, the general law of the country would be made as favourable to the insolvent-debtor in this direction as was reasonable, having regard to the just claims of the creditor to impartial consideration. The Hon'ble Mover had said in the course of his remarks that a man *ought* to pay what was *justly* due from him, but no more. He (MR. COCKERELL) did not understand how the proposed enactment of section thirty-four of the Bill could be reconciled with that sentiment; for the effect of the general provisions of this Bill, if passed into law, would be so to scrutinize and cut down the money-lender's claims against the agriculturist that the residuum found to be due from him must surely come within the category of just debts, and leave the insolvent-debtor with no title to obtain any greater immunity from liability to meet them than was enjoyed by other insolvent debtors throughout the Empire.

He now came to the provisions which in his judgment evinced, perhaps, the greatest disregard of all equitable principles; he referred to section thirty-five which limited the power of Subordinate Judges to inflict punishment for offences under section 359 of the Civil Procedure Code to a sentence of three months' imprisonment in certain cases and one month in others—the punishment allowed in such cases by the said Code extending to one year's imprisonment. This section was so worded as to make it appear at first sight that the provision just described was a mere matter of jurisdiction; but then, even in that view, there would appear to be something anomalous in curtailing the jurisdiction which would be exercised by Subordinate Judges vested with the powers of Insolvent Courts outside of the Dekkhan in the case of the Judges upon whom as regards other matters unusually large powers were to be conferred by this Bill. But when section twenty-five, which required all insolvency cases to be disposed of by these Subordinate Judges exclusively, came to be considered in connection with this section (thirty-five), it was clearly the intention of the framer of the Bill to reduce the maximum penalty which could be imposed for offences under section 359 of the Code from one year to three months' imprisonment in some cases and only one month's imprisonment in others. Now, he (MR. COCKERELL) entirely concurred in what had fallen from the last speaker on the subject of this provision of the Bill, and he would ask why the punishment to be awarded for rascality of the kind dealt with in section 359 of the Code should be appraised by a different standard when the acts evincing such rascality were committed by indebted agriculturists? He (MR. COCKERELL) could not too strongly deprecate such class-distinction in the punishment of criminal offences as was contemplated by this section of the Bill.

The provisions of this chapter (IV) on which he had been commenting were mildly described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as constituting a "procedure more liberal to the debtor than that of the Civil Code"; and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had endeavoured in his remarks to defend them as quite consistent with the exigencies of the case. The Hon'ble Member's explanation had in no degree shaken his (MR. COCKERELL'S) conviction as to the monstrously inequitable character of these provisions, which he would describe as marked by a degree of partiality and one-sidedness which he believed to be without precedent in the annals of Indian legislation. He wished to be understood, however, in these remarks as not opposing the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee; but he had thought it right to state his views thus plainly in the hope that the provisions of the Bill on which he had specially commented would undergo such pruning and purging by the Select Committee to which it would be referred that the Indian Statute-book would not be tarnished by the admission to its pages of enactments conceived in a spirit

diametrically opposed to that sense of fairness and strict impartiality in dealing with the interests of all parties affected by it which had heretofore characterized the legislation of this Empire.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said he did not wish to criticize in detail any of the provisions of this Bill, but he thought that the circumstances which had led to its being introduced were of such general prevalence throughout India that the mode in which they were to be treated in the Dekkhan might possibly form a precedent for their treatment in other parts of the country. He was not acquainted with the state of the revenue administration in Bombay, but he knew in the Panjáb there were many agriculturists and land-proprietors whose condition was very much the same as that described in the speech of the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill; there were parts of the country in the Panjáb, as doubtless there were in every Presidency, where the rainfall was uncertain and the crops precarious; yet in all those districts the Government had introduced its revenue system, which obliged the peasant-proprietor who had engaged for the revenue to pay a fixed sum at fixed times as Government revenue, and the Government had imposed the most stringent conditions with regard to the realization of its own demands. It seemed to him that too little attention had been paid to this cause, which must in a great degree have contributed, if it did not entirely originate, the difficulties of the Dekkhan raiyats in the part of the country to which this Bill was to be made applicable. The peasant-proprietor who had become indebted to a banker was still obliged to satisfy the Government demand in cash: to procure that cash he had again to resort to the money-lender, and, as the Government demand came upon him at the usual season of the year with regular recurrence, he was obliged to resort again and again to the money-lender in order to procure the cash wherewith to meet it. The Government in this Bill proposed to take very stringent measures to protect the raiyat from the demands of the money-lender; but the provisions of the Revenue-law for the realization of the Government demand had apparently been in no way altered. Every one knew the great stringency of those regulations, and it seemed to him unreasonable that, while we upheld them for the realization of our own revenue, we should make such alterations in the ordinary law in regard to private contracts. He thought it would have been more satisfactory if, before introducing this Bill, we had been told what measures the Bombay Government proposed to take in order to lighten the burden which the payment of the Government revenue demand imposed upon the peasant proprietor. He thought it desirable that, at the same time as measures of relief were afforded to the raiyat from his private creditor, the Government, which appeared as a public creditor of the raiyat, should also take measures to in some way lighten the pressure of its own demand—not perhaps by reduction of assessment, but by taking that assessment in some other way which would not impose upon the raiyat the burden of meeting all the risks of a scanty rainfall and a precarious crop, but would leave those risks on the Government itself, and relieve the peasant-proprietor, who had shown himself unfit to meet them. He thought there was considerable danger in altering the ordinary law of contract in the manner now proposed in this Bill in the case of agriculturists, unless Government itself took measures to relieve the burden which it had itself imposed upon them.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said:—"I shall vote for referring this Bill to a Select Committee, and I do not intend, either now or hereafter, to oppose it, so far as it carries out the express orders of the Secretary of State, that is to say, so far as it requires the Courts to enter into the merits of all money-claims by saukárs against Dekkhan raiyats, and forbids them to compel a raiyat to pay a saukár compound interest, or an amount of interest exceeding the principal sum lent; so far as it provides that the principle of the Presidency-towns Insolvent Act (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21) shall be extended to the Dekkhan raiyats; that their land shall not be sold in execution, unless specially pledged by a bond duly registered; that the number of Courts with small-cause jurisdiction shall be increased, so that there

shall be at least one within reach of every raiyat's home ; and that Courts of Conciliation shall be established.

"Those instructions have been accepted by the Government of India in its executive capacity, and I am not now going to raise any question as to the necessity or propriety of such acceptance. I may, however, remark that the Bill, so far as it requires the Courts to enter into the merits of money-claims, is simply declaratory of the existing law : so far as it provides a special law of insolvency, it is, to my mind, rendered unnecessary by the great extension which the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure has recently given to chapter XX of the Code—an extension of which the Secretary of State was not, and is not, fully aware ; and, so far as it provides for multiplying Courts with small-cause jurisdiction, all that is really needed may be done by executive orders under section 3 of Act XI of 1865 and section 28 of Act XIV of 1869.

"The remarks with which I shall venture to trouble the Council have reference merely to the additions which the Bombay Government and the Hon'ble Mover have thought fit to make to the simple scheme recommended by the Secretary of State. It seems to me that, in framing a measure of which the policy is, to say the least, questionable, we should not go an inch beyond the instructions which the Indian Executive is bound to obey ; and that we should all, whether we are ordinary Members or Additional Members of this Council, regard with the utmost jealousy accretions as to which the authors of the Bill have wilfully abstained from consulting the Bombay High Court Judges and other persons of judicial experience.

"The first of these accretions to which I shall call your attention is section 73 :—

'No appeal shall lie from any decision or order in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act.'

"The effect of this section, coupled with section 3, will probably be the reverse of what is intended. It shuts out from appeal the decisions in almost all mortgage-suits. The object of doing so is, of course, to relieve indebted raiyats from expense and prolonged litigation. But, first, I am informed by Mr. Justice West that in the Bombay Presidency the Courts of first instance, in dealing with these suits, usually apply the harsh letter of the law in favour of the creditor. Relief is got from the higher Courts, in which modifications favourable to the raiyat are much more frequent than those in favour of the saukár. And, secondly, the useful power which the Appellate Court now possesses under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure of confirming the decision of the lower Court without sending or serving notice has in most cases rendered the cost of an appeal quite insignificant. The result of this part of the Bill will therefore be, on the whole, to place the indebted raiyat in a worse pecuniary position than he is in at present. As to cutting off all appeals in order to shorten litigation, the remedy will be worse than the disease. Let us remember that, in the absence of an appellate Court, the Judges of first instance will have no one (as Bentham says) 'to stand in awe of.' The errors arising from corruption, incapacity, laziness, precipitation, ignorance and love of arbitrary power, which are certain to be committed in these difficult land-suits, especially where the Judges are inexperienced and unaided by a Bar, will remain uncorrected and cause hardship and discontent. The barring of an appeal in cases of the small-cause type (suits for debts, damages or moveables not exceeding Rs. 500 in amount or value) may be justified, because, as a rule, those cases are simple and easy, and practically it is better, on the whole, for the community that in such cases the decision should be rapid than that it should be careful and correct. But mortgage-cases sometimes involve the investigation of difficult questions as to title, priorities, marshalling securities, contribution and rights of maintenance, and always the taking of complicated accounts. A Judge who does all this rapidly will simply scamp his work; and the power of calling for and revising his imperfect

records will, as I shall show, be a very inadequate substitute for an appeal—a remedy which, wherever wrong has been done, the appellant's interest urges him to apply.

"The effect of abolishing appeals should also be considered in connection with the rule as to *res judicata* (Code of Civil Procedure, section 13). It seems to me that great hardship may sometimes be caused by regarding (as we must, if the Bill is passed in its present form) the uncontrolled judgments of these subordinate Courts as conclusive on questions of title to land. We may, of course, insert a clause declaring that, for the purpose of section 13 of the Code, no Court trying a suit under this Bill shall be deemed, as regards the title to immoveable property in respect of which the suit is brought, a Court of competent jurisdiction. But, then, suitors would be exposed to the harassment of repeated litigation, which the rule as to *res judicata* has been framed to prevent.

"The power given by section 54 to the Special Judge to call for and examine the records of suits tried by Subordinate Judges is intended as a substitute for appeals. But, first, the records of cases tried by second class Subordinate Judges at Rs. 150 a month will, it is safe to say, generally be defective; and the Bill (section 11) expressly provides that in the bulk of cases (those of which the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10 in amount or value) there need not be even a memorandum of the evidence. Under the Bill, therefore, the revising Judge will constantly have to exercise his jurisdiction on imperfect materials.

Secondly, the revising Judge, no matter how carefully he is selected and how highly he is paid, will be greatly inferior in learning, ability and experience to the Judges of the High Court, who now form the ultimate Court of appeal in the Presidency. The result will be that rights will be established all over the Dekkhan, founded on the Judge's crotchets and erroneous ideas of law, and the greatest confusion and hardship will result when these rights are upset (as they are sure, at last, to be) by the High Court or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"Thirdly, those records, if, as I suppose, they resemble the Bengálí *nathis*, will be masses of ill-written documents in a Native character and language which, it is safe to say, no revising Judge will have time or skill to decipher and translate. The business of revision will therefore practically be placed in the hands of the sarishtadárs, who are notoriously open to the saukárs' bribes ; and here, again, the Bill will work to the injury rather than the benefit of the raiyat.

"Another mode in which it seems to me certain that the provisions of the Bill will be used to injure the raiyat is suggested by sections 45 and 46. Those sections provide that when the parties to a case before a Conciliator (who is intended to represent in India the French *Juge de Paix*) come to an agreement finally disposing of the matter, the agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed, and that the Conciliator shall forward the same in original to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of lowest grade having jurisdiction in the place where the agriculturist who is a party thereto resides. The Bill then proceeds thus :—

'The Court which receives the agreement shall order it to be filed ; *and it shall then take effect as if it were a decree of the said Court passed on the day on which it is ordered to be filed and from which no appeal lies.*'

"It requires no power of divination to say how this provision will work. The saukár will say to the raiyat, who, we are told, is generally weak and apathetic : 'I will lend you the Rs. 50 for which you ask ; you need not give me a mortgage, and you will thus not have to pay the Sarkár anything for stamps or registration-fees. We can arrange the matter thus. I shall apply to the Conciliator 'to effect an amicable settlement' between us, and you will come with me before him and agree to pay me Rs. 100 three months hence.' The wretched raiyat will have to do so, and the saukár, chuckling at the ease with which he twists a foolish law to his own advantage, will see the agreement taking effect as if it were a decree 'from which no appeal lies.'

"Chapter VIII, which requires all money-obligations executed by raiyats to be written by or before village registrars, also seems to me a specimen of

blundering benevolence. The chief result of this well-meant attempt to ensure the authenticity of documents will, I am certain, be to discourage the use of written agreements, and to force *oral* contracts on persons who would otherwise have expressed themselves in writing. I need hardly say that this is impolitic and contrary to one of the wisest aims of our recent legislation. If the scheme succeeds, it will also add greatly to the cost of all loans, such cost falling finally on the raiyats, who cannot pay their revenue without occasionally borrowing. But wherever saukárs are concerned the scheme is, I think, pretty sure to fail. The saukár will give up mortgages and written instruments altogether. He will say to the raiyat: 'I will lend you money at 60 per cent.; but mind, if you do not repay me on the day fixed, I shall never lend to you again, nor will any of my brother-saukárs.' The raiyat will borrow on the terms proposed, and his last state will be worse than his first.

"Section 69 declares that, in awarding costs in suits before Subordinate Judges in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 100 in amount or value, nothing shall be allowed, unless the Court is of opinion that professional assistance was necessary. This, I fear, will practically exclude pleaders from appearing in most of the difficult mortgage-cases cognizable by Subordinate Judges. Now, on this point I have only to say that the experience of India and of every other country in the world proves that an honest, learned and independent Bar is of the greatest advantage to the Judge in the trial of complicated cases. And if the Bombay pleaders are, as a rule, honest, learned and independent (as to which, not having the needful local knowledge, I offer no opinion), the exclusion of them will be a public calamity as well as an unmerited slur on an honourable profession. It may be true that some of them are dishonest and ignorant; but the arbitrary exclusion of the whole body from their proper functions will deprive the peccant members of all chance of improvement, render them discontented and dangerous, and compel them to earn their livelihood by all kinds of dishonourable practices. To draw the line at Rs. 100 or any other amount is absurd; for the difficulty of a mortgage-case does not vary directly as the amount involved. To give the Subordinate Judge power (as is done by section 69) to refuse any pleader's fees will obviously tend to excite suspicions of favouritism, whenever the Judge grants those fees, and to destroy that independence of the Bar which, for the sake of the Bench as well as the suitors, a wise Government ought to encourage. Lastly, if, as is probably the case, the legal profession in the Bombay Presidency is as influential as it is elsewhere, to make this powerful body of men bitterly hostile to the Bill seems to me the most certain mode of ensuring the failure of the experiment which it has been framed to try.

"The provisions which I have hitherto noticed are, in my opinion, unwise; but those to which I shall now ask the attention of the Council are grossly unjust and (if I may use the expression in India) unconstitutional. Both section 20 and section 49 are retrospective in their operation. They relate to decrees passed *before* the proposed Act will come into force, and the former section at least seriously interferes with the vested rights of the holders of such decrees. Section 20, paragraph 1, runs as follows:—

'When a decree has been passed, *whether before or after this Act comes into force*, under which any sum less than fifty rupees is recoverable from an agriculturist, the Court may, whether in the course of execution of the said decree or otherwise, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against him and that he is unable to pay the whole of such sum, direct the payment of *a portion of the same, and grant him a discharge from such* [sic] *balance*.'

Under this section, therefore, if a man (whether he be a saukár or not) has before the first of October, 1879, obtained a decree against a raiyat for Rs. 49, the Court, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against the raiyat, that he is unable to pay more than Rs. 48, but that he is quite able to pay that amount, may direct him to pay only *one* anna, and grant him a discharge from the balance. Surely such a provision was never before proposed for the consideration of a legislature! Section 49 declares that no application for execution of a decree passed before the proposed Act comes into force 'to which any agriculturist residing within any local limits for which a Conciliator has been appointed is a party' shall be entertained by

any Civil Court unless the decree-holder produces a certificate under section 48. When the judgment-debtor refuses (as he often will) to appear before the Conciliator, the decree-holder cannot execute his decree until the expiration of that incalculable space of time which the Bill describes as 'such period as the Conciliator thinks reasonable.' Section 30 is also retrospective. It runs as follows:—

'Whenever any moveable property of an insolvent is liable to be sold by a receiver under section 356 of the said Code, the Court may direct that it shall not be so sold, and may, after recording the opinions of two Assessors appointed by the Court in this behalf, determine the value of such property and direct the receiver to transfer it to any of the scheduled creditors who may be entitled to receive in the distribution under the said section 356 an amount equal to or greater than the value so determined; *and such creditor shall accept such property in full or partial liquidation (as the case may be) of the amount to which he is so entitled.*'

A creditor who before the first of October, 1879, has contracted to be paid in money may be compelled, under this wonderful section, to receive payment of his debt in old brass pots, or worn-out bullocks, or village-pigs, or anything else which he does not want and which he may be unable to sell. I believe that the Hon'ble Mover is the sole author of this section—at least I can find nothing about it in the letter from the Bombay Government. Remedial statutes may be retrospective when they only go to confirm rights already existing and add to the means of enforcing existing obligations. But sections like these, that disturb absolute vested rights against which there is no equity, are founded on unconstitutional principles, and I, for one, will never be a party to passing them into law."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"At this late hour I will detain the Council by a very few remarks. This Bill, which has been placed in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope by the Executive Government in consideration of his experience in the districts now in question and of the attention which he has given to the subject, is in a great measure based on a draft Bill which was sent up to the Government of India by the Bombay Government, and in the preparation of which Mr. Hope's aid and advice were made available. I have no doubt that, if the Bill had emanated entirely from the Executive Government of India, it would have assumed in some matters of detail a very different shape. There are several provisions in the Bill with which I, for one, am unable to agree; but, as regards the general scope of the Bill, apart from those particular provisions, I feel bound to say that I consider that a sufficient case has been made out for special legislation, and that I approve of certain leading principles which the Bill embodies. On the other hand, I think that there is great force in many of the remarks which my hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes has made regarding the section which bars appeals in cases of claims founded on mortgages. I personally entertain very little doubt that, when the Bill has undergone that examination and sifting which it will undergo at the hands of the High Court of Bombay and of other judicial authorities, and when it has been examined and revised by the Select Committee, that section will, if it does not entirely disappear, be very materially modified. In all that Mr. Stokes has said on the subject of those provisions of the Bill which provide for supervision and inspection in lieu of appeals I entirely concur. I may also say that I agree with my hon'ble colleague Mr. Cockerell in thinking that several of the insolvency provisions are exceedingly questionable. My impression is that it will be found that the insolvency-law which we hope to see enacted in the course of a few days in the Bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure will be found sufficient for the particular districts which are dealt with in the project of law now before us, as well as for the rest of India. However, I think it was only right that, looking to the circumstances under which the Bill has been framed, we should send it forth for criticism and examination, not exactly in the shape in which we, looking at the question from our point of view and not from the local point of view, might be disposed to regard it, but that we should pay very great deference to the suggestions made by the Local Government, and afford every opportunity for those suggestions being examined and criticised in the Presidency to which the Bill refers.

"There are one or two points in connection with the address which was delivered by the Mover of the Bill on which I should wish to say a few words.

The full and exhaustive, and, I am bound to say, very interesting and suggestive, address to which we have listened this morning shows that the Hon'ble Member has exhausted every source of information which was available to him. It shows that he has carefully studied the Report of the Commission which has led to this project of law, and the correspondence which during a long series of years has passed on the particular subject to which this project of law refers, and on other subjects cognate to it. Naturally, in the Hon'ble Member's address a great deal was taken from the Report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. From that report he was able to adduce a great deal of evidence in support of the views which he individually entertains. But it struck me that on one or two points on which, as I read the report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission, the opinions expressed by the members of that Commission seemed to differ from those entertained by the Hon'ble Member, he failed to give us the benefit of the observations which are to be found in the Commission's Report.

"I do not think that the tone in which the Hon'ble Member expressed himself with regard to the character of the saukárs in the Dekkhan districts is by any means fully supported by the text of the Commission's Report. The Hon'ble Member used the expression 'usurious money-lenders.' He said many other things which, as his address was read rapidly, I cannot repeat *verbatim*, but which gave me the impression that he regards the money-lenders of the Dekkhan districts as a class, with scarcely an exception, of usurious and rapacious men—a class of men who make enormous and extravagant profits at the expense of the ignorant raiyat, and a class against whom it is desirable that the Government should direct very stringent legislation.

"Now, it seems to me that this is not the view held by the members of the Commission. On the contrary, I find it expressly stated, in the 85th paragraph of their report, that 'on the whole there is no reason to believe that the saukárs dealing with the agricultural classes make higher profits than are warranted by the nature of their business, which is always precarious and unpopular—occasionally, as we have seen, dangerous.' There are other passages in the report on which I cannot lay my hand at this moment which convey to my mind a similar impression; and I think it would be wrong that this Bill should go forth to the public or to the people of the districts which it will affect with the impression that the Government of India entertain in regard to this particular class of the community—a class more or less intelligent, which is really very useful, and the existence of which in the circumstances of the country is an absolute necessity—views such as those which appear to be entertained by the Mover of the Bill. I have no doubt that among this class, as among other classes of money-lenders in other parts of the world, there are many black sheep, and that here, as elsewhere, there are instances of gross extortion and rapacity; but I do not for a moment believe that the case is nearly so bad—that the class, as a class, is so extortionate and such a curse to society—as might be inferred from some of the expressions used in the Hon'ble Member's address; such expressions, for instance, as that 'money is lent designedly to render the raiyat a bond slave'; or that 'fraud by the creditor is, in India, the only thing to be guarded against.'

"On another point it appears to me that the remarks of the Hon'ble Member are not borne out by the Report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission. I refer to the alleged technicality of the procedure of our Courts. Nor do I think that those remarks are borne out by the actual facts of the case.

"In the 116th paragraph of the Report of the Commission I find it stated that 'upon these and similar statements the first remark we have to make is that it is a mistake to suppose that Courts in India are bound only to administer law in the strict sense in which the term is here used. They are distinctly Courts 'of equity and good conscience' as well as of law. Secondly, it is certain that the laws of this country, as, for instance, the Contract Act, the Evidence Act and the Civil Procedure Code, are as little open to the charge of technicality as any laws can possibly be.'

"I listened with great attention and with great interest to the speech of our hon'ble colleague Sayyad Ahmad Khán, the Native Member of this Council, and the only Native Member present. One of the observations made by him

which particularly struck me, was that in which he expressed his opinion as to the expediency of prohibiting in this Bill the appointment of revenue or police officers as Conciliators. I agree in every word which the Hon'ble Member said on this point; and I trust that in this respect the Bill will be amended by the Select Committee. On the other hand, I do not agree in all that the Hon'ble Member said in regard to the Limitation-law. The alteration of the Limitation-law for these districts, and I should think for the country generally, in the direction in which it is proposed to alter it in this Bill seems to me to rest on very substantial grounds.

"There was one remark made by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes at the commencement of his speech in regard to the scope of the Bill, with reference to the instructions which we have received from the Secretary of State, with which, if I understood him correctly, I am unable to concur. I do not conceive that this Government is either positively bound to enact every provision which was recommended in the despatch of the Secretary of State, or that it is debarred from going beyond those provisions, if, on full consideration, it appears to us that the main object which the Secretary of State had in view will be advanced by our enacting additional provisions which were not contemplated by him. Everything that the Secretary of State has written on the subject of this Bill, as well as on all other subjects, whether relating to executive or legislative matters, is entitled to the most careful and respectful attention of the Council of the Governor General. But it does not appear to me that in such a case as this, or indeed in any case, the Government of India is precluded from deviating from the letter of those instructions; or, at all events, from urging their reconsideration, if such a course should be deemed necessary. I conceive that it is quite open to us, if any of the provisions recommended by the Secretary of State to be inserted in a project of law appear to us to be either inexpedient or impracticable or inadequate, to make such alterations or additions as we deem to be required.

"It only remains for me to advert to the remarks made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor—remarks for which I think the Government and this Council are very much indebted to His Honour—because it is very desirable that it should be known to the public generally, and to the community which will be affected by this Bill, that the question raised by the Lieutenant-Governor has not been overlooked by the Government of India; that, on the contrary, the view which is entertained by the Government of India on that particular question is, I may say, entirely in accordance with the opinion expressed by Mr. Egerton. With the permission of your Lordship, I will read the concluding paragraph of the letter which was addressed to the Government of Bombay previous to the preparation of the draft Bill, which, as I have said, formed the basis of the Bill now before the Council. After making various observations, which form the subject of fifteen paragraphs of the letter, in regard to the general scope and tenour of the projected legislation, the Government of India expressed themselves as follows on the particular point to which the Lieutenant-Governor alluded:—

'There is one point, however, which, although it may positively not involve legislation, appears to the Governor General in Council to demand further consideration from the Bombay Government, namely, *the possibility of adapting the assessment of the land-revenue to the variations in the season*. This question is discussed in paragraph 10 of the Bombay Government letter of the 6th April, 1877. The Governor General in Council fully agrees in the view that, in ordinary cases and where the land-revenue is moderate, it would not be good, either for the raiyats or for the public treasury, that the land-revenue demand should fluctuate. But the system which is best for districts enjoying an ordinarily regular rainfall may not be the best for the arid tract of the Central Dekkhan, where (it is said that) a good rainfall comes only once in three years. In view of the very great fall of prices and the vicissitudes of season in the Dekkhan during the last few years, it would be desirable that the present Government of Bombay should consider whether the recent (1873—75) revisions of the revenue have given sufficient relief from an assessment which was based, in part, on an unduly high estimate of the normal value of field produce in the Dekkhan. And, further, the Governor General in Council would wish the Government of Bombay to consider whether in these four districts, or in parts of them, it would not be wise to have *a varying scale of revenue* demand to be applied in unfavourable seasons, whereby the normal assessment might be reduced by a certain percentage over an entire district, or division of a district, in the event of a failure of rain or other cause of serious damage to the crops.'

"These instructions expressly refer only to the four districts included in the scope of this Bill; but I quite agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that they are instructions which are probably very applicable to many other districts, not only in Bombay, but in other Provinces in other parts of the Empire. And I may mention that at this moment, and for some time past, the expediency of applying such a system to another district in another part of India—I refer to the district of Jhánsi—is, and has been, under the consideration of the Executive Government."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT here adjourned the debate to the following day, and the remainder of the business was proceeded with.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872. He said that the eighth section of the English Extradition Act of 1870 empowered a Magistrate, when any person was charged with having committed an offence abroad, to issue a warrant of arrest in anticipation of a request being made for extradition by the State within whose limits the offence had been committed. Sections 19 and 20 of Act VII of 1854 contained similar provisions; but they were omitted in Act XI of 1872, the present Extradition Act, which consolidated and amended the existing law on the subject. It was, he believed, supposed by the framers of that Act that the matter was sufficiently provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 157. But that section seemed limited to the case of offenders whom some Court in British India would have jurisdiction to try, and would therefore not cover the case of a foreigner who had committed an offence at some place beyond the limits of British India. Section 194 of the Code was equally inapplicable. Certain recent cases in which subjects of the Nizam had stolen bullocks and committed other offences in the Nizam's territory, and then taken refuge in British India, had shown that some such provisions as those of Act VII of 1854, sections 19 and 20, were still required to prevent failures of justice. The present Bill, which had been prepared to meet this want, practically re-enacted, with certain unimportant modifications, what was the law in India up to the year 1872.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871. He said that section 3 of the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, prohibited the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta from raising money on the security of their funds and the property vested in them, except in the manner provided by that Act; and, as the prohibition was imposed by an Act of the Governor General in Council, it was one from which the local legislature could not relieve those bodies. This had been found to lead to some inconvenience. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were exempted from the prohibition in question; and there appeared to be no reason why the Commissioners or Trustees of the Ports of Calcutta and Bombay, and any similar body which might hereafter be created at Madras, should not likewise be relieved from it. The main object of the present Bill was to provide such relief; but the opportunity had been taken to re-enact the Local Public Works Loan Act with a view to removing certain difficulties of construction which had presented themselves in the working of it and to making the Act express in clearer terms what was understood to have been the intention of its framers.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill and read the clause exempting from its provisions the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and any similar body that might hereafter be created at Madras.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The matter was one of much urgency, as the Bombay Government and legislature desired to confer borrowing powers at once on the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and this could not be legally done unless and until the present Bill was passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th July, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 17th July, 1879.

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

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Thursday, the 10th July, 1879, was adjourned to Thursday, the 17th July, 1879.

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 assembled at Government House on Friday, the 18th July, 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 John 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.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"My Lord, in the very few remarks which I wish to offer on the resumption of this important debate I have

no desire to question the propriety of the free and impartial criticisms which have passed upon many details of the Bill before the Council, but would prefer to confine myself to the general aspects of the measure; because I think, from the tendency of many of the observations which we heard yesterday, it would seem as if we were losing sight of the main principles which we wish to maintain, and of the causes which have led to the interference of the Government in a matter which, if special reasons did not exist, it would have been right to leave to the ordinary laws and procedure of our Civil Courts. For my own part, I take no exception to the severity of those criticisms; for I think when a case of such grave and far-reaching importance, and one which has occupied the attention of Government for many years, comes before the Legislature of the Supreme Government, it is necessary and desirable, and not incompatible with an earnest desire for an effective solution of long-standing and serious difficulties, that there should be the most unqualified freedom of debate. I think it right to express this opinion very decidedly, because, obviously, we are not dealing with a sudden emergency of the immediate past, nor with a question in which unanimity of opinion has always existed as to the relief to be afforded, but one the magnitude of which has claimed the close attention of successive administrators in the single Presidency affected by the Bill, and for the remedy of which innumerable proposals have been put forward by the most experienced officers upon whom it has devolved to consider the matter. In confirmation of this view, I would refer the Council to the single page at the beginning of the second volume of the Commission's Report, from which it will be seen that this complicated question of the Dekkhan raiyats' indebtedness and troubles has since 1843-44 been continuously before the Local Government; and in the *précis* of correspondence on the remedial measures from time to time under notice, we find the recommendations of the Bombay Government in 1844; suggestions by the Chief Justice in 1863; proposals by Captain Wingate in 1852; by Mr. Fraser Tytler in 1859; by the Hon'ble Mr. West's pamphlet in 1872, and by Mr. Pedder's report about the same year. Even of these it is said that the summary covers but a fractional part of the recommendations with which the Bombay records abound.

"With such facts before us, it is inconceivable, in the first place, that any single measure, and that referring chiefly to the procedure of the Courts, should provide the complete cure of evils of such great intensity and arising from such a vast variety and combination of causes; and, secondly, it is impossible that, constituted as this Council is and representing the different experiences of different parts of the Indian Empire, even that single measure, framed on exceptional lines for a special object and to be tentatively applied, should not elicit a diversity of opinion on many of its details. For myself, therefore, I may say that, while I listened with the greatest interest to the speeches of Hon'ble Members objecting to detached provisions of the Bill, and value their contributions so far as they demand a careful scrutiny of the impugned sections, I maintain still the necessity which is imposed upon us as the Government of the country to support the leading principles on which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would propose to legislate. At this stage—the second reading, if I may so call it, of the Bill—it would have been open to any Member, as I understand the rules, to attack the principles of the measure and to oppose its reference to a Select Committee. I am glad that no such course has been taken. It seems to me that, having regard to the time and labour which preceded its introduction—to the urgent request of the Local Government for such a law—and to the correspondence which has passed with the Secretary of State, it would have been unreasonable to have done so. And if in some of its features it still appears open to objection, I would remind the Council that the Bill has still to go to the Bombay Government for reconsideration, with a request that it may be submitted to the learned Judges of the High Court of that Presidency, and that, when their views upon the measure have been received (and I have no doubt their attention will be directed to all the points of difference which this debate has brought out), it has afterwards to undergo a detailed revision by the Select Committee here. There is thus ample security that no hurried or imperfect project of law will issue from this Council.

"I take it that the general view in which we may regard the position of the question, so far as this Bill is concerned, is that, upon the evidence adduced by the Commission, which gives no uncertain sound in the matter, the districts of the Dekkhan, with an impoverished and ignorant population, are suffering from our having imported into them laws and institutions suited only to an advanced and educated community; and that, where the people are not educated and not prepared for an elaborate and technical procedure in the administration of the law, we are bound to introduce for their benefit some simpler form for the adjustment of their numerous disputes. I share in no way the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Member from Bombay as to the character and effect of the regular civil code procedure upon the country. Though I do not remember his exact words and am unable at this moment to refer to his speech, I think I am not incorrect in stating that he looks upon the 650 sections of the Civil Procedure Code as a burden too heavy to be borne by India, and as a curse from which it should be relieved. It requires no words from me to rebut such radical sentiments; but, if the Hon'ble Member considers that his present scheme of procedure in civil actions between creditors and debtors is a model for general imitation, or is capable of extension to all classes of the people and to all parts of the country, I am sure not only that he will be disappointed in his expectations, but that most people will rejoice at his disappointment. On the exceptional grounds that we are in the presence of a great calamity, I am prepared to support this Bill. That calamity in the Dekkhan is due in part to the caprices of climate and to the natural evils to which all Indian agriculture is exposed, and which no Government action could prevent or anticipate. But, so far as it is in our power to help, by the establishment of special courts, by an increase in the number of the Judges, and by the substitution of less complex rules and laws of procedure, in the settlement of difficulties for which, in an embittered social condition especially, our present law is unsuited or inadequate, I have accepted this measure as a tentative proposal for the relief of the emergency. In that character I am ready to support it as desirable for the present need; and in that character I am prepared to favour any reasonable amendments when they come before us for later consideration.

"At the same time, My Lord, I think we must all feel that, however necessary and urgent this present measure of legislative reform is, it is but a small instalment of the remedies which the disorder demands. We have to deal with a case of poverty, ignorance and indebtedness among the people prevalent in these districts for a long series of years, dating, I believe in some parts, to a period antecedent to our advent as rulers; and a heavy responsibility rests upon the Local Government to meet the claims of the case by liberal administrative arrangements. The country possibly needs the introduction of a system of canal irrigation, and it certainly will not suffer by the extension of its schools and the improvement of those which are already in existence. I hope the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be attracted also to the remarks of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb as to inflexible terms under which the Government revenue is realized; and, though the difficulties of that problem are great in the presence of what I believe to be generally a light assessment, the attempt to solve that problem and the caution necessary at the revision of settlements in the matter of the enhancement of the land-revenue will receive, I am satisfied, the consideration which the great importance of the subject demands at the hands of the Bombay Government."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"I hope I shall not detain the Council for any length of time to-day, but I do not like to remain altogether silent when a subject of such importance is under discussion. The subject, although, no doubt, it now comes before the Council in an extreme and aggravated shape, is one which has occupied the minds of Indian statesmen for a very long time past.

"I myself have repeatedly had to take part in discussions which have virtually been identical with those in which we are now engaged, and my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope did me the honour to quote opinions which I expressed some

twenty years ago. Consequently, whatever may be the value of my 'prophetic strain' in judging what the effect of this measure may be, I may at any rate claim the qualification of 'old experience.'

"I may say, in the first place, that I think the Government and the public are greatly indebted to Mr. Hope for the able and interesting account which he gave to us yesterday of the unfortunate condition of these districts of the Dekkhan and for the Bill which the Bombay Government has prepared in communication with him; and I think that we are the more indebted to Mr. Hope for the great care that he has given to this question: and this Bill is the more important because, unfortunately, a great deal that has been said is true, not only of the Dekkhan, but of many other parts of India also. I think my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin could tell us very nearly as lamentable a story about the state of Jhánsi as Mr. Hope has told us regarding the Dekkhan; and I am afraid others could tell us equally lamentable stories about some other parts of India. These of course are, nevertheless, extreme and exceptional cases; for, taking India as a whole, it is, beyond a doubt, a happy and a prosperous country. Nevertheless, much that we have been told of the state of the Dekkhan is more or less true of the peasantry in some other provinces, and, therefore, although the problems now before us possess special local urgency, they have also a more general interest, and I think there can be no doubt that the success or failure of the experiment which we are now about to try may have results which will extend far beyond the limits of the Dekkhan.

"My Lord, I do not propose to criticise any of the details of this Bill, and there is a good deal in it which I, for my part, do not feel competent to criticise; for there is much in it which requires local knowledge, without the possession of which no useful opinion can, in my opinion, be given. While the Government of India is entirely responsible for the general principles on which this Bill is based, and while the Executive Government has been unanimous in accepting those principles, which have been most fully and most carefully considered, the Bill is in its details essentially a local Bill; and, in judging of these details, I think that local opinion must to a very great extent guide us. The discussion of yesterday shows, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson has justly observed, that in regard to the details of the Bill there will be a very great diversity of opinion; but I agree with Mr. Thompson in the satisfaction he expressed that nothing that was said yesterday, so far as I can judge, touches really the main principles on which the Bill is based. The matters referred to yesterday are, after all, all, or nearly all, matters of detail, which, until they are fought out and decided in the ordinary way by a majority of this Council, we must be content to differ about.

"No one has denied the necessity for special legislation to meet the great evils which have been described. We desire to give to every man the means of cheap and speedy justice near his own home: and cheap and speedy justice means the simplest possible procedure of the Courts, and we desire that these Courts should be Courts of equity in the broadest sense, doing simple justice between man and man, and creditor and debtor alike. We desire also, further, that every effort should be made to bring about amicable agreements without imposing upon debtors and creditors the necessity of going into Court at all by the establishment in some form or other of Courts of Conciliation.

"Speaking of justice to creditors, I may say that I think that justice has hardly been done to Mr. Hope by some of the remarks which have been made in criticism of his speech of yesterday.

"I do not understand that Mr. Hope made any such general attack upon the creditors as has been attributed to him. I understood him to recognise in the clearest way that the money-lender is an essential element in the agricultural system of the Dekkhan and of India; and he quite admitted that protection and security for the creditors were as necessary as protection for the debtors.

"It would be a great misfortune and mistake if people were to suppose that the Government approved the idea of a crusade against the money-lenders. Money-lenders are obviously as necessary to the Indian agriculturist as the seed which he sows, or as the rain which falls from heaven to water his fields.

Agriculture without them would probably be impossible; but, while I believe this of the money-lenders, and have no doubt it is quite true that vast numbers of them—I hope I may say the great majority of them—are honest and honourable men, it seems to me that it is impossible to ignore the vast amount of evidence which exists in proof that there are still very many of them who deserve a different character, and that this section of the money-lending class is so numerous that it has become absolutely necessary to give to the debtor some better protection against it than is now available. In regard to these questions between creditor and debtor, there have always been two great parties; and it is inevitable that the old discussions on this subject should again be entered into in regard to the Bill now before the Council. With reference to this question, I should like, with your Excellency's permission, to read to the Council a passage from the admirable speech made by Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the 28th March, 1877, on the Code of Civil Procedure. It appears to me entirely applicable to the present case, and I think that it serves excellently to illustrate the principles upon which we are now proposing to legislate. Sir Arthur Hobhouse said:—

'I will try to show what seem to me to be the broad differences of opinion between the opposing parties.

I may be wrong, and I hardly suppose that our opponents will accept my view of what is necessary to make their position a sound one; but it seems to me that they cannot support their objections without first making good two propositions. The first of these is that, when a man has made a contract with another man, he is entitled to call upon the supreme forces of society to step in and enforce his contract in every jot and tittle, and that without allowing to society any moderating influence over the contract, unless, perhaps, it can be shown to be grounded in fraud. The second proposition is that a contract by A to pay B a hundred rupees is a contract by A to strip himself of every shred of property that he possesses in order to make good that hundred rupees.

Now, both these propositions seem to be exaggerations of principles which, if stated with their due qualifications, most people will be ready to accept. Of the first proposition, I should say that is a most sound and important principle that people should be held to the substantial performance of their contracts. But I should add that, if the rigid and extreme performance of contracts is found to produce misery and disorder, then society, which is called in to enforce these contracts, should exercise some moderating influence over them, and that such a duty is the more imperative in proportion to the helplessness of the debtor class. Of the second proposition, I should say that a contract to pay a sum of money seems to me quite a different thing from a contract that the borrower shall strip himself of all the property that he has for the support of himself and his family in order to pay that money. It may be argued that, in order to enforce a contract to pay money, it is the duty of society to step in and strip the borrower naked. But I do not see how it is even arguable that, if such a process takes place, the creditor does not get something outside the terms of his contract. If he does, terms may be reasonably imposed upon him in return, such as are found necessary for the peace and welfare of society.

How far society should step in and insist upon some moderation as the price of its assistance is a question of detail which has to be solved in every age and in every country. But it seems to me that all laws intended for the protection of debtors on terms short of the payment of the whole debt—laws of bankruptcy, laws for the exemption of property from execution—are founded on the view I take of the duties and interests of society.'

"The principle thus laid down by Sir Arthur Hobhouse is, I think, the basis of our proposed legislation now. Those 'duties and interests of society' of which Sir Arthur Hobhouse spoke require most urgently that we should interfere in the districts of the Dekkhan between creditors and debtors. We shall hurt no honest, honourable and reasonable creditors; and, if this legislation and other measures of relief should be successful and happier times should come round, I for my part shall not think it a matter of regret if the dishonest and rapacious money-lender finds no means to recover his ill-gotten gains, and if, after all the claims of justice to all parties have been met, he is left to lament, like Sganarelle,—

'tout le monde est content; il n'y a que moi seul de malheureux. Mes gages, mes gages, mes gages!'

"There is only one other point to which I wish to refer. I entirely agree with my hon'ble friends the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Thompson with regard to the extreme importance of sparing no administrative efforts to improve the revenue system in such a way that the pressure of the Government

demand upon the land may be lightened. This problem has to be solved not only in Bombay but throughout nearly the whole of India.

"There can be no doubt that the demand of the Government is almost everywhere moderate. Mr. Hope has assured us that in the districts of the Dekkhan in particular there can be no doubt of its moderation.

"In other parts of India with which I myself am acquainted, I know that the same is true, and that our revenue demand is far lighter than that ever imposed by any Native ruler. Nevertheless, it is equally true that this demand upon the land falls not infrequently in bad seasons with extreme severity. It is not that the assessment is too heavy, but that the procedure under which it is levied is too rigid. I cannot doubt that means will be found—although they unfortunately have not been found up to the present time—to combine complete and proper security for the recovery of the Government demand upon the land with some greater leniency to the peasant-proprietors, who, from no fault of their own, but from misfortune of season, cannot meet their engagements to the State. Bombay has now for its Governor a great administrator: if he can initiate measures in the direction to which I have now been referring, he will do a greater service to the country than any which this Council can accomplish by this Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"I am glad to find that the main principles of the Bill, which have, as I was already aware, the approval of the Executive Government, are also, I think I may venture to say, accepted by this Council, and that my task is confined to replying upon what are, by comparison, matters of detail.

"In the first place, it was suggested by the Hon'ble the Law Member that chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, as amended in the Bill presented yesterday, would meet all the wants of our Dekkhan districts in respect of insolvency. But I must altogether demur to accepting it as sufficient or suitable for that purpose. The objections to the law, even when amended by the Bill, which I stated yesterday need not be repeated; but I may add to them that the provision for granting a discharge when an insolvent has paid one-third of the scheduled debts, which has been imported from the Presidency Insolvency Act, seems to me false in principle, and likely to work unreasonably in practice, sometimes giving the creditor less than might be recovered for him, and sometimes pressing harshly on the debtor. It has, moreover, been discarded from bankruptcy legislation in England. I admit that by the Bill in question an advance has been made; but an advance somewhat haphazard, tentative and restricted by the difficulty as to insufficiency of Courts, &c., which, as I said yesterday, has hitherto prevented this Council from going even so far as is now ventured on. Finally, one thing which that amended chapter does *not* do is, singularly enough, the very thing which has been represented in the official correspondence, and is indicated in the Secretary of State's despatch, as urgently required—namely, the allowing a debtor to apply for declaration of insolvency, though no process has issued against him.

"Another remark of the Hon'ble Law Member was that it would be sufficient, as to jurisdiction of the Courts, if small-cause-court powers were conferred on all of them. But it seems to me that the only course open to us consistent with common sense is that the Courts should have power to deal with all the sorts of cases in which raiyats are ordinarily involved. That such cases must very frequently comprise mortgages is clear from the fact ascertained by the Commission, as I said yesterday, that in the villages in Puna tested by them two-thirds of the indebted raiyats' land was mortgaged. To provide Courts professing to deal with raiyats' difficulties but unable to touch, perhaps, one-half of the cases in which raiyats are concerned would be a half-measure, from which no good results could be expected.

"The next question raised is that of appeals, for which the Hon'ble Law Member considers the revision provided for by the Bill an inadequate substitute. Here I may point out that the Bill goes farther in caution than even the suggestions of the Secretary of State. His Lordship says, in the quotation which I read yesterday: 'I am inclined to think that summary jurisdiction without appeal might be conferred experimentally on all Civil Judges in the Dekkhan with great benefit.' But the Bill provides the safeguard of a thorough supervision. It is a misapprehension to suppose, as I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell to do, that the supervising agency will be a special one. It will be merely a strengthening of the regular staff for the purpose of thoroughly carrying out section 9 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV of 1869), which runs thus:—

'The District Judge shall have general control over all the Civil Courts and their establishments within the district, and it shall be his duty to inspect, or to cause one of his assistants to inspect, the proceedings of all the Courts subordinate to him, and to give such directions,' &c.

"The officers appointed will be members of the regular judicial department subordinate to the High Court: they will work the law subject to its general control: the Local Government will have no special jurisdiction over them, and will be unable to make them, as the Hon'ble Member apprehends, a machine for carrying out the policy of the day.

"As to the merits of allowing appeals, compared with a system of revision, I would point out that by the former from three to four per cent. of the cases tried are brought before the Courts, while by the latter the proportion is probably not less than from fifty to sixty per cent. Moreover, the cases which come up in appeal are often not those which deserve to come. Many a man who has a good case cannot afford to appeal: many a man with money needlessly drags his opponent through all the appellate Courts. As an illustration of the persistency of monied litigants, I may mention that I have heard that Sir Barnes Peacock, with reference to the petty appeals, about Rs. 5 sometimes, by which the High Court was troubled, remarked that it would be more economical for Government to pay the amount of the appeals than to keep up Judges and establishments to hear them. Again, the Hon'ble Law Member has said, as an objection to revision, that the record called for will be inaccurate, incomplete and in the vernacular. As to inaccuracy and incompleteness, the objection, if good at all, applies just as much to appeals as to revision. As to the third point, I feel it my duty to repudiate, on behalf of the Bombay Civil Service, of which I have the honour to be a member, the suggestion that they are unable to deal with cases in the vernacular. Again, the Subordinate Judges will not be inexperienced, as the Hon'ble Member supposes. It is true that twelve new men will be appointed; but they will be added, as stated in the official letter from Bombay, to the list of Subordinate Judges for the whole Presidency: and I cannot doubt that the Executive Government will place men of experience, drawn from other districts, in charge of the newly-opened Courts.

"In favour of the retention of appeals, much stress has been laid on the mortgage-cases, which are said to be intricate, involving difficult questions of account. But this is a misapprehension. Mortgage-cases in which raiyats are concerned are not necessarily intricate, and do not involve more accounts than simple money-cases. This can easily be seen by reference to the actual cases of raiyats, of which a large number are given in full detail in the Appendices to the Commission's Report. If a raiyat owes money, there is an account of it—possibly long and intricate; but it is no more so when he happens to have pledged his land as security for the debt than when he has not. Mortgage-cases are usually only difficult if they happen to involve questions of priorities and the like, or there are several creditors."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT enquired whether there might not be questions of title.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE replied:—"Under the Bombay revenue system the name of the owner of every field is entered in the Government books. It would only be in most rare instances that the man whose name appeared was not the real owner; and so questions of title are not likely to give trouble.

"I may mention to the Council," the Hon'ble MR. HOPE continued, "that, as regards this question of appeals, contrasted with revision, I happen to have had a very considerable experience—if not actually in civil cases, still in criminal ones, which for this purpose come to the same thing. I was once for a long

time Magistrate and Collector of a district so large that appeals lay to me from the decisions of twenty-nine Subordinate Magistrates; and the cases they tried, which came up to me, and of which it was my duty regularly to examine a large proportion, sometimes reached five hundred in the month. My experience was that all the serious abuses and irregularities came to light in the examination and revision: scarcely anything ever came out in appeal. After all, however, the would-be appellant is deprived of nothing by the proposed substitution of inspection and revision; for he can draw attention to his case by petition, and practically get it dealt with just as he can now. If, as the Hon'ble Law Member says, appellate Courts are less harsh than the Courts of first instance, there is nothing to prevent the revising Judge from showing leniency too: if appellate Courts often confirm decisions on mere perusal of the record, his inspection may have the same effect.

"The Hon'ble Law Member has next expressed his fears that section 46, about agreements before Conciliators, and also the registration-provisions, may be defeated by collusion and fraud. As to agreements, of which he seems to think their having the force of a decree the objectionable feature, I would point out that the case is analogous to that of awards filed under section 525 of the Civil Procedure Code, which have the force of a decree too. The objections, if there be any, to the one must apply equally to the other. As to both the agreements and the registration, I would repeat my observation of yesterday, that the same objection as to being open to fraud may be made to many other good laws. The Registration Act may, as the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad has said, be easily defeated by one party to a deed returning to the other at home the consideration which they have paid and received before the registrar. The Stamp-laws are constantly evaded by the re-use of spoiled stamps, &c., and the Coinage-laws do not prevent the circulation of false money. Yet we do not think it necessary on this account to abolish registration, stamps and our coinage. The Bill will help those who help themselves: if any persons prefer collusive evasion of it, they will suffer accordingly, and rightly so.

"I will now notice the objections of the Hon'ble Law Member and Mr. Cockerell to certain details of the Insolvency chapter. First, as to the power given to the Court to admit as an insolvent a person found to be so, and to give him a discharge, both Hon'ble Members seem to me to be, if I may say so in all courtesy, still under that confusion of ideas between the fact of insolvency and the conduct of the insolvent which I referred to in my speech of yesterday. If a man is really insolvent, it is perfectly futile to call him anything else. If a man cannot pay more than one anna—to take the Hon'ble Law Member's illustration,—the Court may *now*, under section 358 of the Code, let him off the whole balance, so that the Bill makes no change of principle whatever. Secondly, it is complained that section 20 is retrospective. But so is the present law; and so will be the new Civil Procedure Bill, which I hope we shall pass at our next sitting. If a man, the day after that Bill is passed, applies and is declared an insolvent, all the old decrees against him may be wiped out when he has paid only one-third of their amount, and after twelve years, whether he has paid even that much or not. Thirdly, as to imprisonment and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell's objections to the reduction, by section 35 of the Bill, of the power of Subordinate Judges under section 359 of the Code to imprison debtors up to one year for fraud, I have as great a hatred of 'proved rascality' as any one else. But I consider the power given by the Code a most arbitrary and oppressive one. So far from the rascality being really 'proved,' the Judge is practically allowed simply to say, at the end of the proceedings—'I think the insolvent's conduct very disreputable: he is no doubt a rascal'; and thereupon, without any specific charge, or hearing him in his defence, or even recording a judgment, to send him off to jail for a twelve month. In the Bill this power is, in the case of Subordinate Judges, reduced nearer to what officers of their rank and emoluments would exercise if they were Magistrates. It is essential to note, however, that the Court has always the alternative, under section 359, of sending the insolvent to a Magistrate, Before him, and not in any Civil Court, all serious rascality ought to be dealt with; and I hope it will be.

"To section 30, exception has been taken by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad, Mr. Cockerell and the Law Member. The latter, after expressing his objections, concluded with some warmth by affirming his belief that I was the 'sole author' of the section, and giving as his reason for this belief that he 'did not remember anything about it in the Bombay letter.' If he attributes to me everything which is not mentioned in that letter, I presume that, by parity of reasoning, he acquits me of responsibility for everything he does not like which is, and I feel grateful for the relief accordingly. I must, however, protest against any such attempt to individualise the authorship of any particular parts of the Bill. The Hon'ble Member is well aware that the measure now before us is no private Bill; that it emanated from the Bombay Government; that, after modifications thought suitable, it is presented to this Council by the order, sanction and authority of the Government of India, and that I am officially charged with the duty of doing justice to it, irrespective of my personal convictions. I think the Hon'ble Member would have shown more generosity if he had abstained from the remark he has made, and if he had evinced some sympathy for, and desire to render less onerous, the difficult and delicate task I have to perform, instead of endeavouring to fix on me personally the odium of what he seems to consider one of the most obnoxious features of the Bill.

"Turning from this personal question—on which I entered with reluctance, and only from a sense of what was due to myself and to the Government—to the subject-matter of section 30, I find that making over moveable property at a valuation to a creditor is considered unfair; and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell has enforced his objections by an illustration about a pig. Now it so happens that this provision is a very old and well-established one in English law, in execution of writs of *elegit*, which is thus described in a well-known text-book:—

'The sheriff is bound upon receipt of the *elegit* to empannel a jury, who are to enquire of all the goods and chattels of the debtor and appraise the same, and also to enquire as to his lands and tenements and their value. After inquisition had, the sheriff delivers to the execution-creditor all the goods and chattels of the debtor (except his oxen and beasts of the plough) at the value set upon them by the jury: if they be insufficient, he delivers also execution of the lands, and he then returns the writ,' &c.

"Between this English law and our Bill, however, there is this essential difference, that, whereas by the latter it is optional with the Court to use the power regarding any particular articles of property, or not at all, by the latter the action of the sheriff is unavoidable and compulsory. Whenever the Hon'ble Law Member returns, as in due time I hope he will, in health and honour to his native land, he will be liable, in the event of his having to resort to legal proceedings to recover money due to him, to have forced on him, at a valuation fixed by a jury, his debtor's goods and chattels—pig and all!

"With regard to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's remarks, I am glad to thank him for the kindly expressions of appreciation which fell from him, and to add my satisfaction that he found in my speech nothing to comment on more serious than what seemed to him the one-sidedness of my description of the money-lender. But I have every confidence that, when he is able to study my remarks in print at leisure, he will agree that I have done the money-lender full justice. It is no doubt difficult to catch the general scope, or even the exact words, of a long and rapidly-spoken address. Thus, the phrase 'usurious money-lender' which he ascribes to me I believe I did not employ. As to extravagant profits, I have nowhere attributed them to money-lenders. On the contrary, the very passage which he has read from paragraph 58 of the Commission's Report was the germ of my remark, that in the land money-lenders acquired 'what yields them at best a precarious profit, not exceeding that which reasonable rates of interest, combined with easy recovery, would produce, but wrung forth with trouble, anxiety, expense, popular execration, and even personal danger.' Nor did I say that in India fraud by the creditor was 'the only thing' to be guarded against. I said it had 'almost solely' to be so. Speaking, as I did, in broad terms and of the Mufassal, what I said seems correct; and it is borne out by a recent remark of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Turner's, that even in the town of Madras the bulk of insolvents were not traders, but part of the general population. So far from keeping frauds by debtors

in the background, however, I enumerated them specially, and explained the provisions of chapters VIII and IX for counteracting them. Finally, nothing could be more complete than the terms in which I have acknowledged the usefulness and necessity of the saukár, and the propriety of giving him all fair help. In this respect the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey has done me no less than justice; and I have, as I said, every confidence that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot will eventually do the same. These remarks will, perhaps, be a sufficient reply to what the Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson said on the same subject.

"In conclusion, I have only a few words to add on what fell from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. I fully recognize, as he does, the gravity of the subject, and the possibility of this Bill being followed by similar legislation, or demands for it, in respect of other parts of India. But the circumstances of the different provinces of India are so diverse that I hold, and have held in other cases before this Council, that they need separate treatment. This Bill will, therefore, furnish to them, at most, an analogy and not a precedent. It is expressly a local Bill, and has been so deliberately made so, that a power of extension to other parts of the Bombay Presidency, which was in the draft, has been cut out. The subject of the other remedies of executive application has, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has shown, been brought to the notice of the Executive Government. What I would therefore earnestly deprecate is, first, any hampering of the progress of the Bill by consideration of other parts of India; secondly, any delay of it while executive remedies, which are a separate affair, are being matured; and lastly, any serious mutilation of it by the Select Committee or the Council. It should be remembered that the Bill is essentially local in character, and the outcome of careful consideration by those who are best acquainted with local circumstances, and the best judges of popular feeling and the probable result of what they recommend. The Bill has only come to this Council by accident, so to speak, through the local legislature not having power to pass such parts of it as affect the Civil Procedure Code. It should therefore be taken as a whole. Its main principles are already accepted by the Executive Government and, I think I may add, by this Council. If it be altered, cut down and emasculated in detail, it will end in *fiasco*, for which there will be no satisfaction to the Local Government in the reflection that it is not responsible."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think it consistent with the importance I personally attach, and which, I may add, the Government collectively attaches, to the subject of the motion now before us that my own vote upon this motion should be an altogether silent one. But the Bill introduced yesterday by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope has already been the subject of such prolonged and exhaustive comment, and also of such copious explanation by the Hon'ble Member himself, that I think I can promise that my own remarks upon it will not be very lengthy. I am the better able to make this promise because, in the observations made at the commencement of the discussion this morning by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Rivers Thompson, and at the close of the discussion yesterday by my hon'ble colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, those Hon'ble Members largely anticipated what I should otherwise have wished to say myself on behalf of the Government as regards the various points to which they alluded. I think, however, that I gathered from the remarks of my hon'ble colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot that some words which had previously fallen from my hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes had conveyed to his mind (and possibly, therefore, they may have conveyed it to the minds of other Hon'ble Members) an impression that the Member of this Government who is specially concerned in the conduct of its Legislative business had characterised the vote he was about to give as a vote given in more or less reluctant compliance with instructions from the Secretary of State to the support of a measure which he generally deprecated. Now, I am bound to say that this was not the impression conveyed to my own mind by the remarks of my hon'ble colleague on the left (Mr. Stokes). I was listening, as I always do listen, with great attention and interest to his remarks; and the impression they conveyed to my mind was essentially different from that

which appeared reflected in the remarks of my hon'ble colleague on the right (Sir Alexander Arbuthnot). Had it been otherwise, I should not have failed to interrupt my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes in order to afford him that opportunity of which he is now deprived by our rules of clearing his language from a construction entirely inconsistent with his position as a Member of this Government. But, whilst I am persuaded that the remarks of my hon'ble colleague were not quite accurately caught on this side of the table, I am grateful to my hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Arbuthnot for having promptly repudiated on behalf of the Government a position which I feel sure no Member of it would be less willing to accept than my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes. What I understood that Hon'ble Member to say, and what I believe he really did say (he will correct me if I misrepresent him), was simply this. He said that, whilst approving the purpose, and supporting the essential principles, of this measure, he found in it, as at present drafted, certain provisions which he could not reconcile himself to acquiesce in—*firstly*, because he regarded those provisions as unconstitutional; and *secondly*, because he did not regard them as in any wise essential to the recognized purpose of the Bill. And then, in support of the view thus expressed by him, he went on to point out that those provisions had not been suggested, or even considered, by the Secretary of State, in concert with whom the essential principles of the Bill had been laid down by the Government of India. Well, whatever view be taken of those particular provisions,—and on such a subject the opinion of my hon'ble friend carries a weight of a legal authority which is entitled to the greatest respect—I must venture to say that the statement thus made by him appears to me perfectly consistent with the position and sentiments of the Government of India in reference to this measure, to which we, one and all of us, attach the greatest importance, and which we, one and all of us, are most earnestly desirous to carry into law without any avoidable delay. But it is precisely for this very reason—that is to say, because the measure now before us is a measure in which the Government is earnestly interested; a measure in which our responsibility is largely concerned, and because, moreover, it is necessarily, and properly, of a more or less experimental and tentative character—that it seems to me undesirable, even if it were practically possible, that on the part of its warmest well-wishers there should be at the present stage of it complete unanimity of opinion upon every one of its seventy-seven clauses. For my own part, I am persuaded that nothing but great advantage can accrue from the fullest consideration of all points in connection with any portion of this Bill upon which differences of opinion have been entertained or expressed; and I sincerely trust they will receive such consideration from the local and legal authorities, as well as from the Select Committee to which the Bill is about to be referred. The Government of India has not committed, in an equal degree, to every single detail of every single clause of this elaborate measure the maintenance of those important principles which we regard as absolutely essential to its efficiency. But on those principles the mind of the Government is unanimous, and we are fully resolved to maintain and enforce them.

"I should like for a moment to refer to the genesis—if I may so call it—of this measure. As pointed out just now by my hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, the distressed condition of the peasantry in many parts of the Dekkhan is a matter which has been long—perhaps too long—under the anxious consideration of the Government of India. It has been the subject of profuse correspondence and protracted inquiry; and from all that correspondence and inquiry we were at length led to one very clear, definite and settled conclusion. That conclusion was that the case we have to deal with here is a special case, absolutely requiring special legislation. In that conclusion we have had the concurrence, support and approval of the Secretary of State; and, having come to that conclusion, and at the same time most fully recognising all the risks inseparable from special legislation of this kind, we deemed that our best security for the preparation of a thoroughly practical measure would be to obtain as speedily as possible the fullest available special knowledge and local experience on the subject of it. Well, it was with this object, and in this

belief, that the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, who had given to this question long and special study, was deputed by the Government of India to proceed to Bombay, and there, in concert with the Bombay Government, and in personal conference with the Governor, whom my hon'ble colleague has justly called a most able and experienced administrator, to frame the measure which, at our request, he yesterday laid before this Council. Of course the measure thus framed naturally contains various clauses which have not been devised by the Government of India, and on which I do not think the Government of India is at present in a position to express any decisive opinion. Our position in regard to all these clauses is a very obvious one. We deem it due to the Local Government, which is so especially and directly interested in the effects of this measure, and due also to its experienced coadjutor in preparing the measure, that no clause devised by them, whatever opinion may at present be entertained in regard to it, shall be altered or withdrawn, disturbed or modified, without the amplest and most searching examination during those preparatory stages through which the Bill has still to pass. But the Bill, as it now stands in its present form, satisfactorily embodies certain great principles on which the opinion of the Government is unanimous—principles which we believe to be essential to the efficiency of the measure. Those principles it is our intention to uphold intact; and on those principles the Government of India is not prepared to entertain any compromise at any stage of the Bill. The principles I refer to have been practically indicated in the course of our discussions, and they may, I think, be briefly enumerated under seven main heads. There is, in the *first* place, that power which was referred to yesterday—the power to go behind the bond; *secondly*, the necessity for simplifying the procedure; *thirdly*, the augmentation of the number of tribunals; *fourthly*, village registration, to which we attach great importance; *fifthly*, the establishment of Courts of Conciliation; *sixthly*, the extension of the period of limitation, and *seventhly*, the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

"All these principles are principles on which the Government of India has, after lengthened deliberation, come to a definite and final conclusion; and I certainly think that the Hon'ble Member who introduced this Bill was fully entitled to observe, as he did, that the general suitableness of the Bill is amply guaranteed by the lengthened deliberation with which it has been brought on to maturity. For my own part, I am of opinion that this measure has not come before us a day too soon; and I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Hope in thinking that, for the reasons stated by him, the passage of this measure into law at the earliest possible moment is a matter of supreme importance.

"The Hon'ble Member reminded us that it now rests with this Council to redeem the pledges given four years ago for the redress of grievances which have been thoroughly investigated and amply proved—grievances which are, indeed, too notorious to be disputed. But I think he might have gone even further, and taken deserved credit to himself for the fact that the measure now before the Council really represents the first serious effort to deal practically and directly with the deplorable state of things urged on the attention of the Legislature no less than twenty years ago by the Local Government. In 1858, Lord Elphinstone, who was then Governor of Bombay, passed in Council a Resolution which is very brief, and which, with the permission of the Council, I should like to read. It is as follows:—

'His Lordship in Council entertains no doubt of the fact that the labouring classes of the Native community suffer enormous injustice from the want of protection by law from the extortionate practices of money-lenders. He believes that our Civil Courts have become hateful to the masses of our Indian subjects from being made the instruments of the almost incredible rapacity of usurious capitalists. Nothing can be more calculated to give rise to wide-spread discontent and disaffection to the British Government than the practical working of the present law. The attention of the Legislative Council on the subject should be requested, and copy of the Revenue Commissioner's letter forwarded for their consideration.'

"I think there can be no doubt that the state of things that Resolution describes has since then gone on growing from bad to worse; and, so far as I

am aware, up to the present moment there has really been no practical effort made to deal directly with it. The Code of Civil Procedure has been completed; the Usury Law has been revoked; but these measures have not been taken with special reference to the condition of the rural population in the Dekkhan: and I do not think it can be asserted by anybody that the condition of the peasantry of that part of India has been appreciably affected by those measures. For my own part, I must say that I regret that the effort now being made has been so long deferred. I regret the circumstances in which this measure has been introduced. I do so because I cannot but fear that in those circumstances there is much that may not impossibly expose the motives of the Government in the eyes of ill-disposed or superficial observers to misconstruction. That part of India for which we are now legislating has again been afflicted with social disturbances. I think it not improbable that many persons will be disposed to attribute the source of those disturbances to the still unremedied condition of the indebted raiyat. As a matter of fact, that supposition would be erroneous. There is no evidence in support of it; and there is much evidence to the contrary which points to a very different cause of these troubles. I have lately received several communications from the Government of Bombay on the recent disturbances and dákáities in the Dekkhan; and this is what His Excellency writes:—

'There is no sign of agrarian connexion in this case—that is, the land-holding community had nothing to do with it. This disposes of the idea that indebtedness of raiyats is at the bottom of the matter.'

"I have no doubt that Sir Richard Temple, who is in the best position to do so, has arrived at a sound conclusion on that point. But I would ask the Council—is it not obvious that—if in any part of India the actual cultivators of the soil see not only the proceeds of their labour, but actually their personal freedom, passing from them into the hands of a class whom, rightly or wrongly, they regard as the authors of their ruin, and under the operation of laws which, rightly or wrongly, they regard as the engines of it—the bitterness of sentiment, the sense of hopelessness and irremediable wrong, engendered by such a state of things must be a chronic incentive, if not to social disturbances of this kind, at least to personal crime? Allusion has been frequently made in the course of this discussion to the report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission; and that report abounds in evidence that this is actually the case. I select a single instance furnished by the First Assistant Collector of Ahmadnagar. He writes:—

'Another sad case occurred at Visapur, taluka Tasgaon. One Appa Rowji owed money on a bond to Hirachund Guzur. Hirachund threatened to sell him up, but promised not to do so if Appa Rowji would get one Appa Malli to go bail for him. Appa Malli was accordingly induced to befriend Appa Rowji, and passed a bond for Rs. 200 to the Guzur, giving as security for payment his house and land. The agreement was that Appa Rowji should at the same time give to Appa Malli a bond of Rs. 400, with his land as security. Other money was owing by Appa Rowji to Appa Malli, which made the whole amount up to Rs. 400. This bond, however, was never forthcoming. Time after time Appa Malli was put off. Meanwhile, the Guzur lost no time in enforcing the bond for Rs. 200 which Appa Malli had so weakly executed. His house and lands were seized after all due proceedings in the Civil Court; and, to add insult to injury, the latter were given to Appa Rowji to cultivate. Accordingly, Appa Malli, despairing of obtaining redress by the ordinary course of law against his more crafty opponent, waylaid Hirachund Guzur and murdered him in open daylight, and in the presence of several witnesses. He confessed everything, and courted the fullest inquiry into his money transactions. Appa Malli has been hanged as a matter of course. Such executions, however, would appear to have little effect in deterring others placed in similar circumstances from committing similar crimes. Nor, on the other hand, do the Guzurs appear to grow a whit less grasping through fear of meeting a violent death at the hands of maddened debtors. The motive in all these cases is the same; and in all these appears an utter recklessness which is deplorable in the extreme. Careless and untutored, the ryots learn by bitter experience that they have little chance of obtaining redress in the Civil Courts against the more cunning sowcars. Brooding over their wrongs, real or fancied, makes them desperate; and in an evil hour, without fear for the present or hope for the future, they turn upon their oppressors. It is certainly the case that in our Courts, as at present constituted, the poor and ignorant have no chance against the wealthy and clever.'

"I do not wish to multiply illustrations of this kind, which might be very easily done; nor do I desire to dwell on this particular one. Nothing could

be further from my own wishes, or more contrary to my own views, than to lend countenance to a popular cry, which in so far as it is general I believe to be unjust, against that much-abused, but most important and useful, class of middle-men on whose co-operation the agricultural industry of this country is entirely dependent. I should be very sorry if anything said in the course of this discussion appeared to give on the part of the Government countenance to such a cry. I do not, of course, suppose for a moment that the saukár and the baniyá are, as a class, invariably animated by the highest moral sentiments; but I do not believe that, in the exercise of their calling, they show a greater indifference to honesty than any other class exposed to similar temptations and difficulties. My hon'ble colleague truly pointed out yesterday that there is ample evidence in the report of this commission that the source of their profits are extremely precarious as well as unpopular. Nor is there any evidence that those profits, as a rule, are unfair. The creditor is, no less than the debtor, entitled to the protection of the law in the maintenance of his honest interests; and any legislation unduly directed against the small capitalist to the unfair advantage of the debtor might very possibly paralyse the whole agricultural industry of this country by shaking to its foundation the system of credit upon which its operations are conducted. But, in saying this, I think it obvious that what is good for the honest debtor is also good for the honest creditor. It cannot be to the interests of the saukár that the raiyat, who is his partner in the operations of agricultural industry, should be systematically pauperised and embittered against him. It cannot be for the interest of the community itself that the relations between these two classes should be such as to provoke feelings of animosity, often breaking out into crime, upon either one side or the other; and I think it cannot be doubted that, in that part of the Dekkhan for which we are now legislating, the relations between the saukár and the raiyat have been brought by a variety of causes into a condition which no legislator could have ever contemplated, and which must withdraw popular confidence and esteem from any law which artificially tends to perpetuate it. The Hon'ble Member who introduced this Bill referred to Mr. Pedder; and I think no one will dispute that of this state of things there is no more competent observer than Mr. Pedder. Mr. Pedder sketched, not long ago, in the pages of a London periodical a very graphic picture of this state of things drawn from the life; and, so far as I am aware, I do not think the truth of that picture has ever been challenged. But I can say that, in the truth of such a picture, I find the amplest justification for the special and exceptional legislation embodied in this Bill. This is how Mr. Pedder describes the career of a Dekkhan raiyat who has once fallen into debt:—

'The indebted peasant executes a bond, bearing high interest and burdened with onerous conditions. For a couple of years he is not pressed; but when the period of limitation is drawing near, he is told that his payments cover only what he has had in necessaries, and that the sum borrowed, with interest, is still due. He pays something and executes a fresh bond on still more onerous terms for the balance, with a premium for renewal. Then he pays all he can; yet, at the end of the next period of limitation, finds that the debt has increased. Perhaps the process of execution of fresh bonds is repeated again and again; but at last the saukár deems it desirable to bring a suit. In nine cases out of ten it is decided *ex parte*, because the people say it is useless to appear in Court unless they can deny execution of the bond sued for, or without the aid of a pleader, whom they have not the means to pay. The creditor then partially executes the decree by sale of the cattle, household utensils and other personal property of the debtor, and holds over him the threat of imprisonment in satisfaction of the balance. Even female honour is sometimes the price of forbearance. * * * * * Thenceforward, lending the peasant on exorbitant terms the seed and cattle absolutely necessary for cultivation, he takes all the produce of the land, except the barest subsistence of the nominal owner and his family. * * * * But sometimes the creditor sells the land of the debtor in execution, and usually buys it in at a price very far below its value, leaving the balance of the decree unsatisfied, since no peasant dares to bid against a powerful saukár, and it would be thought unbusiness-like in another saukár to do so. Then the best that can happen to the unfortunate yeoman is to remain as a tenant-at-will at an exorbitant rack-rent on the land he once owned. * * * * * If the creditor does not allow this, the peasant flies the country, and tries to begin life again in some distant locality. * * * * * Even there, unless he takes refuge in foreign territory, the arm of the law reaches the judgment-debtor as soon as he has got together a little property. * * * * As soon as the colonists, who are assisted with advances by Government, have acquired any property, it is seized in execution of decrees for old debts. * * * * There is, however, a depth lower than penury or exile. Sometimes the wretched debtor executes an agreement which almost avowedly makes him the bond-slave of his creditor.'

"Well, then, that is the state of things for the remedy of which this Bill has been introduced. My hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out to us yesterday what I am afraid is only too true, that this state of things exists, not indeed in the same degree of intensity, yet more or less potentially as it were, throughout the greater part of India, where a comparatively slight aggravation of existing circumstances might not impossibly produce results scarcely less distressing than those which it is our present object to mitigate in some parts of the Dekkhan. In view of this fact, His Honour observed that the condition of the Indian peasant could only be partially improved by the measure we are now taking for his protection from the exorbitance of claims upon the part of the money-lender, unless we simultaneously relieve him from the unvarying pressure of claims on the part of the State itself, by relaxing the rigidity of our land-revenue system. Well, I do not feel in a position to enter into that question, which is a very large and very important one. I may say at once that the Government is certainly not indifferent to any of the considerations which suggested the remarks of my hon'ble friend. It was mentioned yesterday by my hon'ble colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot that this question has been urged by us on the attention of the Government of Bombay in special reference to those districts of the Dekkhan for which we are now legislating, and that it has engaged our own attention in reference to other parts of India. I may add that this question, in all its aspects and bearings, was some time ago commended by the Government of India to the special attention of the Famine Commission, from whose report I anticipate much practical aid in the further consideration of it. The indifference of the Government to this aspect of the question must not, therefore, be assumed from the absence of all allusion to it in the terms of the present measure. I am personally disposed to believe that the rigidity of our present land system might, in various directions, be relaxed with great benefit to the cultivator, unaccompanied by any serious inconvenience to the State. But, were I now to indicate my own views on this important question, I feel that any expression of them would be necessarily crude and premature, inviting discussion on a subject which is not at present under the consideration of this Council. All that I am concerned to point out is that alterations in the *modus operandi* of our land-revenue system, whether as regards the collection or assessment of revenue, can be effected without legislation; and that, therefore, the provisions of the Bill now before us are properly confined to those remedial measures which absolutely require not only legislation, but legislation of a special and somewhat novel character. The Bill in this respect embodies certain definite conclusions at which the Government has arrived, and represents our settled determination to carry those conclusions into effect. It is essentially a local Bill and a Bill of a tentative character. If the measure works well, it may be cautiously extended. If it works badly, it can be promptly modified; and, as regards those minor features of it on which differences of opinion still exist and will doubtless continue to exist, I do not think they can be satisfactorily removed or reconciled by any other authority less conclusive than that of experience. It is for this reason that I sincerely hope the measure now before us may be passed into law before the close of the present year."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE moved that the Bill be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 24th July, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 18th July, 1879.

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

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF BILL.

No. 780, dated Simla, the 26th July, 1879.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to forward herewith thirty copies of the Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkhan (with its statement of objects and reasons), introduced into the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, together with the papers noted in the margin, and to request that the opinions of the Government of Bombay, the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, and such of the local officers, not exceeding six in number, as the Government of Bombay think fit to consult thereon, may be forwarded to me, for submission to the Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred, before the 15th of September.

1. From the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., dated 26th April, 1879, and enclosures.
2. Explanatory note by ditto, dated 8th May, 1879.
3. Further note by ditto, dated 29th May, 1879.
4. Statement by ditto regarding the trial of civil suits in the disturbed districts of the Bombay Presidency.
5. Ditto showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts in the disturbed districts of the Bombay Presidency.
6. Ditto of the Puna Arbitration Court 1876-79.
7. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General, dated the 17th and 18th July, 1879.

2. I am also to request that the Bill and statement of objects and reasons may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as His Excellency in Council may deem proper, and that the dates of such publication may be communicated in your reply.

3. It will be seen from the report of the debate in Council on the 17th and 18th instant that, while the principles of the Bill are accepted, there has been some difference of opinion on certain points of detail. The authorities consulted will doubtless give these points their best consideration; but to some of them, as well as to one or two additional points which have not formed the subject of discussion in the Legislative Council, I am to invite special attention.

4. In the first place, there is the question as to the extent to which the present right of appeal should be curtailed. This question has been left by paragraphs 31 to 34 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 26th of December last completely in the discretion of the Supreme Government and the Government of Bombay, and there has been some difference of opinion on it here.

The Bill as it now stands has, in accordance with the views of the Government of Bombay, been so drawn as to exclude appeals in all those classes of cases to which it applies; and the machinery provided for conducting the system of revision which is to take the place of appeal has been strengthened by the addition of a special Judge, who is to devote himself exclusively to superintending and controlling the working of the Act.

5. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that, looking to the arduous nature of the duties which the Act imposes on the Subordinate Judges and the large discretion it confers on them, the appointment of a special officer of this sort, who would ordinarily be chosen from the more experienced District Judges, is essential to the proper working of the system proposed, but the Governor in Council will observe that it has been questioned here whether any system of revision, even if worked under the control of the ablest Judge that could be chosen, would in the case of all the suits dealt with by the Bill be an adequate substitute for the present system of appeals. It has been argued that, at all events in mortgage suits, the right of appeal should be maintained, and the Government of India have determined to treat the question, in so far as lies in them, as an open one pending the receipt of your reply to this letter.

6. The provisions of the Bill to which I am next to invite attention are those contained in section 13, regulating the mode in which the account is to be taken in cases where it is found necessary to set aside an inequitable agreement into which an agriculturist has been inveigled. The corresponding provisions contained in the Bill submitted with your No. 2056, dated 18th April

last, were found on examination to be on more points than one susceptible of various constructions. An attempt has been made in section 13 of the present Bill to express what it is believed was intended, and it is for the Government of Bombay to say whether that attempt has been successful, or, if not, what modifications in the wording of the section are required.

7. In connection with section 13 of the Bill I am to invite attention to sections 16 and 24, which go to relieve an heir from a portion of his ancestor's debt, though he may have inherited from that ancestor property sufficient to pay such debt. Similar provisions were contained in the Bill submitted with your predecessor's No. 308, dated 19th January, 1878, and as the subject was one which the Bombay Legislature was competent to deal with, the letter from the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 404, dated 1st July, 1878, left it to be dealt with by that Legislature; but I am to say that, now that the question has come to be dealt with here and has been considered further and in more detail, the Governor General in Council is unable to see any ground on which such provisions can be supported.

The Governor General in Council cannot understand why, when the ancestor's debt has under the ample powers contained in sections 12 to 15 of the Bill been fully inquired into and reduced to its just limits, the heir should not be bound to pay it to the extent of the property he has inherited. The obligation binding him to do so is, as observed by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad in his speech, a matter of natural equity common to the English, Hindú and Muhammadan legal systems. Moreover, it is an obligation with the force of which the people of this country are perhaps more strongly impressed than those of any other country, and the sense of which, as observed in your predecessor's letter of the 6th April, 1877, is "one of the best traits in their character."

8. For these reasons, the Governor General in Council would be disposed to omit altogether the sections of the Bill referred to, and he is the more disposed to do so as he gathers from your predecessor's letter just cited that the Dekkhan Riots Commission and the Government of Bombay in the year 1877 were opposed to any attempt to afford relief in this way.

The sections have been allowed to stand pending your reply to this letter; but I am to beg that, if the Governor in Council proposes to advocate their retention, you will submit for the consideration of the Select Committee a redraft of them providing in more detail for the various cases that may present themselves—cases, *e.g.*, where the debt is secured by a mortgage, cases in which the ancestor's account has been for some time dealt with as incorporated in the heirs, cases where the heir has given a fresh bond, and so on.

9. In the chapter relating to village munsifs it will be seen that the main lines of the Madras system have been to some extent restored. It appears to the Governor General in Council that it is of the essence of that system that the qualification for the office of munsif should be based, not on literary attainments, but on social status and local influence; that accordingly the appointments should, as in Madras, be restricted to village headmen; and that, as these must in many instances be illiterate persons whose judgments could not be expected to stand the tests applied by our Courts of revision, their decrees must, as in Madras, be made final, except when they are impugned on the ground of corruption or partiality.

If, unhappily, it should appear that the number of village headmen in the Dekkhan districts who can be trusted to decide petty suits without any regular check in the way of appeal or revision is inconsiderable, the proper conclusion seems to be that the village munsif system is scarcely suited to those districts, and it may be a question whether the provisions relating to it should not be altogether omitted from the Bill.

10. In connection with Chapter VIII, relating to registration, it has been suggested that the persons available in the Dekkhan for the post of village registrar are not always to be trusted. I am directed to mention this, but the point, I am to add, is one upon which the Government of Bombay are most competent to form an opinion.

11. The portions of the Bill relating to the procedure in civil suits and to insolvency were, in the draft submitted with your No. 2056, dated 18th April, 1879, so drawn as in the opinion of the Governor General in Council to lead to an impression that the deviation from the ordinary law involved in them was more extensive than it in fact was. In the Bill as now drafted the safer and simpler course, as it appears to the Governor General in Council, has been taken of providing directly only for the particular points on which a deviation from the ordinary law seems unavoidable, and then enacting that as to the rest the ordinary law shall apply. It is hoped that, in effecting this alteration in the form of the Bill, no special provision has been omitted to which the Government of Bombay attach any considerable importance; but however this may be, it should be borne in mind that even in their present shape the portions of the Bill now referred to have met with considerable opposition here, and that, if any further deviations from the ordinary law are introduced, they will prove so many additional obstructions to the progress of the Bill through its remaining stages.

12. Regarding the exclusion of pleaders (as provided for in the Bill submitted by you) in suits not exceeding one hundred rupees in value or amount, there has been much discussion here, and the course adopted in section 69 of the present Bill, of empowering the Courts to refuse costs, has, I am to say, been adopted with a view to a compromise between conflicting opinions.

13. The only other matters to which I am to refer in connection with the Bill are the suggestions contained in Mr. Hope's note of the 29th of May last. The first of these suggestions—that as to the extension of the period of limitation in debt cases—is supported by a considerable body of authority; the arguments on which it is based appear to the Governor General in Council to be sound; and the Government of Bombay, though not supporting it themselves, have expressed no strong opinion against it. It has accordingly been provisionally adopted in the Bill.

14. Mr. Hope's other suggestion, that the Arbitration Courts which have established themselves at Puna and elsewhere should be recognized and have a certain status and position in our judicial system accorded to them, and that a mode of reviewing their decisions should be provided, is one which involves not only the general questions as to the desirability of setting up a body of standing arbitrators and as to the propriety of allowing awards to be revised on their merits, but also the question as to the expediency of recognizing in the manner proposed the particular bodies referred to. These are questions on which the Governor General in Council deems it undesirable to come to any conclusion pending the receipt of your reply, especially as it appears that the Government of Bombay had provisions identical with those now proposed submitted to them for their consideration in Mr. Hope's draft Bill, and, for some reason not stated in the correspondence, did not think fit to adopt them. For this reason no provision regarding Arbitration Courts has been made in the present Bill.

15. I am, in conclusion, to invite attention to the question referred to in the last paragraph of the letter from the Home Department, No. 222, dated 26th February, 1879, as to the possibility of making improvements in the revenue system now prevailing in the Dekkhan districts—a question which you will observe was discussed by several Hon'ble Members in the recent debate. That question, however, should be kept separate from those connected with the present Bill, and any communication you may have to make on it should be addressed to the Secretary for the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. 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 24th July, 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.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES *moved that the* Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure be taken into consideration. He said that in March 1877, on the occasion of passing the Code of Civil Procedure, His Excellency the President had averred, with perfect accuracy, that it might indeed be said that the whole legislative and administrative machinery of India had, for a lengthened period, been at work upon the Bill then before the Council. It might now be averred, with equal accuracy, that for nearly two years the whole of this machinery had again been at work, criticising with the utmost minuteness and freedom the result of its former labours. The Bill which MR. STOKES would ask the Council to pass to-day embodied the bulk of this criticism. The report which he now asked the Council to consider, together with the two preliminary reports which had already been presented and published, described in great detail the additions which the Select Committee had made to the Bill. Following the precedent of what was done in the case of the Railway Act, they proposed that this final report should be published in the Gazette along with the Bill when passed, and this course would relieve him from the necessity of troubling the Council with a mass of technical details which no ingenuity could render interesting to unprofessional persons. There were, however, two or three changes of substance on which it seemed desirable to say a few words.

The first was the amendment of section 13, which dealt with *res judicata*. The object of that section was to lay down the rule that the Courts may not try any suit in which the matter directly and substantially in issue, having been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit before a Court of competent jurisdiction, was heard and finally decided therein. The former judgment was not conclusive, to use the language of De Grey C. J., in the Duchess of Kingston's case, as to any matter "which came collaterally in question" or as to any matter "incidentally cognizable," or as to any matter "to be inferred by argument from the judgment." The first paragraph of section 13 of Act X of 1877 was intended to express this doctrine; but it was not very accurately worded, the words "directly and substantially in issue" not being clearly referrible to the former suit as well as the latter. The amendment made by the Bill would, he trusted, preclude the difficulty sometimes felt in cases like the following, which had actually occurred under the former Code. A sues B in a Court of Small Causes to recover damages for the wrongful cutting down and removal of some mango trees, which grew on land claimed by A. B denies that A has any right to the land or the trees. The Court may try

the question as to A's title to the land as an incidental question, the decision of which is necessary to the adjudication on the claim for damages. But the judgment on this point would not be conclusive, except so far as regards the right to the damages claimed (Sutherland S. C. C. Rep. 51). Again, A sues B in a Munsif's Court to recover damages for the taking away by B of some mango trees growing on land to which A set up a title. A's title is tried incidentally in the suit and decided in his favour. B subsequently sues A for a declaration of right to the land. The decision in the former suit is no bar to B's claim (1 Beng. L. R. A. C. 4). We had struck out the explanation which we proposed to add to this section, since it would not, apparently, have suited any part of British India but the Lower Provinces. There the local legislature would be able, if it thought fit, to declare that a Court trying a suit under a rent-law should not be deemed by any Court trying a suit under any other law, as regarded the title to the immoveable property in respect of which the suit was brought, a Court of competent jurisdiction within the meaning of this section.

The next point to which MR. STOKES would ask the Council's attention was the extension which the Bill gave to the chapter on Insolvency. The present Code provided an insolvent law for the Mufassal much less rudimentary than that of the former Code, Act VIII of 1859. But (to quote one of Sir Arthur Hobhouse's instructive speeches) it still fell "short of a complete and full Insolvency law, which we are informed the judicial machinery of the Mufassal is not strong enough to work."

The expediency of extending the law was strongly urged upon us by Major Grant, formerly District Judge of Karáchí, and now Judicial Commissioner of Sindh. Major Grant said:—

"The Insolvency law, as contained in chapter XX of the Code, is of very little practical benefit to any one, and is indeed, I might almost say, a dead-letter. The provisions of chapter XX are, in fact, perhaps less seldom used than the provisions of the old Code, which did duty for an Insolvency law. I think, if enquiry was made, this would be found to be generally the case throughout the Mufassal of India. I have before me the report on the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces for the year 1878. At paragraph 43, page 33, I find it stated that in nine districts the law on the subject of insolvency was never put into use, and that, as regards the remaining districts, out of a total of 68 persons declared insolvents during the year, 52 belonged to Nágpur. There can be no doubt that this very unsatisfactory state of things results from the fact that the law only applies to judgment-debtors who have been arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree. I would gladly see the law go a great deal further, as proposed in the memorandum submitted with my letter referred to above; but if it is still held that the judicial machinery is not strong enough to work a complete Insolvency law, I think at any rate that some slight extension of the present law might be granted without causing any great increase of work. What I now venture to propose—and I earnestly beg that my proposal be considered—is that the provisions of the existing law, as contained in chapter XX of the Code, be extended to persons *against whose property an order of attachment has issued in execution of a money decree.* This would benefit debtors and creditors alike. It is obvious that it would greatly benefit a debtor to be enabled to become an insolvent before all he possesses has been sold at possibly a ruinous loss, and his creditors would benefit by a rateable distribution of his property while he has some. At present it is a fact, which can be very clearly proved, that, as a rule, those who are under the existing law declared insolvents have no property at all. It has all disappeared by process of attachment and sale before they have had an opportunity of being declared insolvents."

The Committee had accordingly extended chapter XX to persons against whose property orders of attachment had issued in execution of money-decrees. It had been proposed to provide (as was done by the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, section 23) that any creditor whose debts amounted to a certain sum might apply that the debtor be adjudicated an insolvent. But, as this might obviously lead to harassing applications by persons who were not creditors at all, or who were not creditors for the requisite amount, the Committee decided, instead, to allow any holder of a money-decree to apply. The other changes in this chapter were specified in the report. The most important was that, as soon as the debts due to the scheduled creditors were satisfied to the extent of one-third, the Court was empowered to declare the insolvent free from all liability in respect of such debts. The law in this respect would thus be, as it ought, identical in the Mufassal and in the Presidency-towns, where the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 69, was still in force.

Chapter XX, even with all these improvements, would still be incomplete. But it went as far as most of us, with our present knowledge of the condition of the Mufassal Courts and the extent of Indian indebtedness, thought safe and wise. The Home Department either had issued, or was about to issue, a circular to the Local Governments requesting their opinion as to the propriety of allowing debtors to a certain amount to apply for a declaration of insolvency; and, if this were found feasible, the law would be altered accordingly.

Lastly, MR. STOKES had to mention the extension of the High Courts' revisional jurisdiction which would be effected by the proposed amendment of section 622. The Committee considered that this section should run thus:—

"622. The High Court may call for the record of any case in which no appeal lies to the High Court, if the Court by which the case was decided appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, *or to have acted illegally, or with material irregularity, in the exercise of its jurisdiction,* and may pass such order in the case as the High Court thinks fit."

The change was a serious one and must be understood as made tentatively. It would never do if the new power to call for cases in which the lower Court had acted illegally, or with material irregularity, in the exercise of its jurisdiction were misused so as, practically, to give a second appeal in every case. But the High Court of Bombay at present exercised under Bombay Regulation II of 1827, section 5, the jurisdiction which the amended section would confer on all the High Courts; and both Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Justice Innes were of opinion that the change should be made and might be made safely.

Lastly, as the Code would, if the Bill passed, be amended, more or less, in about 130 of its 652 sections, the Legislative Department would, for the convenience of judicial officers and pleaders, at once issue a revised edition of the Code, embodying all the amendments which the Bill would effect.

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 CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh be taken into consideration. He said that the very few amendments of substance which had been made by the Select Committee since the Bill was last before the Council had been made on, and entirely in accordance with, the suggestions of the local authorities, and that these alterations of the former Bill were described in sufficient detail in the brief report now under consideration.

He would therefore confine the few remarks which he had to make in regard to the subject of this Bill to an explanation of the reasons which had led the Select Committee to withhold their support from some of the recommendations of the local authorities. The Local Government had strongly pressed the expediency of assimilating the provisions of the law in regard to second appeals, where the judgment of the first Court of appeal was in substantial concurrence with that of the original Court, to the law which was current in all other parts of India. It would, in short, abrogate the finality of concurrent judgments, which was the peculiar feature of the Oudh appellate procedure. The theory of this special procedure seemed to be that, as each Court, whether original or appellate, consisted only of a single Judge, where the judgments of the two first Courts by which any case was tried were substantially at variance in regard to such case, there should be a power of reference, in the form of a second appeal, to a third Court; but that no satisfactory result could be expected from a reference to a third Judge in the converse state of circumstances where the two first Judges who had to do with the case were agreed as to the decision to be pronounced upon it; and this conclusion applied equally whether the question at issue was one of fact or of law. Now, as the effect of this

Bill was simply to alter the status of Courts subordinate to the chief Appellate Court and the latter remained on precisely the same footing as before, the plea for the assimilation of the appellate law in Oudh to that of other Provinces in which the Chief Courts of Appeal consisted of two or more Judges had no particular force. It had been further urged that the extraordinary powers of revision exercised heretofore by the Chief Appellate Court in Oudh had acted as a safety-valve to the otherwise dangerous curtailment of the ordinary right of appeal; whereas it was proposed in this Bill to rescind those powers. As a matter of fact, these special appellate provisions, which were, without any qualification as to time, reported to have worked satisfactorily, had been in force in Oudh since 1871; whilst the extraordinary powers of revision were conferred on the chief Appellate Court only in 1876. The Select Committee, however, would probably have been prepared to admit as a general principle that any curtailment of the ordinary right of appeal should be accompanied by the grant to the superior Court of an efficient power of reviewing non-appealable cases, and in that view would have provided in this Bill for the exercise by the Judicial Commissioner of some extraordinary power of revision of concurrent judgments declared to be final; but all necessity for any such special provision had been avoided by the passing into law to-day of the Bill for amending the Civil Procedure Code, which afforded the utmost desirable protection and relief in this direction.

The local authorities had also desired that the opportunity afforded by the present fresh legislation in regard to the Civil Courts in Oudh should be taken for conferring on the Judicial Commissioner, as the High Court of that province, the powers in regard to matters of divorce and probate which were by Act IV of 1869, and Act XIII of 1875 in conjunction with Act II of 1877, conferred upon the High Courts of most other Provinces. As he had already observed, the status of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was in no way altered by this Bill; it continued to be a Court consisting of a single Judge, and the considerations which operated in withholding the powers conferred by those Acts, at the time that they were enacted, from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner were in full force still.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that he did not propose to offer any objection to the passing of the Bill, or to bring forward any amendment with respect to it. There was, however, one point which it seemed to him desirable should remain on record in connection with the measure. Under the system which would be superseded by this Bill, there was a large number of Courts in Oudh. So far as he had been able to ascertain from the papers which had been kindly furnished to him for perusal by the Home Department, it appeared that formerly there used to be 128 Courts of several grades in Oudh to which the people could resort, and amongst them there were 43 Courts of tahsíldárs, that was to say, officers in charge of the lowest subdivisions of a district. Under the Bill the number of those Courts would be reduced to about 38, and the Courts of the tahsíldárs would be abolished. So far as he had been able to make out from the papers, which were not perhaps very clear, about 18 tahsílís would be left without any Court at all, whereas under the previous system the tahsíldár had a jurisdiction up to Rs. 100, and the people of those tahsílís would now have to resort to some adjoining tahsílí in order to get their cases decided. Besides that, it appeared that the subordinate Judges and munsifs who were now to be appointed, and who corresponded with the assistant commissioners and extra assistant commissioners of the old system, would have two classes of powers instead of one, and that in the present Bill we had reduced the power of the munsifs from Rs. 1,000 as it originally stood to Rs. 500, for a reason which he would not say was a valid one, but which, at any rate, was connected with the remark with which he wished to conclude—namely, that, unless the jurisdiction of the munsifs was cut down, there would be little left for the subordinate Judges above them to do. The effect of this was that people with cases above Rs. 500 would be obliged to go to a subordinate Judge at a distance instead of a munsif, in order that he might have his time sufficiently occupied.

MR. HOPE was well aware that this reorganization had been very carefully considered by the Local Government and by the Government of India in the

Home Department, and he was not in a position, ignorant as he was of the local circumstances of Oudh, to offer criticisms on the general policy of the measure; but he wished merely to call the attention of the Council to the fact, which might remain on record, that this seemed to him a move rather in the opposite direction to that in which it was considered desirable to move in the Dekkhan, and rather opposed to the policy lately suggested in the despatch of the Secretary of State, which was well known to the Council, of bringing the Courts near the homes of the people.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said that, as the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken had referred to certain facts which had come to his knowledge from papers furnished to him by the Department of which he (SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT) had charge, it was perhaps desirable that he should say a few words on the subject. He gathered that the Hon'ble Member objected to the reduction which would be made under this Bill in the number of Courts of the lowest grade in Oudh.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE explained that he did not object. He merely wished to draw attention to the fact of the reduction.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT continued to say that he gathered, however, that, from the remarks the Hon'ble Member had made, he wished to place on record the fact that he regarded the measure which had been recommended by the Local Government, and supported by the Government of India and by the Select Committee of that Council, as a measure which was inconsistent with the principles of the policy which had been followed in the Bill recently introduced into the Council with reference to the Dekkhan districts; and, as Mr. Hope had had charge of the last-mentioned Bill, he inferred from his present remarks that he greatly preferred the principle of that Bill to the principle of the Bill which had now been introduced into the Council by our hon'ble colleague Mr. Cockerell. He thought that, in the remarks Mr. Hope had made, he had somewhat overlooked the very material difference between the judicial and executive arrangements hitherto subsisting in Oudh, and those hitherto subsisting and now existing in the Bombay Presidency. Oudh, up to the present time, had been administered under what was called the non-regulation system. The judicial and revenue functions had been discharged by the same officers. The tahsíldár had not only performed executive duties, often of a very onerous character, but had been entrusted with judicial duties corresponding with those which were performed by district munsifs in the Regulation Provinces. Under the Bill now before the Council, the Revenue authorities would be entirely divested of their judicial functions; in fact, the motive of the Bill had been to relieve the Revenue authorities of those functions, on the ground that the work in Oudh was so heavy that it was impossible for the same officers to do justice both to their judicial and to their revenue work. Now, he had no more personal experience of Oudh than the Hon'ble Mr. Hope had; but he understood that the districts in Oudh were very small, and he had no doubt that, when the measure now before the Council became law, the territorial jurisdiction of the district munsifs of the Courts which would now be established would not be greater—probably it would be considerably less—than the territorial jurisdiction of the corresponding Courts in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, while, as in Madras and Bombay, their whole time would be devoted to their judicial work. The two Governments and the Select Committee having come to the conclusion that, on general grounds, it was desirable to separate the two functions—judicial and executive—and to constitute a separate judicial establishment in Oudh, it had become necessary, with reference to the character of the litigation, to entrust to the subordinate Judges suits involving lower amounts than those entrusted to subordinate Judges in other provinces; but the difference of jurisdiction under the present Bill would be so small that he did not think that there was any reason whatever to apprehend that the proposed measure would involve any denial of justice to suitors.

He believed that the circumstances of the case afforded a complete justification for the measure now before the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE begged the permission of His Excellency the President to explain that his remarks had no reference either to the principle of the Bill, or to the propriety of relieving the Revenue officers of judicial work —in which he entirely concurred—or to the area of their jurisdiction. His remarks simply had reference to exactly what they contained—namely, that he thought the Council, in passing the Bill, should be aware of the fact that they were thereby placing the Courts further off from the homes of the people.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL had only one observation to make in reply to what had fallen from the Hon'ble Member on his right (Mr. Hope).

The hon'ble gentleman was a Member of the Select Committee on this Bill, and yet he had not in Committee, so far as he (MR. COCKERELL) could remember, at any time raised this question of the possible inconvenience to the people arising out of the reduced number of Civil Courts which would be one of the results of this Bill being passed into law. At all events, he could say positively that his hon'ble friend had not put the question—to use the technical phrase—"directly and substantially in issue" before the Committee; had he done so, he (MR. COCKERELL) had little doubt but that he could have met the question with statistics to show that the Hon'ble Member's apparent apprehensions were not well grounded. He might remark also that the Hon'ble Member had apparently, in his conjecture as to the evil or inconvenience that might be caused through the reduced numerical strength of the Civil Courts in Oudh, taken no account of the provisions of section 15 relating to the investment with civil jurisdiction of taluqdárs. He (MR. COCKERELL) could not say how many of these gentlemen were likely to be invested with the powers of Civil Courts, or what appreciable measure of the litigation of the Province was likely to be disposed of through this agency. But he conceived it possible, and even probable, that the Local Government would, where it was likely to operate advantageously in bringing the administration of justice nearer to the homes of the people, readily avail itself of this kind of judiciary for the trial of petty cases, and he could not doubt but that it would prove certainly not inferior in administrative efficiency to the village munsifs of Madras or the patels of the Dekkhan.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Colvin and the Mover. He said that he had endeavoured to explain to the Council at the last meeting the necessity which existed for placing the rural police in British Burma upon a better footing. The progress of violent crime throughout that Province, especially in times of excitement and disturbance on an extensive frontier, had been too plainly proved by the Administration Reports in the Police Department, and he knew, from the most recent one that had come under his notice, that in the last year there were as many as 61 dákáities within British Burman territory, which was a larger number than had been committed in any year since 1872.

The defect in the organization of the village police system, which had been long recognised and had grown with the growth of the Province and the greater and closer supervision given in recent years to all executive measures, had shown to all concerned in the government of the country that a really efficient rural police was very urgently required, not only as supplementary to the regular police, but as a link—and a very valuable one—between the people and the central authority, and that measures with that object had to be seriously considered, and, if possible, a remedy to be supplied. The subject, he might say, had not been without consideration in previous administrations, but the want of means,

coupled with the larger demands for expenditure in other directions, prevented immediate attention to it, and it was only recently, since a larger concession had been made to the Chief Commissioner in his provincial revenue arrangements, that he had been in a position, in a measure, to deal with this important question; still he was bound to say that, whatever concessions had been made to the Chief Commissioner, a somewhat ampler provision was necessary to enable him to carry out an effective and comprehensive police reform. British Burma was still very backward, compared with the position which older provinces had attained, in the administration of many of those departments which were sources of revenue—such as the administration of stamps, excise, the registration of deeds and several others; and, whatever surplus or funds the Chief Commissioner of British Burma might have at his disposal for the improvement and development of those resources, he imagined that very little would be left over to him, after all those requirements were met, for dealing with the question of police organization throughout the province. The Chief Commissioner had accordingly recommended—and he thought, upon consideration, that he was justified in his recommendation—that the local cess now levied upon the land-revenue and the revenue from fisheries throughout British Burma at a rate of 5 per cent. should be doubled. He (MR. THOMPSON) might explain that the practice of levying a percentage upon those revenues for purposes of local utility had prevailed almost since the time that Burma had become British territory. From the days of Sir Arthur Phayre downwards this practice had been followed; but what was done in this way formerly under rules sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and having the force of law had recently been embodied in the substantive land-law of Burma passed by this Council in 1876. That cess was levied in the proportion of one-eighth from the fisheries-revenue, and of seven-eighths from the land-revenue. It was levied over and above the imperial revenues under those heads, and the proceeds, which were entirely at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, were applied in proportions, which he could fix at his own discretion, for the construction and improvement of district roads, the local postal service, primary education, and chiefly and mainly for the maintenance of the village police.

The funds realized from that cess were used in the districts where they were raised, and they were accepted by the people as taxes which went mainly to improve their own condition. In proposing to enhance the rate from 5 to 10 per cent., it was not intended by the measure under consideration to alter in any way the mode of collection or to divert the funds which would be raised under the Bill from those purely local purposes to which the funds had hitherto been applied; beyond this, that in the eighth section of the Bill it was contemplated that, in addition to those purposes to which he had already alluded, there should be included the object of sanitary improvement in villages—an object to which attention had been recently called by despatches from home, and in the desirability of which he thought that the Council would readily agree.

It needed that he should say something as to the reasonableness of the proposal to enhance the rate from 5 to 10 per cent. The justification for all taxation is to be found in the necessities of the State and the ability of the people to pay; and it was, of course, desirable in imposing any extra impost like this that we should be able to show the people not only the needs of Government, but also that the funds realized from such taxes were intended for their own personal benefit and the general public interest. He did not propose to trench in any way upon the department of his hon'ble colleague my friend Sir John Strachey as regarded the necessities of the State. It was well known to the Council that the financial depression which at present existed was caused by circumstances which, without any figure of speech, were absolutely and entirely beyond the control of the Government, and while those causes remained in operation our object must perforce be—if we did not desire to increase imperial taxation, which he knew we did not—to restrict expenditure rather than to expand it. But, even with this financial pressure upon the Government, a much more generous, though perhaps he would better describe it as a much more just, consideration had been shown to the claims of British Burma, which was one of our most flourishing provinces; and he was satis-

fied that, with the resources now placed at the Chief Commissioner's disposal, we should, under his auspices, secure very soon a full and commensurate return for whatever we had accorded to him. However, having made those concessions to the province, it was not to be expected that any additional help should be afforded from imperial resources for carrying out reforms and measures such as those contemplated by the Bill; and when we saw that the improvement and reformation which we desired under this Bill were directed to purely local purposes and local objects, it was reasonable that we should look to the people themselves for supplying the funds necessary for carrying them out. Now, the burden of this impost of 10 per cent. upon the land-revenue might be calculated in a measure from the incidence of the land-revenue upon the country; and by universal accord—both from past experience and recent reports—it was admitted that the revenue assessment in British Burma was exceedingly light. It would be surprising if it was not so. Nearly everything in connection with the conduct of the revenue administration in British Burma depended upon the intelligence, industry and honesty of a single official—the Thoogyee. He measured the land, assessed the revenue, collected the revenue and, indeed, all the other taxes; and it was found from the extent of District jurisdictions and the difficulties of inter-communication that, in a great measure, he was left without any proper control, and was therefore independent of that supervision which was necessary in the discharge of such important duties. The annual measurements which practically prevailed, except in a few cases in which settlements had been made, had by their frequency and uncertainty opened a door to innumerable frauds; and he was sure that His Lordship and the Council would agree that an unscientific settlement was as obnoxious and objectionable as an unscientific frontier. The result of bringing the work of these Native officers to a test—which had been done in his own time in Burma in one of the most fertile districts of the province, by comparing the measurements of area made by the Thoogyee with the measurements effected by a more detailed and proper survey—showed a discrepancy of 24 per cent., and in the revenue an actual discrepancy of 28 per cent. In both instances the advantage, of course, was in favour of the cultivators. All this, he was glad to say, was about to be remedied. We had already taken measures to introduce into the Province a cadastral survey; and from the arrangements now being carried out, he hoped during the next cold season to see a very appreciable advance made in an accurate survey of the most advanced Districts in the Province, with the certain result of placing both the revenue and fiscal administration upon a better footing and of enabling the Government of India, if it should so deem it right, to consider the question of abolishing what was a very unsound, and in its incidence a very unjust, tax, that was, the capitation tax which now prevailed in the country.

He had entered upon this explanation to show that, with a very light land-assessment throughout Burma, the 10 per cent. assessment which this Bill proposed to realize as a cess for local purposes and objects would not press with any severity upon the people; and in support of this statement he would revert to a few practical details which illustrated very clearly the position and profits of the agricultural community in Burma. It was well known that there was a very large export of rice, the staple produce of the province, from all the ports in Burma. It amounted now to something over 800,000 tons in the year, and the demand was so large and continuous that it gave a very great and effective impulse to the clearance of land and the cultivation of rice throughout the Districts. When he first went to Burma, and almost within a week after his arrival, it was talked of as an unprecedented rise in the price of this commodity that it was selling in Rangoon at Rs. 66 for the hundred baskets—a measure equivalent to the English bushel. The ordinary price of paddy had averaged at a not advanced period of the season between Rs. 45 and 50, and it was thought incredible in the month of April that Rs. 66 should be demanded. Within three years afterwards the price had risen, during the middle of the season, from Rs. 66 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 per hundred baskets, and in speculative seasons it reached the figure of Rs. 130. He believed, from recent returns, that not only had those high prices been maintained, but, in

several instances, they had even gone beyond to Rs. 140 and Rs. 145 per hundred baskets. Now, he was aware that it had been said that the cultivator did not realize the whole profits of his produce, and that the intervention of middlemen between the raiyat and those with whom he dealt caused a considerable reduction of those profits; but he (Mr. THOMPSON) had considerable confidence in the shrewdness and sagacity of the Burman; and, though in outlying parts the brokerage system found a place and the raiyats were often induced to take money at disadvantageous loans before their crops were reaped, it was generally the case that the Burman was quite equal to the occasion in bargaining for his grain, and, if report be true, that often, indeed, he was more than a match for the combined action of the Chamber of Commerce of Rangoon. Again, the opening of the railway in Burma, which passed through some of the richest tracts of the country, had placed the cultivator in direct relation with the mill-owners who prepared the rice for the English markets: and, for himself, he had no reason to doubt that the greater proportion of the rise in the price which had resulted in the last three or four years from the competition in Rangoon had gone almost entirely into the pocket of the agriculturist.

Well then, what were the deductions from those facts? It was found that an acre of indifferent land in an ordinary district in British Burma produced about 25 baskets of rice; an acre of medium land gave 45 baskets; and an acre of superior soil rendered about from 70 to 80 baskets. The assessment on rice-growing land in British Burma varied from 6 annas an acre on poor soil to Rs. 2-4 on the best soil. The average was about Rs. 1-6 per acre. This assessment had been generally continued without any variation; and if when it was first imposed the price which was realized for the produce was at the rate of Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per hundred baskets, and we now found that the average was from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 per hundred baskets, and that the gain upon the acreage had risen on an average on the poorest soil to Rs. 23-5 an acre; on medium soil to Rs. 42 an acre; and on the best soil to Rs. 50 an acre, it went without saying that the Government was not receiving its due share of the revenue derivable from the land. All those circumstances in his opinion justified the imposition of a higher percentage now in the form of a local cess where it was to be devoted to purely local objects of utility. It was due to the present Chief Commissioner to say that he had brought this point very prominently before us. Burma had rejoiced for many years in a very economical administration; and the officers in the commission there, brought up at the feet of Sir Arthur Phayre, one of the most able administrators whom India had ever produced, were inclined to contend that what was good for his time was good for all ages; and so there had been an occasional difficulty in getting those with whom the Chief Commissioner had to act to realize the necessity of such changes as the present Bill contemplated. They considered that the 5 per cent. cess upon the land-revenue was sufficient for all purposes, and if for some time he himself had shared that conviction in the belief that British Burma had for very many years before the introduction of the provincial system been paying a local cess which in other provinces was only introduced with the introduction of the provincial system in 1871, still, when he found that during the last seven years the local cesses throughout India had been very considerably raised for purposes of local requirement, and that, in addition to those, a famine insurance-fund in one form or another was applied to the different provinces last year, from which Burma was entirely exempted, he thought the time had come when we might fairly say that, in view of the very light assessment realized from the land-revenue in British Burma, it was reasonable and equitable to enhance the cess by the addition of 5 per cent. What was now realized under this cess amounted to a little over two lákhs of rupees, so that the whole cess, when doubled, would give something more than four lákhs of rupees in the whole province of British Burma.

Having explained the circumstances which in his opinion justified the enhancement, he would now allude briefly to other sections of the Bill. They were explained generally in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. He might say definitely that there was no intention whatever of disturbing or interfering with the indigenous system of rural police, the object of the Bill being to pro-

vide for the strengthening and better organization of that body. He had already explained all that was necessary with regard to the enhancement of the cess on the land-revenue; and he would now add—as the Statement of Objects and Reasons put it—that,—

"as it would be obviously unjust to throw completely upon the agricultural classes the burthen of providing for expenditure by which the non-agricultural population of the villages and rural towns will equally benefit, the Chief Commissioner has been empowered to impose a house-cess, not to exceed two rupees per house, on persons who do not pay the agricultural cess."

It should be stated that already a house-tax existed in a great many towns in British Burma, and that where that tax was found to exist the new house-cess would not be imposed.

Opportunity had also been taken under the Bill to provide—

"that the inhabitants of any town, village or hamlet are bound to aid in the prevention of dákáiti and robbery in such town, village or hamlet, and, when such offence has been committed, to aid in securing the offenders."

It had been too often found that the inhabitants had held aloof from giving any aid in the repression of crime. This arose partly from fear of the criminals, partly from apathy; and power would be taken under the Bill to enforce by rules their obligation to give that assistance, or in case of refusal to punish them.

This was the general scope of the Bill, and he had now the honour, in submitting it to the Council, to move that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson also moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes introduced the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell, Colvin and Hope and the Mover.

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.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 7th August, 1879.

Simla;
The 24th July, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SILK INDUSTRY.

No. 16R., dated, India Office, London, 10th April 1879.

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

Herewith I enclose for Your Excellency's information, copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Wardle, together with the specimen of silk and cocoons therein referred to, on the subject of experiments made by him in dressing silk of the *Attacus cynthia* or Ailanthus worm.

2. Mr. Wardle is desirous of making further trials in order to ascertain whether this silk in the spun state is capable of extended application and improved manufacture and dyeing, for which purpose he requests that a bale of Eria cocoons, of from 50lbs. to 100lbs. in weight, may be sent to him. I desire that a bale of these cocoons may be sent to this office, for transmission to Mr. Wardle, together with a report as to the probable extent to which this silk would be obtainable in India in the event of a demand arising for it for commercial use.

Dated, St. Edward Street, Leek, 20th March 1879.

Demi-official from—Thomas Wardle, Esq.,
To—Sir Louis Mallet, C.B.

I beg to enclose a little packet of Eria silk which I have had dressed from some Eria cocoons sent to me from the India Office some time ago.

The fibre appears to be beautifully adapted for spun silk cloth, but for want of sufficient quantity to fill the machinery to make a continuous thread, I am unable to proceed further than this stage of the manipulation. I should feel glad if you would authorize the collection in India of a bale of these cocoons, say 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. in weight, to be sent to me for the purpose of seeing whether this silk, in the spun state, is not capable of very extended application and improved manufacture and dying. It is the silk of the *Attacus cynthia* or Ailanthus worm, possibly also the *Attacus ricini* or worm feeding on the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), two cocoons of which latter I send, which are similar to those from which I have extracted the accompanying dressed fibres.

I have the honor of sending my monograph on the wild silks and dyestuffs of India, which I wrote at the earnest request of Sir P. Cunliffe Owen to describe the silks and dyestuffs I arranged in the India Section at the Paris Exhibition last year, and shall be pleased by your acceptance of it.

At P. No. 24 you will find the Eria silk described more fully.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Fibres and Silk)—Nos. 47-48, *dated Simla, the* 11*th June* 1879.

Read—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 16, dated the 10th April 1879, forwarding copy of a letter, dated 20th March 1879, from Mr. Thomas Wardle, with samples of silk and cocoons, relative to an experiment made by him in dressing silk of the Eria silkworm.

Resolution—1. The silk dressed by Mr. Wardle, though called by him the produce of the *Attacus cynthia*, is no doubt that of the *Attacus ricini*, the castor-oil worm—Eria, or aréndi.

2. The worm occurs in Bengal (the Dinagepore and Rungpore Districts and perhaps elsewhere) and in Assam. In the latter province it spins a white silk, while in Dinagepore the colour of the cocoon, it is understood, is brown. In accordance with the desire expressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council requests that the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam will be good enough to make up each a bale of cocoons of this worm weighing 50lbs., which, when ready, should be sent to this Department for transmission to England. Care should be taken to kill the chrysalis before the cocoons are packed. It is also advisable that a similar quantity of munga cocoons should be forwarded by the Chief Commissioner of Assam in order that experiments may be made on them.

3. His Excellency in Council also requests that the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam will furnish as speedily as possible the report required in paragraph 2 of the despatch from the Secretary of State, relative to the probable extent to which Eria silk would be obtainable in the event of a demand arising for it for commercial use.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy, with copy of the papers read in the preamble, be communicated to the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 1731, dated Shillong, 1st July 1879.

From—S. O. B. RIDSDALE Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolution by the Government of India Nos. 47-48, dated 11th June 1879, and in reply to say that the district officers of Darrang and Nowgong have been asked to furnish the supply of the Eria and Muga cocoons required by the Government of India. The cocoons will be forwarded to you directed to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta, and the Bill of Lading, together with intimation of their despatch, will be forwarded to the Calcutta Office to the address of the Head Assistant.

2. With reference to paragraph three of the resolution, I am to forward a copy of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution, dated 6th June 1879, on the development of the silk industry, from which it will appear that enquiries are already being made as to the probable quantity of Eria silk as well as other silks obtainable in the several districts of Assam for exportation. The result of these enquiries will be reported for the information of the Government of India as soon as possible.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the Revenue Department,—dated Shillong, the 6th June 1879.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Government of India has long been directed to the possibility of developing the silk industry of this country, and at various times information on the subject has been collected.

For a long time, under the management of the East India Company, efforts were made to develop this industry by encouraging the cultivation in this country of the silkworms commonly cultivated in Europe. These experiments were carried on with varying success, but little or no permanent results were obtained.

The results of the more important recent inquiries which have been made by the Government of India are embodied in a work entitled "Silk in India," by J. Geoghegan, a work containing much useful and interesting information on this subject.

Printed at Calcutta Government Press, 1872.

2. Since the publication of this work, the Government of India called for further information in Resolution No. 5-156-165, of 23rd November 1875. Copies of this Resolution were distributed throughout the Province of Assam, and the information received in reply was embodied in this office No. 256 of 9th February 1877.

Important experiments were at the same time conducted in Europe, which have resulted in proving that the difficulties which have hitherto in this country been found insuperable, in the matter of winding Tasar cocoons and dyeing this silk, so as to equal the results obtainable from the ordinary staple European silk, have been completely overcome. Experiments have also been made with some of the most common silkworms of Assam, such as the Eria and the Muga, and results but little less satisfactory have been obtained.

It seems not improbable, therefore, that the produce of these and other native silkworms of India will, if it can be supplied in sufficient abundance, obtain as firm a position in the European market as the produce of the common mulberry silkworm (*Bombyx mori.*)

3. The most widely-distributed silkworm in India is the Tasar, and it is to this that attention has hitherto been chiefly drawn. This silkworm, however, thought it is found within this Province, is not common. But there are other well-known silkworms which are commonly cultivated in Assam, and whose value will probably prove little, if at all, inferior to the Tasar, and it is in the extended cultivation and production of these that the development of the silk industry of this Province obviously lies.

Besides the two which are abundant in this Province, the Muga and Eria silks, upon which experiments have been sucessfully tried, there are a large number of wild silks to be found throughout this Province which have never yet been subjected to experiments under trained European skill. It is very important that a sufficient quantity of the cocoons of these silkworms should be collected and forwarded to Europe for examination. The success which has recently been obtained in the manufacture of Tasar, Eria, and Muga silk renders it not improbable that other common wild silks of this Province will be found to have a value in the European market. It is of great importance that this point should be ascertained, as the cultivation of the silkworms indigenous to this Province will be likely to be accompanied with the least difficulty. It is not to be expected that there will be any extended cultivation of such silkworms before it is ascertained that the produce has a commercial value, and this, therefore, must first be determined. Directions will be issued for the collection of cocoons of the known kinds of silkworm, which have not yet been experimented on in sufficient quantity for this purpose.

4. In consequence of the very important results which have been obtained from the experiments lately conducted in Europe, which seem to point to a possible great development of the silk trade of India, further information has been called for in Government of India Resolution I., of 28th February 1879, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 15th March 1879, page 213.

This Resolution, dealing as it does with the silk of India generally, is largely occupied with considerations affecting only the Tasar, and this silkworm, as has been said, is not common in this Province. However it may be in the future, at present it is clear that the attention of those who are desirous of developing the silk industry of Assam should be directed to the cultivation and production of the silkworms common to Assam. It will be sufficient to note here only so much of the Resolution as seems to apply more especially to this Province.

5. At present it would seem that the silk trade, at all events of this Province, should take a new departure, and that, instead of, as formerly, the silk being reeled from the cocoons before sale, the cocoons themselves should be (after the worms have been carefully killed) sorted and packed and sent to market without any unreasonable delay; as there is some difficulty in unreeling cocoons if they are more than a year old, and are too hard and dry. This is of the utmost importance, because all the special skill and training, and the great labour which would otherwise be involved in this industry, and which it would be particularly difficult to obtain in this Province, are dispensed with.

It is only now necessary that the cocoon should be produced, and for this purpose all that will be required will be the selection and cultivation of the trees suited to the silkworm, most of which are common jungle trees, and proper care and attention to the silkworm during its growth. This will require little or no capital, and only ordinary skill and attention. In an appendix to this Resolution (Appendix B), such information as is already known on this subject in regard to the cultivation of the more common silkworms of this Province has been collected, and is published for general information.

6. The permanent demand for cocoons of the classes common in this Province cannot well be ascertained; nor can it yet be said whether the production of cocoons will ultimately prove remunerative; nor can it be said yet which will be economically the most profitable cocoons to cultivate. It will not be till after some time, and after the trade has become to some extent established, that this question can be fully answered. The trade in cocoons, like every other trade, will depend for its success on a great variety of conditions. The cost of producing cocoons in large quantities cannot practically be tested without experiment, and the same must be said of any calculation of their probable market value. The popularity of the material into which they will ultimately be worked, the cost of manufacture, and an immense variety of other considerations, must be practically determined before any real answer can be given to this question. But, so far as can at present be judged, the prospect of this trade seems eminently hopeful, and there is very much which should direct the attention of the Europeans engaged in tea cultivation in this Province to this industry. As has been said, the difficulties of manufacture have been overcome, and, with the development of the industry, the cost of manufacture may confidently be expected to decline also, and this will probably result in increased demand for the manufactured articles, and enable a higher price to be paid for the cocoons. Already, one silk manufacturer, M. David, of St. Etienne, has expressed his willingness to purchase 2,000 kilogrammes (55 maunds) of Tasar conoons at 1 *franc per kilogramme* for experiment, and there can be no doubt that manufacturers would be found to purchase at a similar price cocoons of other kinds. This gives a price of altogether 30*s.* per maund for the cocoons *delivered in France*, which, with exchange at 1*s.* 6*d.* = Rs. 20 per maund = 8 annas per seer, to cover all cost of culture, collection, and transport. It has been further asserted by M. David and other manufacturers that all the possible production of India would be eagerly bought at this rate. This is probably too low a rate to be remunerative to the producer, but it must not be considered as the final or fixed market rate of the future. The Government of India, in Resolution I. of 28th February 1879, [illegible] assert "there is at least as great a demand in the European markets for the cocoon of the Eria and Muga worm as there is for that of the Tasar." It should be noticed, further, that there is a use for waste and for pierced cocoon, as these, where they cannot be reeled, can be spun.

The great abundance in the jungles of Assam of the food required by the several kinds of silkworm, and the ease with which many of the trees and shrubs requisite for their food can be obtained in the wild state, and could also be cultivated, render possible an almost unbounded development of the production of cocoons. No difficulty need be anticipated as regards carriage of the cocoons, nor need there be any delay likely to cause harm, in transporting them to the manufacturer.

7. A more accurate preliminary forecast of the prospects of the industry could be made, if certain information, which it is hoped to obtain, were available, and for this purpose the

Government of India have in their last quoted Resolution directed the following further inquiries to be made :—

* * * * * * *

"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 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."

8. In order to facilitate search for the information which is required, a short *resumé* is given in an appendix to this Resolution (Appendix A), of what is already known in answer to each of the questions here asked. Directions will be issued for the collection of further information in answer to these questions. The information contained in the Appendix is of a vague and general kind, and is probably not even entirely correct as regards this Province as a whole. It will need verifying in detail as regards each district, and each distinct locality in the Province. In many respects it is also very incomplete. In supplying the information required, it should be understood that what is needed is not wide and general speculations affecting the Province generally, but exact local knowledge, to be obtained by careful inquiry within the district on which report is made.

9. Looking to the great importance to the Province of Assam of the development of a new industry, and the production of a new export staple, the Chief Commissioner is anxious that every effort should be made to develop the silk industry. He therefore solicits the active co-operation of the many European gentlemen resident in this Province. He feels sure that there must be not a few gentlemen whose training and tastes and opportunities must enable them to render very material assistance, both in collecting the information now called for in paragraph 7 of this Resolution, and in making collections of wild silk-worms' cocoons, as is mentioned in paragraph 3, accompanied with information regarding the natural history of these silk-worms, and the price and probable quantity in which they can be obtained at present, either wild or under any system of cultivation.

But, above all, the active co-operation of European gentlemen is needed, if the cultivation of the more commonly-known silk worms of Assam is to be developed, so as to form an important staple of trade. There is much cultivation of silk in Assam, but such as there is is chiefly in small quantities, and for home use. There does not seem to be any reason why the production of cocoons should not be almost indefinitely extended. The Chief Commissioner will be glad to hear that the subject has engaged the active attention and interest of gentlemen in this Province. Communications conveying any information of interest on the subject should be addressed to the Secretary, and will always receive the Chief Commissioner's attention; and he hopes that, in addition to the replies which will be received from Government officers in answer to the enquiries contained in paragraph 7 valuable information may be supplied to him by many gentlemen in this Province.

APPENDIX A.

Information at present available on the subjects of inquiry mentioned in paragraphs 12 *and* 13 *of Resolution of the Government of India quoted in the foregoing Resolution of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, paragraph* 7.

Questions (1) and (2).—The following is a list of the different kinds of silkworms, domesticated and wild, which are said to exist in this Province :—

Silkworm.		District in which known to exist.	Approximate quantity in which supposed to be obtainable.
Local name or common name.	Scientific name.		
I. Tasar or Katkuri ...	Antheræa Paphia (probably there are several distinct species of this silkworm).	Upper Assam ... Cachar (?)	Unknown, said not to be utilized.
II. Munga or Muga ...	Antheræa Assama ...	Throughout Assam, cultivated in Assam, wild in Cachar.	Not known.
III. Goree or Deo-muga	Bombyx religiosæ ...	{ Assam. Sylhet, and Cachar (?) ...	„
IV. Eria or Arindy ...	Attacus Ricini ...	Throughout Assam and Cachar (?)	„
V. Pát Major or Pát Pulu or Bora Pulu.	Bombyx textor ...	Assam	„
VI. Pát Minor or Pát Choto.	Bombyx Crœsi or Fortunatus.	Assam	„
VII.	... Attacus Atlas ...	Cachar and Sylhet ...	„
VIII.	... Attacus Cynthia ...	Assam and Cachar ...	„
IX.	... Cricula Trifenestrata ...	Assam	„ Cocoons are not used for silk.
X. not known.	... Actias Selene ...	Assam and Cachar ...	„
XI.	... Saturnia Pyretorum ...	Cachar (?)	„
XII.	... Saturnia Cidosa, Saturnia Sylhetica.	Cachar (?)	„
XIII.	... Loepa Sikkimensis ...	Sylhet (?)	„

Of many of these wild silkworms the local name is unknown. Probably, owing to the silkworm being but little noticed, there is no distinctive local name. In such cases, it will not always be easy to ascertain if the silkworms really occur in any district. Specimens of unknown kinds, if obtainable, can, however, be forwarded with such detailed information as is known, which will enable them to be identified. In supplying information, it should be stated exactly under column 3 whether the worm is known to exist in the particular district reported on, and in column 4 should be stated what is the quantity obtainable in the district reported on now, and what it is presumed the quantity might become, if a steady demand existed, in the opinion of those who have most practical experience. The amount of silk obtainable should be shown as well as the amount of cocoons. Special attention is directed to this point as one of very great importance in regard to the future of the silk trade.

The silk of the Múga worm varies according to the food it lives on, which again varies in different districts. It should therefore be shown in the replies the kind of silk or cocoon obtainable in each district, as well as the quantity of each kind obtainable.

The *Bombyx* (*Antheræa*), local name *Yama-mai*, a native of Japan, is said to be very hardy, and would be likely to do well in India. It is not known to exist in Assam, but enquiry might be made for it.

Question (3).—The species of worm from which each kind of silk is obtainable.

The five kinds of silk common in Assam are :—

(1.) Medanggori or Mezankuri, the produce of the Múga when fed on the Mezankuri (*or* Adakuri) tree (*Tetranthera polyantha*).

(2.) Múga, the produce of the same worm when fed on the Sum tree (*Machilus odoratissima*), the Sualu tree (*Tetranthera monopetala*), and several other species of trees.

(3.) The Eri, the produce of the Eri or Erendi worm, *Attacus ricini*, which is only spun and not reeled. This worm is fed on the leaves of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) and the Kesseru tree (*Heterapanax fragrans*).

(4). Pát Minor, a yellow silk, the produce of the worm *Bombyx Cræsi*.

(5.) Pát Major, a white silk, the produce of the worm *Bombyx textor*.

There may be other kinds of silk made, particularly among hill tribes, and, if so, information on this point would be interesting. For instance, some Cacharis are said to work up the produce of the *Attacus Atlas* into clothing in small quantities for their own use; and inquiries among the hill tribes, Nágas, Gáros, Khásis, Cacharis, Mikirs, Lushais, Manipuris, &c., would probably result in very important knowledge on the subject of utilising many comparatively unknown wild silkworms.

Question (4).—Trees on which the worm feeds:—

I.—The Tasar or Katkura silkworm feeds on—

Local name.	Scientific name.
Country almond	Terminalia catapa.
Assun	„ alata.
Saj	„ tomentosa.
Jamu	Syzygium jambolanum.
(Baer) Ber or Bher ...	Zizyphus jujuba.
Simul	Bombax malabaricum.
Sal	Shorea robusta.
Teak	Tectona grandis.
Sidah	Lagerstræmia parviflora.

It is of importance to ascertain upon which of the above trees the Tasar thrives best.

II.—The Munga or Múga silkworm feeds on—

Local name.	Scientific name.
Sum (Assam) Cheng Thesal (Cachar) ...	Machilus odoratissima.
Sualu	Tetranthera monopetala.
Mezankuri or Adakuri	„ polyantha.
Diglotti	„ glauca.
Pattichunda	Cinnamomum obtusifolium.
Kotoloah	Cylicodaphne nitida.
Bumroti	Symplocos grandiflora.

III. The Goree or Deomuga (*Bombyx Religiosæ*) silkworm feeds on—

Local name.	Scientific name.
Peepul	Ficus Religiosa.
Bot	Ficus Indica.

IV. The Eri silkworm feeds on—

Eri	Ricinus communis.
Kesseru	Heteropannax fragrans.

(Besides these two, Geoghegan mentions various other plants, but it is doubtful if these have been carefully verified, and they are named here more by way of suggestion than as statements of fact.)

Common Ber	Zizyphus Jujuba.
Keora Kaura	Sapini Schiferum.
Goolunchа Phul (Assam) / Bherondo (Bengal)	Jatropha Curcas.
Bengali Alu.	
Koosrol.	
Hindu grass.	

V. Pat Minor, Pat Major, Pat Pulu, or Boro Pulu (*Bombyx textor and B. Cræsi*) feed on—

Noonee, or the wild mulberry	Morus Indica.

VI. The Attacus Atlas.

The following is the list of trees fed on by this worm, given by Mr. Brownlow, of Cachar, in the journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society:—

"1. Phakeera (Cinchonaceæ) Foliage slightly bitter; stature middling, tolerably abundant.

"2. No native name,—probably a laurel; foliage redolent of prussic acid, fruit like a plum, kernel containing a large portion of oil, resembling that of bitter almonds; stature large, not very common.

"3. Could not find out any native name, but the tree may easily be identified by its resemblance to the China tea plant, and its frequent occurrence as a weed in tea-gardens, where it is often left by the weeders by mistake for tea; stature middling, common in jhúm lands, less so in primitive forest.

"4. Nagdana (*Artemisia sp.?*)—An annual, and one of the most common of jhúm weeds; it may be known by the satin pile on its leaves, which, rubbed in the finger and smelt, cause sneezing; they possess a scent similar to lavender. The Cachar name is quite local, and is probably given to it because of its fragrance. The true Nagdana is the *Boswellia Thurifera*; this plant is too small in stature to be available as a silk tree, for which in other respects its abundance peculiarly fits it.

"5. Monphul (Cachar name), known in Dacca as the Myna kata, a thorny, rapid-growing fruit tree, not indigenous, but found in great quantities self-sown about the villages; the fruit is somewhat smaller than an apple, but, except in being yellow, has a good deal of resemblance to that fruit; the fruit is cut up by the natives into slices, which are threaded on the string and hung up in their houses to smoke and dry; stature middling.

"6. Balos, a rapid-growing weed which affects new clearances; the deep green of the leaf, with the elongated delicate red leaf stalks enable it to be easily recognised; very common, and of large stature; fed on also by *A. Canningi*.

"7. Koorkooree, of the commonest of jhúm weeds; it invades and monopolizes large tracts of land; exclusively, or very nearly so, grows to a middling stature, and, where abundant, shades the ground completely. This tree one of the most eligible for trainning the Atlas on.

"8. Lutki (*Osbeckia*), the common conspicuous pink-flowering plant; it scarcely grows large enough to train silk on, but the silk off it is very white.

"9. Bon Chelita, so called probably from a resemblance in the grouping of the leaves to the Chelita; a large hardy, rapid-growing tree, sufficiently common for purposes of silk cultivation.

"10. Kadam (*Nauclea*) a common large-leaved rapid-growing tree, especially on new clearings, where it soon, if allowed to grow, overshades the land; well adapted as a nurse for young tea or any delicate plants; the leaves become of great size when the plant is young, especially on rich hill lands; as the tree grows larger, they diminish in size; occurs mostly on hill lands, seldom on alluvial.

"11. Chelita (*Dillenia speciosa*), a large-sized luxuriant tree, partial to alluvial [illegible] on which it may be found in stumps or groups; grows very well even in [illegible] with water about the roots; owing to the large size of [illegible] the large quantity and bushiness of its foliage, it is eminently adapted for [illegible] worm on.

"12. Boidraj (*Padrelaca?*) a large-sized and very common tree in old forests. Atlas silk of this is very dark. This tree is very common in the Sylhet district, and occurs all the way down to Dacca.

"13. Lood, also a full-sized tree, may be known by its dark green shiny leaves, and its bark, which is thicker than that of probably any other tree; this tree is also fed on by the *A. Canningi*.

VII.—Attacus Cynthia feeds on—

Castor-oil plant	Ricinus Communis.

VIII.—Cricula Trifenestrata—

Cashew nut	Anacardium orientale.

IX.—Actias Selene—

Wild cherry, walnut.

Question (5). The uses to which the silk is put by natives:—

From the Munga are made the following:—

Soorias (dhooties).	Rhiha (sarves).
Meklas (petticoats).	Chhelang (for men's shoulders).
Jootha Borakapor (worn in winter).	Masahris (curtains.)

Eria is converted into Borkapor, Mekla, and Rhiha, Goursha.

Pát is utilised in the same way, and is also used for masahris (curtains). This is chiefly used for the clothing of the higher classes.

The remaining silkworms are not known to be largely used, but clothes are made of Atlas and Deo-munga silk, to a small extent it is believed, by Cacharies and others, and probably by many hill tribes.

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Question (6). The markets where they are to be purchased :—

It is not known whether any of these silks are to be had in the local bazaars or elsewhere in Assam.

Question (7). The probable prices of dry cocoons of each kind and of the silk as reeled by the natives :—

The answer to this unknown. The present prices can be ascertained by local inquiry in bazaars and fairs, and the opinion of local traders and producers taken as to the probable result of an extended demand in reducing the price. The information on this point is of too old a date to be of any present value. It is a question of much importance as regards the future of the silk trade in this Province, and very careful inquiry should by made on this point.

Questions (8) and (9). It is difficult to estimate the probable quantity of silk retained for local consumption. This and the next question can only be answered by local experience and observation of the proportion of people who wear silks of different classes. The average value of these, the approximately known population, and the frequency with which the silk cloths have to be renewed are data on which these questions could be roughly answered. The opinion of native traders and others could also he ascertained on this point.

It is not believed that at present there is much silk available for exportation. The answer to this is easily ascertainable by inquiry in bazaars and of local traders.

See para. 13 of Resolution I., dated 28th February, 1879, Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Question (1). The nature of the chemical agent used by the natives to soften the cocoons :—

A ley of potas formed from plantain-leaves, and cowdung and water, are the only chemical agent known to be used by natives to soften the cocoons.

Question (2). Whether natives can reel a cocoon more than a year old is not known :— This can easily be determined by local inquiry.

Question (3). The length of time elapsing from the spinning of the cocoon and emergence of the moth :—

For convenience, the natural life of the better known worms is given below in a tabulated form. The specific information required under this is entered as correctly as it is known in the last column.

As the trade requires that the chrysalis be killed before it emerges as a moth in the case of the cocoons which are intended for commerce, and not to be reserved for breeding (for otherwise the hole cut in the cocoon diminishes its value), this question is of some importance. The facts on this subject should be carefully determined, and the statements here made should be carefully verified :—

Name of silkworm.	Period of life of moth.	Period from laying of eggs to their being hatched.	Period of life of the worm.	Period from beginning of worm to spin to completion of chrysalis.	From completion of chrysalis to emergence of moth from cocoon.
I. Tasar or Katkuri ...	3 or 4 days ...	9 days	36 days ...	15 days ...	Not given.
II. Munga	6 days ...	10 days	30 days ...	5 or 6 days ...	10 to 20 days.
III. Eria or Arendi	Not known exactly.		A complete cycle is made in from 48 days to two months.		
IV. Pat Major } *Bombyx textor* } / Minor } „ *Orasi* }	3 or 4 days ...	10 months ...	30 to 40 days ...	5 or 6 days ...	20 to 25 days.
Attacus Atlas	No exact details are given.		Eggs lie dormant through cold weather, and 2 or perhaps 3 crops are obtained in the year.		

The Pát gives only one crop of cocoons in the year.

In Upper Assam the eggs of the Pát are hatched about the end of December.

„ Lower „ „ „ „ January.

The Eria sometimes gives as many as seven crops in the year. The Múga gives five crops a year. The Tasar gives, it is believed, two crops a year. Attacus atlas gives two or perhaps three crops.

Question (4). The difference in the colour of cocoons in the case of cocoons of the same silkworm is known to be due partly to the local influence of climate and largely to the food which the silkworm eats.

An exact answer to this question can only be given by examination of the bales in question by an experienced sericulturist. It will, however, be possible to say whether in any single locality dark and light coloured cocoons are mixed before sale, and whether this is due to the mixing of different varieties of cocoons, or whether the cocoons in one bale are of the same

variety, but vary from other causes such as are suggested above. This point should be determined by local inquiry.

Question (5). As the trade is at present, there might perhaps be some difficulty in effectually sorting cocoons, but under a developed system of sericulture there ought to be no difficulty in sorting the cocoons to suit the market. Suggestions might be offered on this point.

APPENDIX B.

A Note on a few of the more important facts known on the subject of practical Sericulture in the Porvince of Assam.

It is not intended that this Note should replace the detailed and more elaborate information which is given in special works on this subject. Only a few of the more salient points to be observed in practical sericulture are here mentioned.

2. As regards their treatment, the natural distinction of silkworms is into those which are wholly domesticated and those which are partially domesticated. About the wholly wild silkworms which are collected from the jungles, such as is the case generally, though not invariably, in India with the Tasar silkworm, little need be said. It may, no doubt, be possible to give some artificial stimulus to their production, and in a sense they may then be said to be partially cultivated. Also, many of the wild silkworms may be capable of being domesticated. This is a point which can only be determined by experiment. It may be doubtful whether any large trade in wild silkworms be possible in this Province; but, when once the cocoons have been collected, the general remarks which are made below, on the subject of sorting the cocoons and packing and despatching them will apply to this class equally with the other classes.

3. Of wholly domesticated silkworms, the common kinds in Assam are the Pát Major and Pát Minor, and the Eria or Arundy. Details, as far as they are known, are given in Appendix A (in answer to Questions 4 and 3 A) upon the subject of the food of the better-known silkworms and their natural life, and this information need not be repeated in full. Both these kinds of silkworms are fed wholly within doors, the leaves of the trees and plants they feed upon being plucked and brought to them. The Pát (*Bombyx textor*), which is closely allied to the common mulberry silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) of Europe, is more delicate, and has to be treated with more care than the Eria. Also, it gives but one crop in the year, while the Eria may give seven crops. The Silk of the Pát is, however, the more valuable. Great care has to be taken to keep everything about the Pát scrupulously clean.

4. A general point to observe in silkworm-rearing is that silkworms of as nearly as possible the same size and strength only should be allowed to feed together. If this rule be not observed, the stronger silkworms will bully the weaker, and deprive the latter of their food.

5. The chief partially-domesticated silkworms of this province are the Múga or Munga, the Tasar or Kutkuri, and the *Attacus Atlas*. The two latter, the Tasar and the *Atlas*, are also found in a wholly wild state, and a silkworm, probably the same as the Múga of Assam, is found wholly wild in Cachar. Some of the other wild silkworms of this Province are said to have been partially domesticated. In Assam, the Múga may be said to be wholly domesticated, but in its general treatment corresponds to the Tasar and Atlas, and other wild silkworms which have been at times partially domesticated, and it is convenient therefore to consider the Múga as of this partially-domesticated class.

The difference in treatment of this class of silkworms consists in this, that they are fed out of doors and not kept within houses. The Múga eggs are laid on small bundles of grass of straw, half the thickness of a finger, and tied to the trees before they are hatched. The Múga worms are reared on the trees, and standing in the open, and not on leaves, collected and given to the worms in houses, as is the case with Pát and Eria. Great care has to be taken to destroy the ants, which would otherwise kill the silkworm. This is frequently done by putting baits of molasses, fish, or dead toads, at the foot of the tree. But, besides these enemies, the presence of a large collection of silkworms is sure to attract other enemies: crows, wasps, and the ichneumon by day, bats, owls, and rats by night, will, unless guarded against, destroy great numbers of the silkworms.

The silkworms themselves are prevented from leaving the tree by bands of some smooth substance, such as fresh plaintain-leaves, over which they cannot crawl. If all the food of the tree has been eaten, they are allowed to descend, and collected and put on another tree. When about to spin, they will descend the trunk until arrested by the plaintain-leaves. They are then collected in baskets and over these baskets are suspended branches of dried leaves, up which they crawl and form their cocoons. Many silkworms drop off the trees, and the ground under the trees on which they feed should therefore be kept clear, to enable them

to be easily found and replaced on the tree. Continual heavy rain is apt to wash them off the tree, but otherwise they seem to be able to protect themselves from the rain by crawling under the leaves.

6. It remains now only to explain how the cocoons should be dealt with when obtained. The cocoons will be known to be completed by the absence of any sound within. The first care will naturally be to select a sufficient number for breeding purposes. Many of the silkworms die before completing the spinning of the cocoon. These are, of course, no use for the present purpose. They may be distinguished generally by their being smaller, and in an incomplete condition, and by a hollow sound they yield when gently tapped. About an equal number of males and females are usually selected. The females may generally be distinguished by being larger than the males, and of a more symmetrical shape. The males have the cocoons somewhat irregular in shape, and as if pinched at one end. These are kept together in suitable places until they burst into the moth. The eggs are generally laid in one or two days, after which the moths die.

In the case of the silkworms which have been classed as wholly domesticated, neither in the stage of the moth nor in that of the silkworms is there any tendency to roam. But in the case of the partially-domesticated worms some care has to be taken to provide against this tendency, while, at the same time the moths must not be frightened by too severe restrictions.

7. A curious fact which has been noted in regard to these partially-domesticated moths is that it frequently happens that if a female moth be fastened out at a convenient place at night, a wild male moth will discover and impregnate the former. This fact is sometimes made use of to strengthen the breed of comparatively wild silkworms, which seem often to deteriorate under domestication.

A further point may be incidentally mentioned,—that crosses between different kinds of silkworms have often been attempted, and with some success, but this subject requires too elaborate treatment to be conveniently dealt with here.

8. Of the remaining cocoons, after the selection has been made for breeding, a further sorting will have to be made.

The French growers sort the cocoons of the single common silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) into as many as nine varieties, distinguishing the good ones from those in which the worm has died, and making other distinctions required by the trade. The reeling of silk from the cocoons is nearly all done on the continent of Europe, and principally in the south of France. As a branch of manufacture, reeling is unknown in England, which latter country only works up the reeled silk. The trade in cocoons would therefore be, at least at first, with France, and, for the purpose of ascertaining what assortment of cocoons was required, it would be necessary for the grower to put himself in communication, through his agents, or otherwise, with the manufacturers of that country. There would be no difficulty whatever in this, and when once it were ascertained in what manner the cocoons should be sorted, there ought to be little practical difficulty in sorting them. In despatching specimen bales, the point of importance would naturally be to make the bales as like the samples as possible; and probably at first it would be well to make as many distinctions in the cocoons as were readily noticeable, and to err on the side of over-minute distinctions rather than otherwise. The manufacturers would at once point out which distinctions were of importance, and which not so.

9. As in the case of good cocoons, the chrysalis would in a longer or shorter period eat its way through, and perforate the cocoon, it is necessary, where the cocoons are intended to be reserved for reeling, to kill the chrysalis carefully. This is done in various ways,—by exposing them to the sun, by placing them in boiling water, or by placing them in an oven with a gentle heat. Where the cocoons were intended to be packed for export, the first or last plan would probably be found to be the best.

Damaged cocoons, and those perforated, and almost all classes of wild cocoons, have a value, as, where they cannot be reeled, they can still be turned to account for spinning.

10. There still remains to mention the very important question of the cultivation of the more important articles of food of the silkworms. The discussion of this has been avoided: many of the necessary descriptions of food will be found growing wild in the jungles. In the case of these trees, it will not be difficult to study their habits. A list of the principal trees on which the several classes of silkworms feed will be found in Appendix A in answer to Question (4). Further information on this subject will no doubt be gradually obtainable as the necessity for the cultivation of food-stocks arises. Meanwhile, very much can be gathered from the practice of the native silkworm-growers on this as on other points.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th JULY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been good rain and prospects continue to improve; prices have fallen slightly. In Bombay more rain is still required in Guzerat and Konkan, where, however, there have been some showers; throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country there has been good general rain which has greatly improved prospects; cholera continues to be severe in Sind. Rain is reported from all districts of Bengal except Balasore; but it has been generally lighter than during the preceding week. Prospects are favourable; more would, however, be welcome in parts of the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions and in the 24-Pergunnahs. In Central Bengal, Behar, Dacca and Furreedpore some damage to early crops in consequence of excessive rain and floods is still mentioned in the reports. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the desired break in the rainfall has occurred and has done much good; prospects are excellent. Rain in the Punjab has been unequally distributed; the fall up to date is below the average, and more would be an advantage in many places; in a few districts matters might, perhaps, be better; but are not at present unfavourable any where except in Hissar and Sirsa, where there is some lack of forage for cattle. There has been rain throughout the Central Provinces; but here as in parts of Bengal rice transplanting would be the better for a further fall. In Burma the rain has been general but less than in the previous week; the health of the Province is good and cattle disease is decreasing; the Irrawaddy has risen high and in Bassein danger is apprehended to the Ngawoon embankment. In Assam, Mysore and Coorg prospects continue favourable. The rain that has fallen in Berar during the week has been very beneficial. In Central India good rain has fallen except at Morar and Sirdarpore where it has been slight; prospects are improving, but more rain is wanted here and there in Rajputana. There has been slight and as yet in sufficient rain during the week.

The week's reports are generally satisfactory. In the Central districts of the Punjab, in Rajputana, and in some districts of Bombay, the season has as yet been too dry; but in Madras and the Deccan where the July rains were at one time deficient prospects have much improved. Although in some parts of India a break is still needed, and in others, besides those mentioned above, more abundant rain would aid the agricultural operations in progress, it may be said that, on the whole, prospects are thus far decidedly good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (July 26th)	Average rainfall of 9 stations 1·12; no reports from Narsarowpet and Nandigama.	Rice 11·21, *cholum* 14·13, *raggi* 16·14, *cumboo* 13·23; [illegible] inches water over anicut; standing crops require more rain; canal supply deficient.
Kurnool („ „)	Average rainfall of 8 stations ·95.	Rice 11·07, *raggi* 19·62, *cholum* 15·08, *cumboo* 16·81; rain much wanted in Koilkuntla, Nandial and Cumbum; crops reviving in other taluks; *korra*, cotton and oilseed being sown in parts; pasture and water sufficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Average rainfall 13 stations 1·92.	Rice 9·81, *cholum* 14·76, *raggi* 15·65, *cumboo* 16·17; Cauvery 24 to 114 inches water; wet and dry crops in good condition; *gingelly* outturn ⅜ ths.
Madura („ „)	Average rainfall 13 stations 3·0.	Rice 9·64, *cholum* 15·93, *raggi* 16·27, *cumboo* 15·31.
Malabar („ „)	Average rainfall 14 stations 4·79.	Rice 9·94, *raggi* 17·38; prices slightly fallen in Cherakal and Ponani, risen in Wynaad and Calicut, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—Improvement in prospects maintained.
Bombay (July 30th)—		
Sind—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 27th 16 feet 7 inches—last year 17½ feet; [illegible] appeared in Sehwan taluka—no damage; cholera cases [illegible] 948; some cattle disease in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Locusts and fever in 3 talukas; cattle disease in one taluka; want of water felt in southern portions of Tando division, in Kandiaro supply insufficient; total cholera cases 2,105, deaths 1,409.
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy but sultry; nights cool; prospects fair; *kharif* sowings progressing; early crops damaged by worms in 2 talukas; small-pox in one taluka; cattle disease in 2 talukas.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	·10	Total rainfall 14·74, more rain much needed; transplantation of rice suspended for its want; slight cholera yet.
Pánch Maháls ...	1·5 on 28th	Rainfall most opportune to save withering crops.
Kaira ...	·18, at Thasra ·72	Prolonged break causing anxiety; 73 cholera cases in Nariad, 21 fatal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Surat ...	·39	Total rainfall 14·42, more rain needed; rice crops withering and sowing retarded; one death from cholera in Surat.
Broach ...	Maximum at Wágra 1·0, minimum at Broach ·04	More rain wanted; weather cloudy; public health good.
Khandesh and Násik—		
Khandesh ...	Generally fair; maximum 5·92, minimum ·30	Sowing nearly completed; young crops healthy.
Násik ...	Ample rain everywhere except in Peint, Igatpuri and some parts of ghât villages.	Four deaths from cholera; weather hot.
Konkan—		
Tanna ...	·28	Total rainfall 41·99; transplantation of crops stopped for its want; slight cholera continues in Bassein and Salsette talukas.
Colába (July 28th)	·23	Total rainfall 29·05; public health generally good; fever in Mangaon taluka; cattle disease continues in Mahad taluka; transplanting operations generally suspended; in Alibág and Pen talukas young plants withering for want of rain.
Ratnágiri („ 22nd)	2·93	Total rainfall 42·89; transplantation of rice suspended for want of rain; rice, *nagli*, *wari* and *harie* plants not flourishing; 15 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka.
Deccan—		
Poona (July 27th)	Maximum 4·81 at Baramati and Bhimthári; minimum 2·39 at Junnar.	More rain wanted in Mawal and Junnar.
Ahmednagar ...	4·09, fall general.	Sowing delayed in Newása owing to continuous fall, but completed in 4 talukas and progressing in others; cholera in Nagar and Akola, deaths 4.
Sholapur ...	Good and general.	Prospects much improved; young crops good; rats causing damage but being killed; fever in Malsiras and Sholapur; condition of poor bad but hopeful.
Satara ...	2·37; good fall throughout district except in Pátan and Jauli talukas.	Total rainfall 17·10; crops thriving.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Kaládgi ...	Maximum 5·17 at Kaladgi, minimum 1·02 at Bagalkot; fall general.	Sowing resumed; rats still destroying crops; slight fever; prices falling.
Belgaum ...	Rainfall generally good except in Bidi and parts of Athni.	Prospects good.
Dharwar ...	Average 1·80	Rice crops require rain; sowing operations progressing; damage from rats continues, their destruction vigorously carried on.
Kanara ...	Maximum 8·44 at Karwar, minimum ·02 at Supa.	Total rainfall 70·26; transplanting continues.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rajkot ...	1·01	Total rainfall 17·83; more rain wanted; diarrhœa, fever and slight cholera continues.
Wadhwán ...	1·18	Total rainfall 9·89; weather not good; fever prevailing in Khapeli in Jhinjhuwára.
Baroda ...	·06	Total rainfall 22·15; more rain much needed; weather cloudy; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain general throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, has improved prospects greatly there; rain is urgently required still in Guzerat and Konkan; weather in Bombay cloudy and showery; cholera continues in Sind, Guzerat, Tanna, Násik and Ahmednagar.
Bengal (30th July)—		
Chittagong ...	1·21	
Noakholly ...	2·51	Small-pox cases.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·48	Fever still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·43	Public health not good; fever prevailing.
Backergunge ...	2·94	Fever prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	1·31	
Dacca ...	4·99	Public health good.
Mymensingh ...	3·04	
Tipperah ...	3·52	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·71	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	3·11	Fever still prevalent in Bagirhat; health elsewhere generally good.
Nuddea ...	·30	
Moorshedabad ...	·16	Public health good.
Pubna ...	1·54	Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·71	
Bogra ...	2·41	Public health good.
Dinagepore ...	3·89	
Rungpore ...	5·12	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Cooch Behar ...	13·51	Small-pox cases in places.
Jalpáiguri ...	2·29	
Darjeeling ...	4·57	
Midnapore ...	3·42	Cholera decreasing.
Howrah ...	·43	
Hooghly ...	5·51	
Burdwan ...	1·24	Cholera cases in Cutwa, Culna and Raneegunge sub-divisions.
Bankoora ...	1·76	
Beerbhoom ...	·63	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·87	
Bhágalpur ...	1·14	
Monghyr ...	1·54	Cholera continues.
Purneah ...	1·97	
Maldáh ...	·61	
Durbhunga ...	4·46	
Mozufferpore ...	1·67	Cholera still severe in Seetamurhee sub-division; elsewhere decreasing rapidly.
Sarun ...	3·70	Cholera still prevalent.
Chumparun ...	1·99	
Patna ...	·28	
Gya ...	2·78	Cholera still prevalent.
Shahabad ...	·19	Return not received.
Hazáribágh ...	2·14	Cholera still prevalent in north.
Lohardugga ...	·30	Little if any abatement of cholera and small-pox.
Manbhoom ...	·44	Cholera not yet disappeared.
Singhbhoom ...	2·17	Cholera slowly abating.
Balasore ...	*Nil.*	Cholera much decreased; 182 deaths during week ending 24th instant.
Cuttack ...	2·02	
Pooree ...	6·09	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain this week generally much less with favourable prospects, but in Burdwan and Orissa divisions and in 24-Pergunnahs more rain still required for transplantation; in Central Bengal, Behar, Dacca and Furreedpore some damage done to early crops by excessive rain and floods; cholera much decreased in Balasore and Midnapore, but still unusually prevalent for the present season.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (July 29th)	Benares, ·5; Chandauli, ·3; Gangapur, ·41.	Prospects continue good.
Allahabad („ „)	·12 [average of week]; rain having fallen chiefly in Phulpur, Handia and Karchana, and little or none in rest of district.	Prospects still excellent; general health good.
Jhansi (July 30th)	·4	Weeding of crops commenced; prices stationary; health good.
Agra („ 29th)	·19 [average.]	Prospects excellent; fever and ague increasing.
Bareilly („ 30th)	4·7 [average.]	There is now a break which will do much good; health good.
Meerut („ „)	1·4 at Meerut; 4·8 at Ghaziabad; 5·1 at Haupur.	Clear and cloudy alternately; crops well forward, in excellent condition; health good; cheapest prices, wheat, gram and *bajra* 17, *juar* 30, and barley 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 28th)	Heavy and continuous rain up to 26th, since fine.	Cholera abating.
Lucknow („ 30th)	2·5	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 28th)	2·7 at Sadr; 2·6 at Putti; ·3 at Kunda.	*Kharif* sowings are vigorously progressing; there have been partial breaks in rain during week.
Sitapur („ 30th)	3·4	Several days sunshine; prospects very good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·9	The break of rain has been of great advantage.
		Summary.—There has been a general break which has done much good; prospects excellent; cholera abating in Kumaun; health good, with the exception of some fever and ague in Agra.
Punjab (July 29th)—		
Delhi ...	4·70	Prospects continue favourable; slight fall in prices of food grains; fever on the increase.
Hissar ...	...	Harvest prospects are at present bad in the Hissar and Sirsa districts, and cattle are being removed for want of forage; prospects are fair in the Rohtak district.
Umballa ...	1·50	Crops fair but more rain wanted; cholera diminishing.
Jullundur ...	3·40	The rainfall has not been general, so that prospects are not quite satisfactory throughout the district; prices falling slightly.
Amritsar ...	1·30	More rain required; slight rise in prices; cholera diminishing.
Lahore ...	*Nil.*	Crops suffering; cholera decreasing.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil.*	Prospects rather unfavourable.
Ráwalpindi ...	4·50	Agricultural prospects good; cholera decreasing.
Mooltan ...	*Nil.*	Crops and health good; prices of food grains have risen slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil.*	Prospects fair; health good.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil.*	Rain much wanted; prospects unfavourable; prices have risen slightly.
Sialkot ...	...	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall generally is still below the average, and more is needed in most districts of the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nimár ...	2·59	Cotton crop good; no epidemic; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	2·8	Prospects fair; small-pox continues.
Betúl ...	1·81	Prospects good; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	4·46	Sowings completed; health good; prices unchanged.
Nágpur (July 30th)	5·29	Sowings completed; prospects favourable; health good.
Chánda ...	1·32	Sowings continue; cholera in Brahmapuri tahsíl; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	2·38	Crops favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára (July 29th)	·88	Rain much wanted for rice transplanting; cholera continues; prices slightly risen.
Seoni ...	2·7	More rain required for transplanting rice; cotton and *jowar* thriving; one cholera case.
Bálaghát ...	1·25	Rice transplantation progressing; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	5·29	Prospects favourable; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	3·1	Weeding progressing; prospects good; small-pox continues; one cholera case; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	3·69	Rain beneficial; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	1·86	Weeding progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Raipur ...	1·98	Cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Bilaspur (July 26th)	1·44	More rain wanted for transplanting rice; cholera continues; small-pox ceased.
Sambalpur („ 25th)	2·99	Prospects good; cholera continues; small-pox disappearing; cattle disease increasing.
Chhindwára ...	3	Prices favourable; slight fever; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain general from 5·29 to ·88 cents; more required for transplanting rice in the districts of Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur, Bhandára, Bálaghát and Seoni; prospects generally good as yet; cholera continues in seven districts; prices stationary.
British Burmah—(July 30th)		
Arakan Division—		
Akyab ...	3·33	Total rainfall 120·81; public health good in Akyab town; sporadic cholera in Rathaidoung township; slight cattle disease still prevails in some parts of district.
Kyoukphyoo ...	5·0	Total rainfall 98·0; cholera in Cheduba; 9 deaths from small-pox in Kyoukphyoo; slight cattle disease in 3 circles.
Sandoway ...	9·0	Total rainfall 125·0; public health good; agricultural prospects good throughout division.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	1·59	Total rainfall 48·26; no cases of cholera or small-pox in Rangoon town; agricultural prospects fair in district; slight fever in Syriam; 5 deaths from cattle disease, otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa (July 19th)	3·38	Total rainfall 40·14; public health good; 92 deaths from cattle disease in Donabyoo township, 19 in Yandoon; crop seedlings healthy.
Bassein ...	3·75	Total rainfall 4:·88; public health fair; Ngawoon river rising higher, danger apprehended to embankment; 83 deaths from cattle disease in Yaigyee township from 1st to 14th, 4 in Myanoung from 8th to 15th, 96 in Thaboung from 10th to 23rd, 50 in Bassein from 19th to 27th, 92 in Laymyethna from 22nd to 28th; ploughing progressing.
Henzada ...	2·83	Total rainfall 41·89; public health good; 51 deaths from cattle disease in Zaloon township, 7 in Henzada, 24 in Oapho, 14 in Kanoung, 13 in Miganoung, 10 in Kyankheng; transplantation progressing; agricultural prospects favourable.
Tharrawaddy ...	1·71	Total rainfall 38·23; small-pox continues in Menghee; cattle disease still prevalent; ploughing continues.
Prome ...	·69	Total rainfall 18 31; public health fair; river rising; Prome town partially flooded.
Thayetmyo (July 19th)	...	Two cases cholera at Tsaain, 4 at Meddai.
Ditto („ 26th)	·89	Total rainfall 16·32; general health normal; paddy planting progressing favourably; river rising rapidly; deaths from cholera in town and cantonments 27, and in district 20.
Tenasserim Division—		
Amherst ...	2·06	Total rainfall 78·90; public health good; 24 deaths from cattle disease in Hlinebwai; ploughing nearly over; transplanting progressing favourably; crops reported good; more rain wanted.
Shwegyeen ...	4·36	Total rainfall 60·75; public health good; ploughing and sowing progressing.
Toungoo ...	1·13	Total rainfall 32·94; one death from small-pox, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects good; no deaths from cattle disease.
Tavoy (July 19th)	3·7	Total rainfall 91·5; public health good; ploughing nearly finished; no further report of cattle disease.
Mergui ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General health good; though cases of cholera and small-pox occur; cattle disease slight in Arakan, nearly disappeared in Tenasserim and prevalent in four circles of Pegu; progress of paddy cultivation statisfactory; high rise in river Irrawaddy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (July 30th)	·92	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	12·86	Prices falling; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (July 30th)—	2·55 at Bangalore; heavy rain throughout the Province.	Prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; fever and other ailments continue in parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (July 30th)	1·50	Rain has done much good; weeding commenced.
Central India (July 30th)—		
Indore ...	2·20	Rain now falling and has been general in Malwa.
Morar ...	·08	
Sutna ...	1·86	
Rutlam ...	1·82	Prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2·51	Crops improving.
Goona ...	·90	
Bhopal ...	2·10	Rain needed.
Sehore ...		
Ágar ...	·57	Health good.
Nowgong ...	2·90	
Sirdarpore ...	·07	Rain much wanted; crops have suffered.
Mánpur ...	2·30	Crops much benefited.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 30th)	1·0	Sultry, cloudy.
Serohi ...	...	Total rainfall 27·6; two months' supply of water in tanks; wells good; health fair; rain much wanted; warmer; cool breeze; drizzling.
Marwar (July 26th)	*Nil* since 2nd.	Strong north-west winds; rain much needed; prices rising.
Meywar („ 25th)	...	Tanks, wells and health good; rain much needed for crops.
Harowtee („ 26th)	·02 in Deoli, ·14 in Tonk, and ·25 in Kotah.	Health good; wind south-west; cloudy; crops suffering; rain greatly wanted.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	·09; heavy rain reported around.	Rain has improved prospects; health good; more rain required.
Ajmere („ 30th)	·14	Heat excessive; rain much required for *kurdwi* crops which are withering.
Jeypore ...	·29	Rain wanted; fever on increase; heat great.
Bhurtpur ...	1·89	More wanted; ague prevalent.
Ulwur (July 29th)	About ·50 in 4 tahsils	Sky rainy looking; locusts here and there; much fever.
Nepal (July 22nd)—	2·065	Total rainfall 33·2; weather improving, rain not being so constant.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 32.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 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.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON 1878-79.

Nos. 874-80A., dated Allahabad, the 7th July 1879.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

READ—

Statements A11, B11, C11, for fasl rabi, 1878-79.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total area irrigated during rabi 1878-79 was 1,075,952 acres. This area is greater by 321,000* acres than the average of the last four years, the areas of which differ very little one from the other, and it exceeds the largest area hitherto on record, that of 1868-69, by 118,539 acres.

YEAR.	Area.
	Acres.
*1874-75	752,745
1875-76	758,403
1876-77	776,358
1877-78	729,845
TOTAL	3,017,351
Average	754,338
1878-79	1,075,952
Increase	321,614

2. The principal cause for this great increase of area is that the autumn rains of 1878 were very light and unevenly distributed. Although there were abnormal floods, especially round Aligarh, in the beginning of September, yet the rainfall was so local that by the first week of October hot west winds were blowing, and in many parts the ripening juár and bajra crops suffered severely. Hence a very brisk demand for rabi "paleo," or fallow, watering was felt from the last week in October. Notwithstanding slight showers in the beginning of December the demand continued, and it was still further intensified by frost in the middle of December. In January the demand was still continuous, the very moderate showers of rain not affecting the necessity for artificial waterings.

3. Another feature worthy of remark, which renders the season under review a very exceptional one, was the extremely dry state of the sub-soil as compared with that of 1874-75, 1875-76, and on this account, although the rainfall in November, December, and January of 1878-79 resembled that of the two years just mentioned, still the crops were not at all as well protected from drought. The sub-soil water was as much as six feet lower than in 1874-75, and thus it happened that the light falls of 0·3 to 0·6 inches in January had no effect in checking demand for irrigation even for the pulses.

4. This marked sub-soil drought showed itself beneficially in the wet lowlands of the Káli nadi, where, except in places that could not be broken up for cultivation, the crops were excellent.

5. The high prices ruling in the market undoubtedly had a marked effect in causing the people to take water for the poorer grains sooner and more readily than they generally do.

6. The following table compares the areas by canals for 1868-69, and for three years 1876-77 to 1878-79 :—

Canal.	1868-69.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	734,132	592,951	503,701	725,871
Lower Ganges	...	...	...	16,020
Eastern Jumna	171,858	104,397	103,100	181,228
Agra	...	32,231	105,982	83,094
Dún	9,874	6,869	7,381	9,607
Rohilkhand	37,862	37,483	7,004	57,237
Bijnor	2,781	1,711	1,475	1,283
Hamírpur	890	457	757	1,026
Jhánsi	16	254	445	586
Total	957,413	776,353	729,845	1,075,952

7. The only falling off worthy of notice is on the Agra Canal. It is thus shown :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1878-79.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gardens and Orchards	6,547	897	...	5,650
Wheat	29,214	14,521	...	14,693
Barley	17,618	37,068	19,450	...
Other grains	32,166	23,276	...	9,190
Pulses	18,669	6,324	...	12,345
Fodder crops	225	25	...	200
Dyes	...	440	440	...
Drugs	58	45	...	13
Oil-seeds	419	3	...	416
Miscellaneous	766	495	...	271
Total	105,982	83,094	19,890	42,778
Net Decrease	...	...	...	22,888

8. Allowing that the barley and mixed grains occupy practically the same place in the cultivator's series of crops, it will be seen that both wheat, the highest class of rabi crop, and pulses, the lowest class, suffered a marked diminution. This can only be accounted for by the fact that the canal is quite new, and that the cultivators having lost their kharíf crops in 1877, sowed an abnormally large area of rabi for the winter of 1877-78. There was no deficiency of water in the Agra Canal, the average discharge for November, December, and January being upwards of 1,100 cubic feet per second. The low duty obtained from the irrigation of only 83,094 acres is probably owing to the

extreme dryness of the soil compelling more frequent waterings, and the absence of famine pressure which caused a more regular style of watering.

9. The increase of irrigation in the districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Etah is upwards of 100 per cent. on the year 1877-78. This is due partly to the heavy demand, and partly to the opening of new distributaries from the branches of the Upper Ganges Canal and the new irrigation of the Lower Ganges Canal.

10. The following table shows the areas of the principal crops for 1868-69 and the seven years 1872-73 to 1878-79 :—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other grains.	Pulses.	Opium and drugs.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1868-69	597,936	257,509	8,161	69,331	4,514
1872-73	363,529	160,023	13,560	38,422	7,994
1873-74	402,755	185,581	8,219	28,008	8,440
1874-75	445,970	204,896	26,139	48,629	10,184
1875-76	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719	12,986
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584	12,530
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328	10,823
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901	15,371

11. It should be borne in mind in making comparisons that the columns for "barley" and "other grains" are interchangeable in their figures; the difference between a barley crop and a barley and gram and pea crop not having been very accurately noted in 1868-69.

12. The following compares the rabi assessments of the years noted :—

Canal.	1868-69.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	14,50,689	11,75,306	10,23,990	14,91,412
Lower Ganges	...	...	...	37,276
Eastern Jumna	3,18,819	2,19,133	2,16,822	3,76,455
Agra	...	76,860	2,45,207	2,23,023
Dún	14,146	8,156	8,365	10,767
Rohilkhand	12,963	21,129	4,275	32,955
Bijnor	2,609	1,664	1,581	1,358
Bundelkhand	1,082	2,049	3,403	2,469
Total	18,00,308	15,04,297	15,03,643	21,75,715

Order.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette*.

Ordered also, that copies be circulated to the Governments of Bengal and Punjab, and to the General and Public Works Departments of this Government, and to the Board of Revenue, for information.

By Order, &c.,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Col., R.E.*,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. A11.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Areas irrigated.		1878-79, as compared with 1877-78.		Rainfall for six months October to March 1879.												Total.	
			Rabi, 1877-78.	Rabi, 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.			
							1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	68,776	66,353	...	2,423	1·8	...	·4	...	7·2	·6	1·5	...	·6	·4	1·4	·5	12·9	1·5
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	81,695	103,863	22,168	...	3·5	...	·2		2·9	·3	2·7	·1	·5	·4	·8	·4	10·6	1·2
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	102,729	206,473	103,744	...	6·	...	...	...	3·8	·3	1·8	·4	1·1	1·3	·4	·5	13·1	2·5
Bulandshahr	1,222,100	875,520	66,956	137,870	70,914	...	3·4	...	...	...	4·1	·8	·9	·1	·5	·6	...	·1	8·9	1·6
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	71,527	95,548	24,021	...	3·6	..	...	...	2·	·2	·5	·2	·1	...	·2	·2	6·4	·6
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	35,953	32,934	...	3,019	6·3	...	...	...	1·8	...	·4	·2	...	...	·2	·2	8·7	·4
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	53,280	36,631	...	16,649	3·6	...	...	...	2·4	...	...	·3	...	...	·5	·5	6·5	·8
Etah	967,680	620,800	15,900	37,052	21,152	...	4·9	...	·1	...	2·1	...	·4	·3	·1	...	...	·1	7·6	·4
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	44,295	63,556	19,261	...	4·5	...	...	...	3·	...	·9	·5	...	...	...	...	8·4	·5
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	17,971	28,189	10,218	...	6·1	...	·1	...	5·1	...	1·3	·2	...	·1	...	·2	12·6	·5
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	43,135	71,231	28,096	...	6·5	...	...	...	3·	...	·8	·3	...	...	...	...	10·3	·3
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	78,514	96,477	17,963	...	3·4	...	...	...	2·	·1	2·9	...	·4	...	...	...	8·7	·1
Dehli	817,280	532,480	215	589	374	...	5·3	...	...	...	2·4	...	1·1	...	1·2	...	·1	·9	10·1	·9
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	32,540	29,447	...	3,093	2·4	...	...	...	3·5	...	·9	·1	1·5	·2	...	·5	8·3	·8
Dehra Dún	653,271	82,248	6,678	9,607	2,929	...	2·	·2	·3	...	2·7	·2	2·5	·2	1·6	2·0	·1	5·3	10·1	7·9
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	1,475	1,283	...	192	2·	...	...	...	3·2	·8	3·6	·1	·3	1·6	·4	1·0	9·5	3·5
Tarai	588,793	144,230	302	3,941	3,639	...	4·5	...	...	...	2·5	...	2·6	·2	·6	1·2	·5	·3	10·7	1·7
Bareilly	1,910,510	1,228,040	6,702	53,296	46,594	...	6·6	...	...	...	1·7	...	·9	...	·3	·2	...	·4	9·5	·6
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	445	586	141	...	2·3	...	...	...	1·1	...	1·7	·4	...	...	...	...	5·1	·4
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	757	1,026	269	...	1·6	...	·1	...	1·5	...	2·9	·1	·1	...	...	...	6·2	...
Total	23,594,064	14,317,790	729,845	1,075,952	371,483	25,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

No. B11.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Zilas.

Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Fatehgarh.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Total.
Gardens and Orchards	888	825	2,662	2,491	1,530	426	865	251	471	134	306	940	14	152	451	17	...	593	...	...	*13,016
Sugarcane	26	54	125	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	47	...	137	...	...	399
Cereals — Wheat	54,344	85,485	151,913	91,665	40,865	4,934	10,992	14,978	30,187	8,165	27,788	27,058	126	6,475	6,552	679	2,229	22,101	185	57	586,776
Cereals — Barley	4,644	4,012	8,474	24,665	31,562	18,010	10,285	13,337	25,749	15,245	36,157	61,396	262	10,684	922	220	...	...	32	816	266,472
Cereals — Oats	508	997	14,452	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Cereals — Chena	...	6	41	1,143	2,595	1,194	1,053	725	409	6	35	43	1	1,285	...	...	...	...	1	...	8,537
*Other grains	161	386	1,999	20	...	...	...	...	213	191	25	237	...	7	...	35	...	...	...	82	3,356
Mixed „	1,082	109	2,412	9,548	14,080	6,544	11,250	6,629	2,953	...	...	...	158	7,113	...	264	1,602	23,455	159	2	87,360
Pulses — Gram	1,180	4,380	8,594	4,308	4,053	1,552	1,611	844	620	241	837	725	11	3,499	194	17	28	2,314	99	58	35,165
Pulses — Peas	228	2,730	11,750	3,192	322	...	...	...	49	182	378	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Pulses — Arhar	...	...	13	20	71	...	23	40	13	6	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	...	688
Pulses — Masur	2,040	3,092	2,125	22	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1,781	50	...	9,201
Fodder crops	22	301	591	274	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228
Fibres, cotton	21	117	836	89	26	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	11	1,110
Other fibres	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Dyes, indigo	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other dyes	...	...	...	29	...	53	286	...	...	...	...	...	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	2,534	3,850	5,423	2,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,602
Other drugs	1	1	4	32	113	5	35	17	47	7	17	2	1	23	464	...	...	...	...	...	769
Oil-seeds	750	1,049	32	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	356	...	7	2,458	...	...	4,660
†Miscellaneous	458	264	448	317	309	212	229	86	309	160	265	348	14	84	...	...	...	...	60	...	3,563
Total, 1878-79	66,353	103,863	206,473	137,870	95,548	32,934	36,631	37,052	63,556	28,189	71,231	96,477	589	29,447	9,607	1,283	3,941	53,296	586	1,026	1,075,952
Total, 1877-78	68,776	81,695	102,729	66,956	71,527	35,953	53,280	15,900	44,295	17,971	43,135	78,514	215	32,540	6,678	1,475	302	6,702	445	757	729,845

* Rice, Maize, Bajra, Juar.

† *Paleo* and crops insufficiently irrigated.

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

No. C11.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1878-79.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Total Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand.	Dún.	Bundelkhand Lakes. Jhánsi.	Bundelkhand Lakes. Hamírpur.	Bijnor.	Lower Ganges Canal. Káshganj.	Lower Ganges Canal. Bhongaon.	Lower Ganges Canal. Total.	Grand Total.
Gardens and Orchards	307	822	1,072	2,127	2,588	1,066	597	8,579	2,400	897	593	451	...	...	17	19	60	79	13,016
Sugarcane	11	8	61	9	...	1	...	90	125	...	137	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	399
Cereals — Wheat	30,310	44,071	74,199	87,053	60,473	34,991	53,559	384,659	149,834	14,521	24,330	6,552	185	57	679	3,717	2,242	5,959	586,776
Cereals — Barley	2,082	13,774	562	14,975	44,902	63,326	73,499	213,120	7,441	37,068	...	922	32	816	220	3,970	2,883	6,853	266,472
Cereals — Oats	...	88	15,377	...	...	...	...	15,465	529	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Cereals — Chena	...	232	40	39	4,696	61	183	5,251	7	3,166	...	...	1	...	...	...	112	112	8,537
*Other grains	3	8	1,968	24	...	651	15	2,669	563	7	...	...	...	82	35	...	...	...	3,356
Mixed „	...	3,365	...	9,221	25,587	...	...	38,173	1,209	20,103	25,057	...	159	2	264	1,849	544	2,393	87,360
Pulses — Gram	1,664	1,721	3,278	5,126	3,891	600	1,651	17,931	7,746	6,317	2,342	194	99	58	17	297	164	461	35,165
Pulses — Peas	372	7,266	4,063	3,229	...	1,516	2,109	18,555	3,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Pulses — Arhar	...	38	5	...	111	37	17	208	...	7	457	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	688
Pulses — Masur	1,542	299	631	74	1	...	...	2,547	4,734	...	1,856	...	50	...	...	...	14	14	9,201
Fodder crops	...	25	359	302	10	...	...	696	507	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228
Fibres, cotton	...	...	681	124	...	2	...	810	284	...	...	1	...	11	4	...	...	...	1,110
Other fibres	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Dyes, indigo	...	1	...	13	...	4	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other dyes	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	82	7,754	6,688	14,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	65	78	14,602
Other drugs	...	2	3	9	170	19	42	245	3	45	...	464	...	...	...	...	12	12	769
Oil-seeds	276	...	2	...	5	...	...	283	1,553	3	2,465	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,660
†Miscellaneous	56	116	...	236	562	533	461	1,964	1,001	495	...	...	60	...	...	7	36	43	3,563
TOTAL, 1878-79	36,678	71,865	102,304	122,561	143,078	110,564	138,821	725,871	181,228	83,094	57,237	9,607	586	1,026	1,283	9,880	6,140	16,020	1,075,952
TOTAL, 1877-78	63,994	25,481	59,731	62,473	115,888	85,359	90,475	503,701	103,100	105,982	7,004	7,381	445	757	1,475	...	...	...	729,845

* Rice, Maize, Bajra, Juar.

† *Pulez* and crops insufficiently irrigated.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JUNE 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 740 AND 741, AND THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 804, 805, 806, 807, 810, AND 811 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5TH AND 26TH JULY 1879.

Division.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Half of June 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.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Meerut and Coorg.	[illegible]ore	7 0	6 0	6 12	7 11	7 8	7 8	8 6	9 8	6 4	9 5	10 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	22 4	10 0	16 14	18 4	10 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
	[illegible]	...	...	7 2	6 2	7 2	...	11 0	11 0	7 13	12 3	13 0	8 8	...	...	10 8	27 12	27 12	11 2	22 11	23 2	10 5	20 7	24 0	12 13	172 4	172 8	11 7	12 2	11 0	...	...	...
	[illegible]r	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	10 8	7 0	...	...	8 8	...	...	...	13 8	15 4	8 2	20 0	19 0	8 12	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
	[illegible]	4 0	5 0	4 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 12	11 0	11 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	8 2	20 0	20 0	10 4	90 0	90 0	7 8	7 8	6 5	...	...	...
	[illegible]	5 0	5 8	6 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	11 0	10 8	6 0	12 0	12 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	8 8	17 8	21 0	8 8	130 0	120 0	7 8	9 0	6 8	...	...	...
	[illegible]ga	4 8	4 4	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 4	8 6	8 12	6 4	12 9	12 8	7 8	18 14	21 0	9 12	...	...	...	29 14	29 8	10 8	15 3	14 12	10 12	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 8	7 8	...	...	...
	[illegible]	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	6 8	13 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
	[illegible]droog	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 0	16 8	8 0	30 0	22 0	8 0	26 0	23 8	9 0	16 0	16 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...
	[illegible]	5 9	6 2	5 5	5 13	6 3	5 3	8 12	9 5	6 13	13 3	13 6	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 7	25 8	10 10	19 2	20 11	9 13	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 11	7 10	...	...	...
	Half of June 1879.																																
Madras.	[illegible]ery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	[illegible] Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
	[illegible]opoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	[illegible]elly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	11 0 0
	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	5 2 8	14 8 6
	[illegible]r	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0
Bengal.	[illegible]dpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	[illegible]ad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 3-8	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 12-0
	[illegible]erpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0
	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 15-0
	[illegible]l Per-																																
	[illegible]hs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0*	5 0 0	7 8 0
	[illegible]re	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Malwa.	[illegible]w a r																																
	[illegible]ypore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	[illegible]r	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0

* With one meal a day Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-11; with two meals a day Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

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.
Madras.	Ganjam	7 6	7 6	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 11	13 13	13 13	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	9 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	5 10	8 0	8 0	6 3	17 5	17 5	10 13	15 13	16 13	...
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	6 5	12 0	12 0	7 8	19 3	19 3	13 6	...	...	...
	Kistna	5 14	5 11	4 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 5	7 10	12 8	11 14	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	7 0	5 6	6 5	...	...	...	11 14	9 14	8 11	14 0	11 0	9 8	20 14	18 3	12 11	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	7 5	7 5	7 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	11 10	11 10	8 5	15 0	14 10	10 5	15 3	15 10	11 10
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	7 3	...	...	...	9 10	9 2	5 14	10 5	10 5	7 0	14 6	13 6	9 8	15 0	15 0	8 ...
	Kurnool	5 11	5 5	5 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 10	5 11	9 10	10 0	6 6	12 0	11 10	11 0	12 8	12 8	...
	Madras	7 0	7 0	6 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	6 14	9 13	9 13	7 6	12 3	12 3	9 10	22 5	16 8	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 2	...	10 11	10 10	7 14	...	...	...	17 3	21 11	...
	North Arcot	7 2	5 14	6 13	...	...	...	11 10	11 3	6 8	12 3	11 5	7 8	15 8	...	10 14	16 8	...	9 2
	South Arcot	5 13	5 8	4 11	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	7 0	11 11	11 11	7 0	19 5	18 8	10 2	17 8	16 14	8 13
	Tanjore	5 14	5 14	4 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 14	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	11 8	14 8	14 8	10 2
	Trichinopoly	6 10	6 14	5 10	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 10	9 6	9 6	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 6	13 14	14 10	8 14
	Madura	7 13	7 0	5 2	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 13	9 5	9 5	8 0	14 10	14 10	10 8	14 0	13 3	10 5
	Tinnevelly	6 0	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	8 10	8 3	6 11	9 2	8 11	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	7 6	7 0	5 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	6 5	10 6	10 6	7 11	17 6	19 2	10 6	19 2	19 2	...
	Nilgiris	5 11	4 3	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 6	8 6	8 8	6 6	13 14	13 2	9 3	11 3	11 3	9 2
	Salem	5 3	5 3	4 14	...	...	...	8 3	8 13	6 10	9 2	9 10	7 2	15 14	15 14	9 3	14 8	14 8	10 2
	South Canara	6 6	6 11	6 14	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 3	6 8	7 3	...	...	...	9 11	9 5	7 11	10 2	9 14	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	7 4	7 1	6 12	13 14	12 11	15 3	5 15	5 12	5 15	7 4	7 11	9 1	10 0	11 4	10 10	10 3	10 6	10[a] 0
	Ahmedabad	7 0	7 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	5 4	5 8	5 12	7 4	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0
	Kaira	6 15	6 15	8 10	12 5	12 5	14 9	6 15	6 15	5 0	8 7	8 7	7 13	...	...	9 11	8 14	8 14	9 1
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 6	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 4	6 6	4 9	7 4	7 2	5 11	9 8	9 8	10 9	10 8	10 8	8 3
	Broach	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 10½	6 10	7 4½	8 14½	8 14½	8 14½	9 11½	9 6½	10 0	9 6½	8 14½	...
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 5	6 5	6 6	...	...	...	5 10	5 11	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 15	10 4	8 5	8 2	9 0	9 0	7 15
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 10	10 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 6	8 9	...	...	...	6 5	5 14	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	12 2	11 4	13 12	11 0	11 0	12 7
	Násik	7 5	7 5	8 11	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 7	...	...	11 3	9 14	9 14	10 11
	Ahmednagar	7 9	7 12	7 2½	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 12	8 1	8 0	6 12½	9 12	9 10	8 15	10 1	10 1	9 8
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	8 11	8 11	8 11	9 3	9 3	9 3
	Sholápur	7 11	7 7½	7 4	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 11	8 5	8 4	8 0	9 1	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 2	9 3
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 4	5 4	5 6	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	5 3	7 12	7 11	5 7	9 4	9 9	7 8	9 4	9 12	7 12
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 8	7 2	6 7	8 0	7 11	8 0	7 13	7 12	8 8	8 1
	Belgaum	5 10	5 1	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	8 1	8 2	6 7	8 9	8 10	6 11	10 0	9 10	8 15	10 8	10 4	8 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 0	4 0	5 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 2	11 0	12 0	7 3	10 0	8 0	7 2
	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	6 11	...	...	...	5 11	6 6	5 11	7 12	8 10	...	...	...	9 1	7 6	7 15	8 6
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 11	8 14	8 7	8 8	8 14	7 9
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	11 3	5 10	3 9	5 5
	Asirgarh	8 2	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	11 0	11 0	13 0
	Baroda	6 9	6 9	7 11	9 9	9 7	9 6	6 5	6 5	5 7	8 7	7 13	7 8	9 9	9 7	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 4
	Disa	8 8	8 12	8 2	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	9 5	8 8
	Nimach	9 4	9 0	10 4	13 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	11 12	14 7	9 8	9 8	10 0
	Nasirabad	11 0	11 2	11 14½	16 11½	16 10	14 15½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 9½	13 8	10 6½	12 14	12 0	9 8½
	Rájkot	7 9	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 4	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 6	8 3	8 10	8 0	7 12	7 10
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi	8 13	8 6	9 1	16 6	16 0	17 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	9 4
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	6 4	7 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 0
	Shikarpur	10 0	10 0	9 9	15 11	15 11	13 3	5 10	5 10	7 0	7 12	7 9	9 0	...	...	11 0	10 10	10 7	...
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 4	7 15	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	7 11
	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan	11 8[a]	11 12	12 0	16 4	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 4	11 8	12 12	12 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	11 12[b]	12 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	15 12	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	11 8[c]	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 4	10 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	11 0[d]	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	11 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	11 11	11 12	10 10	14 9	15 1½	14 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...[e]	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	11 13½	13 5¼	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	9 7	10 0	9 7	10 5¼	10 10	10 5¼	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	11 8[f]	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	12 0[h]	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	10 0	10 12	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.	
Madras.	Ganjam	17 10	17 10	10 0	22 8	22 8	15 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Vizagapatam	14 2	16 3	10 2	19 10	19 10	12 14	88 6	88 6	121 10	10 8	10 8	11 11	
	Godavery	19 2	19 2	12 11	23 2	23 2	12 10	243 0	243 0	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	
	Kistna	17 11	16 10	11 13	18 3	17 11	12 0	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	
	Nellore	23 3	20 14	14 10	18 6	18 14	13 14	93 5	93 5	122 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	
	Cuddapah	19 14	18 11	12 0	17 10	17 3	12 8	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	12 10	
	Bellary	16 8	16 0	10 11	17 6	15 11	10 2	...	...	97 3	12 8	12 8	11 14	
	Kurnool	15 8	13 3	...	15 0	15 0	8 3	238 2	243 0	194 6	11 11	11 5	11 11	
	Madras	17 13	17 5	9 13	17 3	17 3	11 0	88 11	88 11	82 10	13 14	13 14	12 13	
	Chingleput	17 13	17 2	9 14	16 6	15 10	12 2	93 13	97 3	97 3	13 14	13 2	13 14	
	North Arcot	20 0	21 11	10 5	18 11	16 2	10 13	143 13	186 10	186 10	11 11	10 10	9 2	
	South Arcot	17 5	16 11	9 8	15 8	15 8	12 13	206 8	206 8	233 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	
	Tanjore	14 5	14 5	10 14	14 0	14 0	10 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 0	12 14	
	Trichinopoly	14 6	15 2	9 3	15 6	15 6	11 3	170 2	170 2	145 13	11 5	11 5	12 2	
	Madura	15 8	15 8	10 2	16 0	15 10	11 10	126 6	121 8	126 6	13 2	14 0	13 8	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	9 6	81 10	66 10	66 10	13 14	12 10	13 14	
	Coimbatore	18 6	18 6	9 13	19 0	18 8	12 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	
	Nilgiris	13 11	13 11	8 10	14 2	13 5	10 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	8 5	8 5	8 5	
	Salem	16 8	16 8	8 11	17 3	17 3	10 0	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 8	11 14	
	South Canara	14 8	14 11	11 6	12 2	13 10	12 2	102 2	104 8	85 0	11 8[a] / 13 0½	11 8[a] / 13 0½	11 8½	
	Malabar	14 10	14 10	10 14	16 13	18 8	12 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	11 3	11 3	9 14	a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
Bombay.	Bombay	10 5	13 4	7 15	10 7	10 4	10 3	57 14	64 13	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	
	Kaira	...	...	...	10 0	10 5	8 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	
	Surat	...	...	...	9 8	9 7	7 6	100 0	120 0	113 0	11 8	11 6	12 5	
	Broach	9 6	9 5	8 1	8 9	8 7	8 5	74 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 0	10 15	
	Tanna (Salsette)	...	...	...	9 6½	8 14½	8 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	
	Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	10 12	9 6	8 15	105 0	110 0	80 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 5	12 5	13 13	9 8	9 8	9 3	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 8	11 0	11 13	
	Násik	...	...	...	9 1	8 11	8 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 4	
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	100 2	79 0	91 6½	9 8	9 9	11 0½	
	Poona	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 10	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	
	Sholápur	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	8 3	116 0	116 0	98 7	10 1	10 8	9 0	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	7 4	7 1	5 14	...	...	...	10 6	10 4	9 0	
	Satara	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	6 8	105 15	113 5	116 8	8 12	8 12	8 7	
	Belgaum	13 0	13 0	11 0	7 8	6 8	7 11	113 0	113 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	10 0	11 0	8 5	6 0	7 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	89 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	
	Ratnágiri	11 12	11 12	11 0	8 7	8 6	7 12	120 0	135 0	120 0	14 4	14 4	15 9	
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	
	Aden	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	
	Baroda	...	...	...	8 11	8 14	7 5	96 0	96 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	12 9	
	Disa	...	...	...	10 4	11 0	8 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	
	Nimach	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 2	150 0	150 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	13 14	13 11½	13 3½	90 0	93 5½	100 0	11 0	11 4½	38 0	
	Rájkot	...	...	...	8 2	7 12	8 8	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	106 0	No return received.			
	Karachi	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	
	Shikarpur	...	7 12	13 8	13 14	11 10	270 0	280 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	12 0		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	12 12		
	Western Districts.													
Bengal.	Burdwan	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0		
	Bancoorah	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 8	400 0	360 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8		
	Beerbhoom	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 10	8 8		
	Midnapore	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8		
	Hooghly	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0		
	Howrah	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 8	90 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 8	9 12		
	Central Districts.													
	Calcutta	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 4	85 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	11 8	12 4	11 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0		
	Nuddea	...	...	11 7	11 6	12 1	...	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2		
	Jessore	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
	Moorshedabad	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0		

c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 13-4 seers, barley 16-8 to 20 seers, best rice 10-8 to 12-10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 14 seers, and gram 10 to 13-4 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10-8 to 12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 12-8 to 15 seers, and gram 9 to 11-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 13-4 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 17 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 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.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
Dinagepore	10 3	10 3	10 8	13 5	13 5	12 4	10 3	10 12½	10 13	12 0	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	168 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore		
Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	16 4	8 4 to 9 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Rajshahye		
Rungpore	9 0*i*	9 0	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 12	12 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
Bogra	12 0	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 15	9 12	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 6	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bogra		
Pubna	14 4*j*	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	8 8	6 12	10 0	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	8 10	Pubna		
Darjeeling	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	5 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
Jalpáiguri	8 0*l*	9 7	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 9	8 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	7 0	6 3	Jalpáiguri		
Eastern Districts.																													*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca	11 4*m*	11 4	11 4	11 4	8 14	20 0	9 0	8 14	10 0	10 8	9 12	11 4	...	...	...	11 7	...	...	...	11 7	10 0	11 4	91 0	91 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
Furreedpore	13 0*n*	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
Backergunge	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
Mymensingh	8 0*p*	8 0	8 10	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	Mymensingh		
Tippernh	10 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
Chittagong	9 0*q*	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Chittagong		
Noakholly	... *r*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 14	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 10	5 5	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
Hill Tipperah	7 5	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 5	11 5	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
Behar.																													*Behar.*		
Patna	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	12 12	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 14	8 0	8 0	Patna		
Gya	13 8*s*	14 0	12 12	20 0	19 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Gya		
Shahabad	14 0*t*	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 12 8	18 0	19 0	15 8	12 8	11 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	11 0 to 11 8	17 0	20 0	15 0	17 8	19 0	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	15 8	15 0	12 0 to 12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Shahabad		
Durbhunga	12 0*u*	12 0	12 8	19 0	18 0	18 8	9 0	10 0	9 12	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	120 0	186 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Durbhunga		
Mozufferpore	13 0*v*	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore		
Sarun	13 0	13 4	11 8	19 8	19 8	15 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	14 12	14 8	11 8	19 0	19 8	15 0	17 0	16 0	...	17 0	16 4	17 0	14 12	14 8	12 0	190 0	190 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun		
Chumparun	14 8*w*	14 0	13 0	24 0	...	17 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 8	Chumparun		
Monghyr	13 6*x*	15 2	18 9	16 8	18 9	16 8	10 5	10 5	8 4	12 11	13 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	14 7	13 6	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
Bhágalpur	12 10*y*	12 0	11 6	20 3	18 15	17 11	11 0	11 6	10 1	12 10	12 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 10	13 9	126 4	101 4	138 14	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
Purneah	14 0*z*	14 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	11 0 to 13 0	14 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Purneah		
Maldah	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Maldah		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0*a*1	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
Orissa.																													*Orissa.*		
Cuttack	12 7	11 13	9 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 14	14 7*	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 13	13 2	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 13	10 8	Cuttack		
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	6 9	15 12	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Pooree		
Balasore	8 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	Balasore		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																													*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh	12. 0*a*2	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	16 8	13 0	12 0	11 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	Hazáribágh		
Lohardugga	8 0*a*3	8 0	9 0	...	...	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga		
Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	200 0	240 0	400 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
Manbhoom	10 8*a*4	10 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
Sylhet																													Sylhet	Assam.	
Cachar																													Cachar		
Goálpárá																													Goálpárá		
Gáro Hills																													Gáro Hills		
Kámrúp																													Kámrúp		
Darrang																													Darrang		
Nowgong	No return received																		No return received.										Nowgong		
Sibságar																													Sibságar		
Lakhimpur																													Lakhimpur		
Khási & Jaintiá Hills																													Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
Nága Hills																													Nága Hills		
Dehra Dún	No return received																								No return received				Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
Saharanpur	16 0	16 8	16 8	21 8	20 4	21 8	8 0	6 14	5 5	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 12	13 15	8 8	10 12	10 12	7 8	15 9	16 0	15 0	129 0	129 0	149 8	9 9	9 0	9 0				Saharanpur		
Muzaffarnagar	16 12	16 8	16 8	22 0	21 8	22 0	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 8	9 14	7 12	19 12	16 8	8 13	15 6	14 5	7 12	16 8	16 8	15 6	132 0	132 0	156 0	...	...	...				Muzaffarnagar		
Meerut	16 8	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	5 0	4 12	5 4	10 8	10 0	8 8	21 0	15 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	...	10 0			Meerut		
Bulandshahr	17 8	17 0	15 4	22 8	21 4	19 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	21 0	17 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	17 4	16 12	14 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0				Bulandshahr		
Aligarh	17 0	16 4	15 8	23 0	19 8	19 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	20 0	18 8	9 0	16 0	...	5 0	16 0	15 8	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8				Aligarh		
Kumaun	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8				Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 21 seers a rupee.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 11-4 to 12-1 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

h In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 9-12 seers, and gram 10 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 9 seers and common rice 8 to 10 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 4 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kursoong) 11 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 9 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 9 seers and common rice 8 to 10 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Goalundo) 13 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 16 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 10-4 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 8 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9 to 10-8 seers, and gram 7-12 to 12 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice (at Hathazari) 10 seers and common rice 11 to 13 seers.

s In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 20 seers, and gram 13-8 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, barley 14 to 19 seers, best rice 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 15 seers, great millet 13-8 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Sasseram) 20 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 25 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, barley 18 to 38 seers, best rice 7-8 to 18 seers, common rice 10 to 19 seers, lesser millets 20 to 27-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 35 seers, and gram 13 to 22-8 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 27-8 seers, best rice 9-8 to 15 seers, common rice 11-4 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-13 to 15-7 seers, barley 19 to 21 seers, best rice 8-4 to 8-8 seers, common rice 11-11 to 14-7 seers, great millet 13-15 to 15 seers, lesser millets 21 to 43 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-4 to 24-1 seers, and gram 15-4 to 15-7 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley (at Banka) 18 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Maddeepore) 30 seers, and gram (at Banka) 12 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, and gram 9-6 to 11 seers.

*z*1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13-4 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18-12 to 19 seers, and gram 12-8 seers.

*z*2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice (at Chatra) 10 seers, common rice 14-8 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

*z*3 At Lohardugga the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 23 seers, murwa 35 seers, and gram 14 seers.

*z*4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Rajpore) 40 seers, and gram 11 seers.

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

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, 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, Coralso, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralso, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralso, 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.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	14 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 10	9 0	16 5	14 10	6 12	9 0	9 0	6 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	15 8	15 3	15 12	23 1	20 13	20 13	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 0	9 0	7 5	16 0	14 10	9 0	16 5	14 10	6 12	9 0	9 0	6 4	135 0	135 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	16 14	16 14	16 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 10	10 10	7 13	17 8	20 0	...	16 4	16 4	...	14 6	15 0	15 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 12	15 12	18 4½	19 12½	19 8	23 6	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	10 12½	10 12½	8 6	18 0	14 6	6 6	17 1½	14 6	3 0	16 8	16 8	18 9½	192 0	192 0	240 0	9 9½	9 9	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	15 10	15 0	15 0	20 6	21 4	18 12	5 5	5 0	3 12	10 5	10 0	6 11	20 0	19 6	6 4	20 0	17 8	5 10	17 2	17 4	16 4	160 0	155 0	170 0	9 14	9 8	9 6	9 11	9 8	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	16 2	16 2	16 6	22 12	22 8	20 6	6 2	6 0	6 0	12 2	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 12	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	17 14	18 2	27 8	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	10 0	10 0	7 8	11 4	11 4	5 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muttra		
	Muttra	15 0	15 0	14 12	19 8	19 4	19 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	17 0	17 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	90 0	100 0	110 0	10 0	...	9 8	12 14	11 8	Agra		
	Agra	14 8	14 8	14 12	19 4	18 12	18 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	6 12	18 12	16 12	9 0	17 0	16 4	6 8	15 8	15 12½	15 4½	136 4	150 0	165 0	12 14	11 8	12 4	11 8	12 4	Farukhabad		
	Farukhabad	14 13	14 7½	15 15	19 9	18 2	19 11	6 11	6 9½	5 10	11 11	11 11	9 0	19 1	18 11	5 4	19 1	17 5	4 3½	14 8	14 4	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Mainpuri	14 12	14 8	14 12	19 4	19 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	5 8	12 8	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etáwah	14 0	13 8	15 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 8	7 8	17 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	12 0	9 8	Etah		
	Etah	16 0	16 8	16 4	20 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jalaun	15 8	15 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	5 0	13 15	14 11	14 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	...	...	Jhánsi		
	Jhánsi	13 15	14 2	14 0	22 3	22 1	16 9	7 8	7 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	10 4	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	13 0	240 0	220 0	240 0	8 8	10 0	7 0	8 8	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Lalitpur	12 4	13 0	12 0	25 0	24 8	15 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 0	9 8	Cawnpore		
	Cawnpore	14 12	14 8	15 8	21 0	20 0	18 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 8	7 12	20 0	18 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	14 4	13 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 8	8 12	Fatehpur		
	Fatehpur	13 8	13 0	12 7	18 4	17 8	15 0	7 0	6 9	6 9	12 4	11 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	13 0	210 0	210 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	Banda		
	Bánda	13 4	13 0	12 8	17 8	17 12	16 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	8 8	13 4	13 2	12 4	160 0	165 0	170 0	8 4	9 8	8 2	8 4	8 2	Allahabad		
	Allahabad	13 8	13 1	12 0	19 0	17 14	15 8	7 4	8 4	6 0	13 4	13 0	9 8	17 12	18 8	10 0	16 12	17 0	10 8	14 12	14 11	12 11	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Hamírpur	12 11	13 4	12 4	17 2	16 2	14 14	5 0	5 8	6 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	16 9	16 8	7 14	16 0	15 14	7 1	16 15	16 15	13 6	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
	Jaunpur	15 8	16 3	13 6	21 3	21 15	16 3	7 1	7 1	6 5	12 0	11 4	8 7	21 3	22 9	...	16 15	18 5	...	14 13½	14 13½	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 9½	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
	Gorakhpur	14 13½	14 6½	11 4	20 11¼	21 9½	13 8	10 12¼	10 6½	6 4¼	14 6	13 0	8 8	18 0	21 9½	...	16 3¼	...	5 6½	15 8	15 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	185 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
	Basti	15 8	15 0	11 4	25 0	25 0	14 8	10 0	9 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 1	11 13	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
	Azamgarh	14 10½	14 10	12 0	20 7	20 6	15 2	6 13	6 10	6 10	12 9	12 9	10 11	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	130 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
	Mirzapur	13 0	12 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 2	14 2	11 15	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	8 14	...	9 3	8 14	Benares		
	Benares	14 2	14 2	13 1	19 9	19 4	16 5	8 11	8 11	7 10	13 1	12 8	10 14	19 9	21 12	9 12	17 6	16 5	9 12	14 13	14 13	12 4	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
	Gházipur	14 13	14 13	11 9½	20 2	21 4	14 12	6 7	6 7	5 12	11 9½	11 9½	9 0	21 4	21 4	9 0	16 12	17 6	9 0														
Punjab	Delhi	15 12	16 0	15 12	21 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 8	17 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	Delhi	Punjab	
	Gurgáon	17 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	20 0	16 8	10 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon [*a*]		
	Karnál	16 0	16 3	18 0	22 0	22 12	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	18 0	16 8	10 0	20 0	17 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	16 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	8 12	8 12	Karnál		
	Hissar	14 0	14 8	13 8	19 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 0	Hissar		
	Rohtak	15 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	17 8	17 4	16 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	Rohtak [*b*]		
	Sirsa	13 12	14 4	15 0	26 4	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	26 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	16 1	17 8	18 4	20 0	22 0	25 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	16 0	17 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	7 0	17 5	18 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 4	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	15 8	16 12	18 8	20 8	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	17 8	18 8	17 4	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána		
	Simla	10 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 0	7 12	7 6	7 12	7 6	Simla		
	Jullundur	14 8	16 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	17 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 4	18 0	16 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	10 12	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	14 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	10 12	10 0	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	14 12	15 12	18 4	19 0	20 0	25 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	8 4	17 0	17 8	16 12	15 8	15 8	15 8	16 0	17 0	17 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 9	10 9	11 8	10 9	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	15 0	15 8	16 0	18 4	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspur	14 8	15 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	10 4	9 8	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	14 8	16 0	17 8	20 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 12	15 0	16 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	10 4	11 8	10 4	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	15 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	17 12	19 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Ferozepore		
	Gujránwála	14 8	15 4	17 4	19 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	15 4	15 4	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	12 0	10 12	11 4	10 12	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	10 6	10 4	18 8	11 12	11 8	26 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 4	10 12	10 0	10 12	12 0	12 0	50 0	60 0	90 0	9 12	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi [*c*]		
	Jhelum	14 4	13 8	19 0	16 4	15 8	27 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	8 14	0 11	15 0	14 12	14 12	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 4	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	16 2	15 12	21 0	19 12	18 8	29 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	12 0	9 0	14 8	13 12	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 12	11 10	11 8	11 10	Gujrát [*d*]		
	Shahpúr	13 8	13 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	13 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	80 0	70 0	100 0	12 8	13 8	11 4	12 8	11 4	Mooltan [*e*]		
	Jhang	13 8	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	11 4	Jhang		
	Montgomery	14 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	14 8	13 8	14 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	4 8	6 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	14 14	13 12	16 14	17 8	18 7	21 14	...	...	...	5 10	5 5	5 10	12 5	13 2	22 8	10 10	13 2	16 4	13 8	13 3	15 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	34 0	28 2	52 8	34 0	28 2	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Gházi Khán	14 6	13 12	14 2	15 10	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 6	8 12	9 6	15 0	8 2	10 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	12 8	125 0	125 0	150 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	20 0	20 0	Dera Gházi Khán		
	Bannu	15 0	15 0	21 9	19 6	19 8	23 2	...	...	...	4 11	5 0	6 4	15 0	15 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 2	14 6	15 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
	Pesháwar	7 6	8 3	18 9	11 5	13 3	31 4	...	...	...	6 0	5 10	7 9	7 13	9 12	17 0	7 9	8 12	12 8	7 6	7 6	9 12	78 0	75 0	99 0	34 12	34 12	56 8	34 12	56 8	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	8 12	8 15	20 2	10 12	10 13	31 7	...	...	...	7 10	8 15	10 1	9 12	10 3	20 6	9 12	10 3	10 3	7 13	7 10	11 2	102 0	76 0	127 0	61 3	76 8	9 4	61 3	76 8	Kohát [*f*]		
	Hazára	9 0	8 0	15 0	10 0	9 4	21 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	5 12	9 0	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	150 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	8 0	8 4	Hazára [*e*]		
Oudh	Lucknow	14 9	14 5½	13 3½	20 5	20 4½	17 1½	5 0	5 0	4 8	10 12	10 12	7 0½	19 3½	19 0	...	16 0	16 4½	8 9	19 11*	19 7½	14 2	122 8	136 8	130 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh	
	Unáo	15 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0†	18 8	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	15 0	14 12	13 8	21 0	20 8	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	20 0	20 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	28 0	28 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	17 7	16 14	16 0	25 8	23 8	21 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 11	11 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	4 0	16 0	15 0	6 0	21 5	18 10	16 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur		
	Hardui	15 0	15 0	14 1	21 7	20 14	18 12	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 5	10 5	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 0	14 1	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	Hardui		
	Kheri	18 4	17 8	17 4	31 8	30 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	3‡ 0‡	28 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	14 4	14 8	12 12	21 0	20 8	16 8	7 6	7 4	7 0	11 4	11 4	7 8	20 12	20 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	15 4	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	11 4	28 0	28 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	12 0	6 8	28 0	28 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	160 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	16 14	16 10	12 9	29 4	28 9	15 8	11 14	11 12	7 8	12 3	12 4	8 0	27 12	26 14	12 8	17 4	17 4	8 0	3‡ 5§	30 12	29 0	190 2	188 14	188 13	4 200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	15 4	14 14	12 3	20 0	19 4	15 1½	12 8	11 8	6 8	13 0	12 4	6 12	19 0	18 6	...	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 4	11 13	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultanpur	16 0	16 0	12 12	23 0	21 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	22 0	23 0	...	21 0	22 0	...	2‡ 0‖	22 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	16 0	15 3	11 11	22 8	21 4	14 9	12 9	13 0	7 11	14 9	13 13	8 11	22 8	21 0	8 11	20 0	18 0	...	2‡ 1¶	17 3	12 14	193 5	193 5	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	Partábgarh		

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

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juar (small).
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Laharra, kodo, mendua, and kakun.
‖ Peas, sawan.
¶ Peas, arhar, mash, and birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of July 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.	Lesser Millets (Cumboo, Joowar, Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets (Cumboo, Joowar, Holcus Sorghum. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets (Cumboo, Joowar, Holcus Sorghum. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bajeerah, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bajeerah, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Past fortnight.	Bajeerah, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murnwa, Nuglee). Paniceum Miliaceum, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murnwa, Nuglee). Paniceum Miliaceum, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murnwa, Nuglee). Paniceum Miliaceum, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Ragi, &c. Present fortnight.	Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	10 4	10 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	9 8	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 0	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 1	8 9	18 8	18 2	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 3	360 0	360 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	10 11	10 11	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 1	9 1	8 12	11 12	14 12	18 8	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	8 8	132 0	132 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	8 9	13 0	11 0	..	10 0	11 0	..	15 0	12 8	12 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 12	6 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 4	7 0	6 8	Saugor		
	Damoh	11 8	11 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	9 4	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 12	8 4	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 4	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 6	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	8 0	280 0	260 0	280 0	9 2	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 6	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	7 14	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 1	6 8	6 8	5 10	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 8	9 8	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	10 8	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 9	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	10 7	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 4	10 4	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	15 9	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	Nimár		
	Raipur	21 8	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	14 12	13 8	13 0	22 8	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	9 12	280 0	280 0	250 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	15 0	15 8	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	10 8	21 0	22 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	96 0	80 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	24 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bilaspur		
	Upper Godávari	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 4	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	8 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	12 8	16 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 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	7 0	7 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	7 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	11 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldana		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
	Básim	7 8	7 8	10 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	No return received																								No return received			Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar																												Kolar		
	Túmkúr																												Túmkúr		
	Mysore																												Mysore		
	Hassan																												Hassan		
	Shimoga																												Shimoga		
	Kadur																												Kadur		
	Chitaldroog																												Chitaldroog		
	Coorg																												Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 2	12 8	11 8	17 0	17 8	14 8	5 6	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 0	5 12	14 8	16 0	10 12	15 8	13 8	10 8	13 1	13 0	12 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	10 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	*	11 12	*	*		*	13 8			*			16 0	*					*	13 8	*	...	...	...	*	11 12	*	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	14 1	14 2	13 7	18 10	18 5	16 0	7 4	7 4	6 2	8 8	8 8	7 4	17 7	15 0	10 0	15 11	15 0	9 3	14 9	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 15	27 0	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 0	13 0	13 4	18 12	19 13	16 12	6 13	7 0	6 11	9 7	8 14	7 10	18 3	16 11	13 0	18 3	15 5	15 11	17 0	16 4	15 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 4	8 13	26 12	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	11 12	10 4	13 0	16 12	17 8	16 12	10 0	10 0	6 4	10 10	10 0	11 4	15 0	16 4	14 8	14 12	15 2	15 2	15 8	15 4	14 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 0	20 12	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	12 0	12 0	10 8	17 8	18 0	13 12	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	14 8	13 0	10 0	13 12	12 8	8 10	13 12	13 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	12 6	32 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	10 14	11 0	11 8	16 12	15 6	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	6 0	15 6	15 9	12 0	13 15	12 8	6 5	12 2	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 8	24 8	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	11 8	11 12	7 4	16 4	16 8	10 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	4 9	9 4	9 4	8 3	14 4	14 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	11 4	11 0	7 8	18 8	18 0	11 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 12	6 12	5 8	12 8	12 8	8 9	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	10 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	10 4	9 15	6 13	14 8	14 0	8 9	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 9	11 0	10 12	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	18 12	Abu		
	Anadra	10 8	10 0	7 6	14 8	14 0	9 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	11 0	11 14	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	6 8	13 0	13 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	8 pies†	6 pies†	6 pies†	12 8	8 8	8 0	8 pies†	6 pies†	6 pies†	8 8	8 8	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	8 15	8 15	8 0	13 4	13 10	9 12	5 7	5 7	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 15	9 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	9 6	15 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 13	11 14	9 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	4 6	8 6	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	7 13	8 12	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	8 12	8 4	11 14	...	...	...	5 10	6 4	3 12	7 8	7 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 2	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	10 5	10 6	7 13	12 6	13 2	11 4	4 6	5 0	3 12	5 10	6 4	5 0	10 0	10 10	9 4	10 5	10 0	11 4	12 8	12 14	11 4	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	50 0	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	3 11	4 0	4 4	5 0	5 0	5 12	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	12 12	11 10	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	48 0	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	13 8	14 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	17 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 8	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	22 0	Boondee		
	Kotah	13 0	12 10	13 0	17 0	17 8	...	6 6	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 0	18 8	14 8	8 12	12 4	4	16 8	16 12	14 8	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 0	8 12	15 0	Kotah		
	Tonk	11 2	11 9	13 5	16 5	16 0	15 9	6 4	5 12	5 4	7 0	7 4	6 2	16 6	15 12	10 5	12 10	11 12	10 10	13 4	13 4	13 11	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 14	11 6	28 5	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	12 0	12 0	12 6	13 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	3 12	18 6	18 1	12 11	11 6	10 2	10	14 4	13 15	14 8	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	11 8	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	11 0	11 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 12	7 0	6 4	5 12	8 12	7 12	6 8	15 8	15 0	11 4	12 8	11 0	6 4	12 0	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	29 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	13 3	12 12	12 2	17 11	17 1	14 9	6 12	6 12	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 10	15 14	14 14	14 9	15 7	14 3	7 6	13 15	13 1	12 1	...	...	...	10 15	11 0	15 12	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	8 9	8 6	10 3	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 5	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 11	10 14	16 0	10 14	11 0	11 0	10 0	9 6½	10 10½	107 0	107 0	105 0	8 11	8 4	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	11 3	10 13	10 13	14 10	15 3	12 12	5 1	5 1	5 1	6 3	6 3	5 10	15 13	14 12	10 15	14 10	13 15	7 3	11 5	11 14	10 15	109 8	109 8	109 7	9 13	9 2	9 13	Gwalior		
	Goona	13 8	13 4	16 6	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	21 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	9 0	8 12	10 12	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	5 4	8 8	7 8	6 12	11 0	10 12	12 12	11 0	10 12	8 8	11 0	10 12	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	9 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	12 8	17 0	18 0	14 8	6 0	5 8	4 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	13 8	13 8	12 4	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* No return received.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras favourable rain has again fallen, but more is wanted in parts; general prospects continue fair. In Bombay there has been good general rain, except in Sind where it is required; prospects outside Sind are excellent; cholera is still prevalent in that portion of the presidency. A break in the rainfall in Bengal has been beneficial, but the want of more rain is still felt in the Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions and in the 24-Pergunnahs; early crops have suffered from excessive rain and floods in parts of Central Bengal, Dacca, Furreedpore and Behar. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has been abundant; prospects remain favourable. The rain in the Punjab has been partial; it was reported from six districts but except at Delhi and Siálkot where 5 and a little over 2 inches fell respectively, the fall was very slight, prospects have consequently not improved; in Hissar and Sirsa forage is becoming scarcer, and in these districts and Jullundur (where agricultural prospects are said to be growing critical) prices are rising. Heavy rain is reported from the Central Provinces and the weather is very favourable to the *kharif* crops. In British Burma also there has been heavy rain during the week, and in parts of the Bassein District crops have been destroyed by floods; agricultural prospects are good. In Assam, Mysore and Coorg, and Berar prospects continue good, but a break in the rainfall is required in the last mentioned Province. There has been favourable rain again in Central India and prospects there are now very good. In Rajputana the rain that has fallen has improved prospects; more is however required in places.

Except in the Punjab, where more rain is needed, the prospects of the season and the condition of the crops are now, on the whole, decidedly favourable throughout the Empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Augt. 2nd)	1·70 (average of 10 stations.)	*Ragi* 18·65; 73 inches of water over anicut; standing crops generally good but require more rain in some taluks; *sazza* coming into ear; transplanting of wet paddy commenced; canal supply deficient.
Kurnool („ „)	2·46 (average of 6 stations.)	*Ragi* 18·82; rain wanted in Cumbum and some villages of Markapur where standing crops are withering; crops flourishing elsewhere; *korra, cumboo* and paddy being sown; prices stationary; pasture and water sufficient.
Tanjore („ „)	·56 (average of 9 stations) *nil* in others.	*Ragi* 15·65; 36 to 90 inches of water in Cauvery; wet and dry crops in good condition; harvest of *gingelly*, outturn ½.
Madura („ „)	*Nil.*	*Ragi* 16·08.
Malabar („ „)	5·14 (average of 14 stations.)	*Ragi* 17·93; prices slightly fallen in Cherakal, Palghat and Cochin, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient and favourable for first crop cultivation; pasture good.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Aug. 6th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·10 at Kotri ...	River on 3rd 17 feet 2 inches—last year on same date 18¾ feet; locusts appeared in two talukas, no damage; some injury to crops, &c., by overflow of river in Ghorabári; active preparations for *kharif* continuing; cholera prevails.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Locusts in 3 talukas damaging indigo and other seedlings; few cases of small-pox in Kandiaro; cattle disease in Naushahro; cholera still prevalent; river rising steadily.
Ahmedabad ...	·68	Total rainfall 15·42; transplantation of rice progressing; young crops generally thriving.
Surat ...	8·50, fall general ...	Total rainfall 22·92; rice transplanting commenced; prospects much improved.
Násik ...	2·0	Prospects good everywhere; no cholera.
Colába (Aug. 4th)	10·68	Total rainfall 39·73; public health generally good; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Poona („ 3rd)	Fall general; maximum 4·42 at Máwal, minimum ·68 at Sirur.	Rats being destroyed in Bárámati and Indápur.
Ahmednagar ...	1·09, fall general.	Crops good in 4 talukas; *bajri* resown in parts of Kopargaon, first crops having been destroyed by insects; break in weather desirable; slight cholera in parts.
Sholapur ...	Rain general.	Prospects and crops good; rats being killed; fever in 2 talukas condition of poor bad but hopeful.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report.
Kanara ...	9·69 at Karwar; maximum 15·36 at Honore, minimum 2·68 at Supa.	Total rainfall 79·95; prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Rajkot ...	1·17	Total rainfall 19·0; crops thriving; fever and diarrhœa continue, also cholera in some parts.
Baroda ...	3·29	Total rainfall 25·44; weather cloudy; prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Rain general and plentiful throughout the Presidency except in Sind where it is required; prospect excellent; continuous heavy rain in Bombay since last report; cholera continues in Sind, and slightly in Kaira, Surat, Tanna and Ahmednagar.
Bengal (6th Aug.)—		
Chittagong ...	2·20	
Dacca ...	3·25	Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·97	Cholera cases in Barrackpore and fever in Busseerhat and Dum-Dum.
Moorshedabad ...	·94	General health good.
Rajshahye ...	·41	
Burdwan ...	1·22	Public health good.
Rungpore ...	1·04	Public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·04	
Purneah ...	1·07	
Patna ...	2·63	
Durbhunga ...	·72	
Hazáribágh ...	1·37	Much sickness.
Cuttack ...	1·54	*General Remarks.*—A break in the weather during week has generally done good, but in the Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions and in the 24th-Pergunnahs more rain is still much wanted for transplantation; early crops in places in Central Bengal, Dacca, Furreedpore and Behar have suffered much from excessive rain and floods, floods are reported to be subsiding in Behar; there was a severe storm at Cooch Behar on the night of 29th July; cholera has greatly diminished in Balasore and Midnapore, but is still prevalent in some districts.
N. W. P. and Oudh (Aug. 6th)—		
Benares (Aug. 5th)	1·3, ·9 at Gungapur.	Prospects continue good.
Allahabad („ „)	·8 [average of week]; Karchana... Handia ... *Nil.*	Prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jhansi („ 7th)	5·5	Prospects good; prices stationary; health good generally, but slight cholera here and there.
Agra („ 5th)	1·4 (average).	Prospects excellent; fever and ague still increasing.
Bareilly (Aug. 6th)	Excessive rain in end of week.	Rivers much flooded; agricultural operations suspended.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ... 4·3 Baghput ... 7·9 Ghaziabad ... 5·9 Less in other places.	Fever reported in places; another break wanted; prospects excellent; cheapest wheat and gram 17, *bajra* 18, *juar* and barley 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 4th)	Continuous rain from the 2nd instant.	There was a break up to 2nd.
Lucknow („ 6th)	1·4	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 4th)	Sadr ... 2·1 Kunda ... ·6 Putti ... 3·4	There was another break of four days; *kharif* sowings nearly finished; weeding going on; *jarhan* rice is being transplanted.
Sitapur („ 6th)	2·8	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·9	Wind greater and strong during Tuesday and Wednesday. *General Remarks.*—Rain general all over the Province; prospects favourable; health good except in Agra and Meerut where there is some fever, and in Jhansi where there are a few cases of cholera.
Punjab (Aug. 5th)—		
Delhi ...	5·0	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices of food grains stationary.
Hissar ...	*Nil.*	Prospects bad in Hissar and Sirsa where pasturage and fodder are daily becoming scarcer and prices of food grains are rising; health generally good.
Umballa ...	·8	Crops fair; cholera has nearly disappeared.
Jullundur ...	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects getting critical; prices rising.
Lahore ...	·8	More rain wanted; health fairly good, but cholera about.
Ferozepore ...	·1	Agricultural prospects continue unfavourable.
Siálkot ...	2·2	
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good; cholera diminishing.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil.*	Prospects unfavourable.
Mooltan ...	*Nil.*	Crops fair; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil.*	Crops are suffering; health good. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall during the week has been only partial and prospects generally have not improved.
Central Provinces (Aug. 6th)—		
Nágpur ...	5·83	Prospects of cotton and other crops favourable; weeding continues.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cotton crop excellent; prospects of other crops generally good; weeding progressing; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	4·31	Cotton healthy; other crops well; small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*continued.*		
Seoni ...	5·45	Weather favourable to cotton prospects; slight cholera and small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	14·56	Cotton much improved by recent rains; small-pox continues.
Raipur (Aug. 1st)	3·95	Rain plentiful; cotton suffered to some extent; more rain wanted for rice; small-pox disappearing; cholera continues.
Sambalpur („ 2nd)	1·60	Cotton doing well; prospects favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices rising. *General Remarks.*—Weather all that could be desired for agricultural prospects; cotton and all other *kharif* crops doing well; more rain required at Bilaspur and Damoh; prices steady.
British-Burmah— (Aug. 7th)		
Akyab ...	7·41	Total rainfall 128·22; cholera in Cheduba and small-pox in Kyoukphyoo town, otherwise public health good throughout division; agricultural prospects good everywhere; slight cattle disease in Akyab district.
Rangoon ...	6·54	Total rainfall 54·80; public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Bassein ...	2·70	Total rainfall 46·58; public health good; cattle disease still rife; ploughing continues; transplanting going on; in parts half the cultivation destroyed by floods.
Prome ...	2·96	Total rainfall 21·27; public health fair; floods subsiding.
Thayetmyo ...	1·06	Total rainfall 16·33; general health normal; paddy planting progressing; cholera decreasing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·37	Total rainfall 85·27; public health good; no cattle disease reported; crops good; rain now abundant.
Toungoo ...	1·13	Total rainfall 34·07; public health good; agricultural prospects good; no cattle disease. *General Remarks.*—General health good, though cases of small-pox and cholera still occur; cattle disease slight in Arakan and Tenasserim and decreased in Pegu but prevalent in two districts; agricultural prospects continue good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Aug. 6th)	3·53	Weather hot and seasonable; prospects of crops good; transplanting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	5·89	Prices stationary; transplanting of *sali* and *aus* reaping progressing; prospects good.
Mysore and Coorg (Aug. 6th)—	2·52 in Bangalore; rain throughout the Province.	Newly sown crops on dry lands have suffered in parts from excessive moisture; prospects favourable; public health generally good; fever and other ailments continue in parts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Aug. 6th)	6·89	Rain has fallen continuously for five days; break wanted; prospects good.
Central India (Aug. 6th)—		
Indore ...	1·75	Prospects excellent throughout Malwa; health good; prices high though falling somewhat; *jowar* 12 seers 10 chittaks.
Morar ...	2·11	
Sutna ...	5·41	
Rutlam ...	1·65	Agricultural prospects and health satisfactory.
Neemuch ...	4·16	
Goona ...	3·81	
Bhopal ...	3·15 in Sehore.	Prospects favourable.
Ágar ...	1·74	Health good.
Nowgong ...	·75	
Mánpur ...	3·30	Crops in excellent condition.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 6th)	1·50	Sultry; cloudy; occasional drizzling.
Serohi („ 3rd)	·85	Tanks, wells and health fair; prospects slightly improved; rain much required.
Marwar („ 2nd)	Some rain reported in south-eastern districts.	Tanks half full; plenty of water in wells; health and crops good; cloudy; high winds; more rain urgently needed.
Méywar („ 1st)	2·60	Tanks, wells and health good; crops much improved.
Harowtee („ 2nd)	·26 in Deoli, ·98 in Kotah, ·28 in Tonk, and 1·19 in Shahpura; favourable rainfall last night, ·71, apparently general.	Wind south-west; rain will improve prospects.
Jhalawar (July 31st)	3·88	Health good; prospects favourable; risk of grass scarcity averted.
Ajmere (Aug. 6th)	·66	Rain seasonable; crops saved; locusts passed without damage; health good.
Jeypore ...	1·27	Rain threatening; fever still prevalent; prospects improved.
Bhurtpur ...	1·30	Ague increasing; cloudy; east winds.
Ulwur (Aug. 5th)	·75 (Average).	Rain brightens prospects much; fever very prevalent.
Nepal (July 29th)—	·96	Total rainfall 34·16; agricultural prospects fair.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS ON THE SEASON AND CROPS FOR THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department—No. 1—95-113, (Meteorology), dated Simla, the 8th August 1879.

RESOLUTION—The Government of India have had under consideration the weekly telegraphic reports on the season, published in the *Gazette of India*. They observe that, since the dates of the orders requiring the weekly reports on the state of the season and the prospects of the crops, which are published in the *Gazette of India*, the issue of Daily Weather Sheets has been undertaken by the Meteorological Reporter. His statements furnish with great promptitude a continuous index of agricultural conditions so far as they depend on the presence or absence of rainfall; and the number of stations included therein has just been raised from 50 to 84, reports from the additional 34 stations being telegraphed only during the monsoon months. Moreover, season reports appear regularly under the orders of the Local Governments in the Local Gazettes. The information given in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* is, of course, much more detailed, in respect of agriculture, than that contained in the Daily Weather Sheets; comprising, as it does, particulars as to the prospects and yield of crops, the progress of farming operations, the average prices of food grains, the health of people and of cattle, the numbers on relief-works or gratuitously relieved, if any, and miscellaneous facts affecting the harvests, such as the occurrence of hail, the presence of locusts, and the state of rivers and irrigation; all of which are, by the nature of the case, excluded from the meteorological return.

2. The object of the telegraphic reports published in the *Gazette of India* is that a survey of the current agricultural conditions of each province, as a whole, such as shall suffice to supply the deficiencies of the daily weather reports, may be placed promptly before the public and the Government. At present the number of stations for which weekly telegraphic reports are sent to the *Gazette of India* varies greatly in the several provinces, thus:—

Madras	sends reports from	5	districts.
Bombay	,,	24	districts and places.
Bengal	,,	46	,,
The N.-W. P. and Oudh	,,	11	,,
The Punjab	,,	12	,,
The Central Provinces	,,	17	,,
British Burma	,,	15	,,
Assam	,,	2	,,
Mysore and Coorg	,,	1	,,
Berar and Hyderabad	,,	1	,,
Central India States	,,	12	,,
Rajputana States	,,	10	,,
Nepal	,,	1	,,

From some provinces the reports are too few, while from others they are needlessly many, for the purpose of conveying to the Government and to the public a general view of the state of agricultural affairs in each province.

3. In times of scarcity or famine in any province the number of reporting stations for such province will be temporarily increased. But, for the future, in ordinary times, the Governor General in Council would wish to receive for the *Gazette of India* weekly telegraphic reports for the undermentioned districts only in each province, namely,—

MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	BENGAL.
Bellary.	Kurrachee.	Chittagong.
Kurnool.	Hyderabad.	Dacca.
Ganjam.	Ahmedabad.	24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).
Kistna.	Baroda.	Moorshedabad.
Chingleput (Madras).	Surat.	Rajshaye.
Coimbatore.	Nasik.	Burdwan.
Tanjore.	Colaba (Bombay).	Rungpore.
Madura.	Poona.	Bhagulpur.
Malabar.	Ahmednuggur.	Purneah.
Travancore.	Sholapore.	Patna.
	Dharwar.	Darbhanga.
	Canara.	Hazaribagh.
	Rajkot.	Cuttack.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	PUNJAB.	CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Benares.	Delhi.	Nagpur.
Allahabad.	Hissar.	Jubbulpore.
Gorukpur.	Amballa.	Saugor.
Jhansi.	Jullunder.	Seoni.
Agra.	Lahore.	Hoshungabad.
Bareilly.	Ferozpore.	Raipur.
Meerut.	Sialkot.	Sumbulpore.
Kumaon.	Rawal Pindi.	
Lucknow.	Peshawar.	
Partabgarh.	Multan.	
Sitapur.	Dera Ismail Khan.	
Fyzabad.		
BRITISH BURMA.	**ASSAM.**	**BERAR AND HYDERABAD.**
Akyab.	Gauhati.	Amraoti.
Rangoon.	Sylhet.	Akola.
Bassein.	Cachar.	Hyderabad.
Prome.	Debroghur.	
Amherst (Moulmein).		
Toungoo.		
MYSORE AND COORG.	**CENTRAL INDIA STATES.**	**RAJPUTANA STATES.**
Bangalore.	Indore.	Abu.
Mysore.	Morar (Gwalior).	Serohi.
Mercara.	Sutna.	Marwar.
	Rutlam.	Meywar.
NEPAL.	Neemuch.	Harowti.
	Goona.	Jhalawar.
Katmandú.	Bhopal.	Ajmere.
	Agar.	Jaipur.
	Nowgong.	Bhartpur.
	Manpúr.	Alwar.

4. The instructions already in force regarding the preparation of these telegraphic reports and of the "General remarks," and regarding their submission by the Local Governments, will stand. Now that the number of reporting stations for each province is fixed, the Governor General in Council trusts that the Local Governments will secure that every one of the appointed districts sends its telegram regularly without fail. It is inconvenient that the Bengal Government should report, as was done in the Gazette of the 2nd current, that no return was received from important districts like Patna, Bhagulpur and Hazaribagh, every one of which places is on the line of telegraph. Where the Local Government may have settled that a particular district (as for instance Gauhati) should send its weekly telegram direct to the Government of India, that arrangement may stand. Although fluctuations of prices of food are among the subjects to be noticed in the weekly telegrams, yet it is not necessary to give weekly the prices of two or three kinds of grain in detail. When food is ranging at scarcity rates, the price of one staple may usefully be given; and the Local Government will decide in each case what price should be considered to be a scarcity rate. Similarly, it is not necessary to give in the weekly telegram, as has recently been done for some Burma districts, the number of deaths from cholera and small-pox, and the estimated number of cattle deaths separately for each sub-division of the district. General remarks as to the public health and the prevalence of any special epidemic or epizootic disease will suffice for the purposes of the weekly reports.

ORDER—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, for information and guidance, and to the several Departments of the Government of India, and the Meteorological Reporter, for information, also that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. 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. 34.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 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, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

Nos. $\frac{4}{170-82}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department ($\frac{\text{Education}}{\text{Industry, Science and Art.}}$),—under date Simla, the 9th August 1879.

READ—

The following despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India relative to the International Exhibitions which it is proposed to hold at Sydney and Melbourne, in Australia—the former in September 1879, and the latter in October 1880:

No. 136	(Statistics and Commerce),	dated	the 18th July 1878.
No. 62	ditto	ditto	30th April 1879.
No. 36	ditto	ditto	13th March 1879.
No. 68	ditto	ditto	8th May 1879.

OBSERVATIONS.

WITH the despatch first cited, the Secretary of State forwarded copies of the prospectus of the Sydney Exhibition, and of a letter from the Colonial Office, in which the co-operation of the Indian Government in carrying the project to a successful issue was invited. His Lordship left it to the Government of India to comply with this invitation in such manner as they thought fit; and observed that, as exhibitions of this nature were very frequent, a moderate limit of expenditure should be fixed.

2. The Governor General in Council concurred in this view; and it was accordingly resolved merely to publish the prospectus of the exhibition for general information, and to circulate it to Local Governments and Administrations, leaving it to them to take such action in the matter as they considered desirable in the interests of the territories under their control, and as the funds at their disposal permitted. A sum of Rs. 400 was, however, sanctioned from Imperial revenues for the purchase of samples of India teas and of coffee grown in Southern India, it being thought probable that a considerable trade in these commodities might result between Australia and India, if measures were adopted for bringing them prominently before the colonial public.

3. The only Government by which any steps were taken in the direction indicated was that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under whose orders a collection comprising the following articles was prepared and despatched through Mr. O'Conor, to Sydney by Mr. E. C. Buck, the Director of the local Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—

Azimgarh silk cloth.
Benares and Moradabad ware.
Carpets from Mirzapur, Agra and Jhánsi.
Cloth from the Cawnpore mills.
Tea from Kumaun.
Sugar from the Rosa Works at Shájahánpur.
Rámpur chadars.
Ludhiána cloth.

In addition, selected samples of teas grown in Bengal, Assam and Arakan were sent to the exhibition. The Cawnpore Mills' cloth, the Shájahánpur sugar, and the teas were supplied gratuitously, the Government paying their freight to Sydney; the remaining articles being purchased by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at a cost of Rs. 2,650. Major M. Clementi, a retired officer of the Indian Army, has kindly offered his services towards making the most of the Indian contribution to the Sydney Exhibition, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council has gladly accepted Major Clementi's offer.

4. The prospectus of the Melbourne Exhibition was received with the Secretary of State's despatch of the 13th March last; and with his despatch of the 8th May following was forwarded copy of a letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his capacity as President of the Commission for the Australian Exhibitions. His Royal Highness expressed a hope that India would be represented at those exhibitions, and observed that a collection of objects illustrative of the arts and manufactures of the country, such as was sent to Philadelphia, would be of great utility. As in the case of the Sydney

Exhibition, the Secretary of State left it to the Government of India to decide upon the measures to be taken to meet the wishes of the colonial authorities.

5. The Governor General in Council, as at present advised, is not prepared to send any considerable quantity of the art-manufactures of India to the Melbourne Exhibition, and it is apprehended that private exhibitors may be few. Possibly the officer, Major M. Clementi, who has consented to act in behalf of the Government of India at the Sydney Exhibition, may be able, in his report to the Government of India on that exhibition, to make suggestions regarding the art-manufacture contributions that might usefully be sent to the Melbourne Exhibition. There are, however, various classes of goods, raw products and manufactures outside the domain of art, a collection of which could be easily and inexpensively made; and whilst this would better represent the resources and industrial capacity of India, it might also tend to further the interests of Indian commerce. For the purpose of forming such a collection, the Governor General in Council sanctions the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000, and desires that all needful arrangements for the preparation and despatch of the collection should be entrusted to a committee, which will be composed of the gentlemen named below, if their services can be made available:

President:

E. C. Buck, Esq., C. S., Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Members:

J. S. Gamble, Esq., M. A., Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

The Bengal Government will be asked to invite the Chamber of Commerce to nominate one of its body to represent the commercial interests of Bengal.

6. The prospectus of the Melbourne Exhibition will be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the several local Gazettes for general information. The attention of all Local Governments and Administrations will also be drawn to the subject, and they will be asked to send to the committee, care of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta, such articles in the shape of raw agricultural and forest produce and special local manufactures, either from jute, cotton or carpet factories, or from jail workshops, or from private persons, as they can readily obtain or lend. It would add greatly to the value of the collection if Local Governments and Administrations could spare a small grant from the funds at their command for the purchase of specimens of local manufactures. In the event of any Local Government or Administration finding itself in a position to co-operate in the matter, it would be convenient if a selected officer were appointed to correspond with the President of the Committee on the subject; but should the Governments of Madras and Bombay prefer sending their contributions separately, there would be no objection to their doing so.

7. Since the foregoing paragraphs were put in type, the Governor General in Council has learned that the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, recently addressed His Excellency the Governor in Council of that Presidency on the subject of appointing a local committee for the purpose of promoting India contributions to the Melbourne Exhibition. If other local public bodies would co-operate cordially in the matter, the task of procuring an adequate representation of Indian products at the Melbourne Exhibition would be greatly facilitated.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution and of the prospectus of the Melbourne Exhibition be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance, and that they be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* for general information.

Government of Bengal.
Ditto North-Western Provinces.
Ditto Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Ditto ditto British Burma.
Ditto ditto Mysore and Coorg.
Ditto ditto Assam.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and to the Foreign Department for information, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information and further orders.

(True Extract.)

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS.

President:

The Honourable William John Clarke, M. L. C.

Vice-Presidents:

The Honourable James Joseph Casey, C. M. G., M. P.
The Honourable James Munro, M. P.
The Honourable Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, BARONET, M. P., Attorney-General.
The Honourable Sir George F. Verdon, K. C. M. G., C. B., F. R. S.
The Honourable Sir Samuel Wilson, M. L. C.

Members:

The Honourable Graham Berry, M. P., Chief Secretary.
The Honourable James Brown Patterson, M. P., Commissioner of Public Works.
The Honourable John Woods, M. P., Commissioner of Railways.
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the copperplates 2½ per cent. of sodium amalgam was used with the quicksilver, and in the pulverizer as much as 3 per cent. Still the quicksilver "floured."

Blankets of the ordinary kind were used, and the length covered by the blankets was nine feet. They were washed every half hour. It seems that all the tables were for this length covered with blankets and the water was allowed to spread itself over the whole.

Water was conveyed to the mill through troughs which discharged into a tank, and an iron pipe, fed from the tank, was fixed in front of the battery. To this were attached smaller pipes provided with taps, two to each battery, and when the supply was sufficient the water must have entered the coffers with great force. The flow, however, was not even, the smaller pipes were often choked with grass, and owing to the troughs or boxes being badly made and improperly placed the water escaped and sometimes there was not sufficient for the tables.

The stone was broken by hand before being sent to the mill, at a cost of nine annas per ton.

The feeding was very irregular. It happened not seldom that so much quartz was put into a coffer as to stop the action of the stamper, and at other times the coffer was not fed and the disc struck upon and injured the cam.

Oil from the machinery often dropped on the plates and it found its way also into the coffers.

Tailings escaped from the catchpits.

The stone treated, as already mentioned, must have been rich. In one "cleaning up" of a stamp-box coarse pieces of gold were found weighing from 6 grs. to 3 dwts., and of these about thirty were obtained; one piece weighed about 7½ dwts.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

The first important step taken by the Alpha Company was to erect machinery, and subsequently they made attempts under the advice of various Managers to open their main reef. As stated in another part of this report they first quarried stone at the native workings on the northern extension of the reef, and subsequently at the southern portion of it, but no successful effort was made to mine systematically. There was consequently unnecessary cost incurred in getting stone, and great cost in conveying it to the mill.

There was no stone-breaking machine at the mill; the stone was broken by hand. There was no self-feeding apparatus: the feeding was irregular; and the platform on which the quartz was delivered was not partitioned off from the stampers and engine. The dust rose sometimes in clouds and fell on the bearers, injuring them and rendering necessary a large supply of oil, &c., for lubricating the various parts of the machinery; some of which often dropped on the plates, thus making effective amalgamation impossible, even if there had not been other detrimental influences in operation.

A great error was committed by the Tribute Company in roasting the quartz in kilns before sending it to the mill. Nearly all the quartz in the reef is more or less pyritous, and the percentage of iron pyrites in several sections probably varies from 0·1 or less to 5 per cent., and when this is placed in a kiln in the manner described elsewhere in this report it is impossible to oxydise the sulphur. The fusible lower sulphides coat the gold and prevent its amalgamation with mercury. The roasted stone I have seen in Devalah is often a slag, and any gold in it must be "glazed."

Sodium amalgam appears to have been used in excessive quantities. This amalgam has all the valuable properties ascribed to it by the patentee, Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S.; but the utmost care and caution are necessary in using it in the extraction of gold and silver. A very minute quantity of sodium amalgam added to quicksilver has the effect of rendering the metal more mobile and more "eager" for gold, and therefore it is the more likely to escape from the mill and carry the fine gold with it unless the ripples are properly arranged and other precautions taken.

It was a mistake to put quicksilver in the coffers. The undecomposed pyrites, reduced to powder, would accumulate in the coffers and cause the "sickening" and "flouring" of the mercury. The metal breaking up into minute globules or adhering to the powdered pyrites would be carried away.

If no quicksilver had been put in the coffers the copperplates might have been dispensed with.

The inclination of the tables was excessive. Instead of 1 in 10 they should have been not more than 1 in 14 or 1 in 16.

The water from the battery (often insufficient) was allowed to spread itself over the whole extent of the tables, whereas, as there was not sufficient water, but under any circumstances, it should have been so regulated as to carry the tailings evenly over the blankets. And the length of the blanketing, nine feet, was not enough. I have been informed that iron pyrites from the Alpha Mill was taken out of the bed of the stream quite 200 yards away, and that it was found to yield 1 oz. to the ton.

Buddles were not used for concentrating the tailings, and a large proportion of the stuff sent to the furnace must have consisted of quartz.

The furnace which was built by the Tributers is unsuitable for treating pyrites.

The steam-engine was never equal to the duty required of it. One of forty horse-power would be needed to drive the stampers and keep in motion the pulverizer, fully charged, and the saw. The Alpha Company and the Tributers are said to have crushed 1,102 tons of quartz in fifteen months: if the machinery had been effective, and if the works had been skilfully managed, at least 11,000 tons should have been reduced in fifteen months.

During the whole period that the works were in operation, when only an average of 2·8 tons were crushed per diem, the expenses of management, dead-work, &c., were running on as well as interest on the capital invested, and it is not a matter for wonder that doing only one-tenth of the work that ought to have been done the two adventures were not remunerative.

The greatest credit it appears to me is due, however, to the projectors for their spirit and enterprize. They failed because they did not first of all commence to mine, and because they had not appliances for saving gold.

HOW THE OPERATIONS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

A run of gold in the main reef is found at Wright's Level, and this has been followed for a distance of sixty feet. I would advise that in the first instance this run should be followed still further on the underlie—say—if the good stone continues—for 100 feet or 150 feet; that the shaft should be well and safely timbered, and that skids should be put in so that the quartz might be brought to grass with facility. It may be assumed, judging from the stone already taken out, that the quartz from this shaft would yield a fair proportion of gold.

This preliminary work, but productive, would indicate the best site for a main adit, and that will be found at a point on the slope of the ghât eastward of Wright's Level.

This main adit running west should be driven at a low level so as to intersect the reef at a considerable depth below the outcrop on the ridge.

From this adit and other cross-cuts the reef could be mined economically. It could be stopped from different levels quite up to the surface. A site for the battery could be found near the mouth of the main adit. All these undertakings and all arrangements connected with them should be well considered, and the objects in view should be to open the mine on a good plan, and to raise a large quantity of stone which from careful assays should show such a yield per ton as would justify the erection of machinery.

I recommend that water-power be employed for driving the machinery, either an over-shot wheel or a turbine.

I regret to say that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the laws or regulations in force in India under which water may be diverted, but it would be no doubt practicable to arrange for the diversion of water from the stream near the Wynad Prospecting Company's works.

Perhaps reservoirs would have to be constructed for storing water.

The relative cost of using steam and water in this district cannot be fairly estimated by me, as I am ignorant at what cost fuel could be got if proper arrangements were made for procuring it in large quantities, but in mills elsewhere the proportions are—for water about 1·2, and for steam 2·1.

There is not much at the Alpha Mill that could be used in any new adventure. The stamps could be made available, and the coffers seem to be uninjured and might again be set up; but in my humble opinion it would be more economical to procure a new plant furnished with all the best appliances than to patch up the machinery at the Alpha.

All patent contrivances that have not been proved to be of value by a lengthened experience should be rejected, and only those adopted that are known to have yielded good results and now find a place in the best conducted mines.

As well as a battery there would be required:—

(*a*).—A stone-breaking machine. The smaller pieces of quartz would be separated from the larger and sent direct to the stamps and the latter to the stone-breaking machine.

(*b*).—A self-feeding hopper.

(*c*).—A buddle for concentrating the "tailings" which are saved in the settling boxes.

(*d*).—An inclined reverberatory furnace for roasting the "tailings." This would consist of a fire-box, hearth, &c., and should be on the plan of some of those that have given the best results in Victoria.

The quartz should be crushed raw. Quicksilver should not be used in the coffers: and copper platforms are likely to cause a loss of amalgam, and I do not recommend that they should be employed. Ripples and blanket-strakes will do the work more effectually. The tables should be twenty feet or more in length, and about fourteen inches in breadth for each stamp-head; the fall should be about one in sixteen (if a good supply of water is maintained), and they should be covered with closely woven green baize.

Experience would of course lead to some modifications in the arrangements, but it would not be difficult to adjust the length and fall of the tables so as to meet any conditions that might arise.

SUMMARY.

I have endeavoured to indicate as briefly as possible the causes which prevented the Alpha Company from obtaining profitable results from their adventure. I am satisfied that their machinery and appliances are such as to make it impossible to save the gold even if the best scientific and technical knowledge was brought to bear on the operations. The one fact that oil and grease were allowed to fall on the copperplates and to get into the coffers is sufficient to show what the state of affairs was when the best results were obtained.

The main reef within the area held by the Alpha Company is nearly 2,000 feet in length; it is from 4 to 14 feet (at least) in thickness; in one part the quartz is of extraordinary richness; and other parts have yielded well.

Native miners have picked what must have been auriferous quartz all along the outcrop, and at the "Skull" their excavations are extensive. The position of the reef and the formation of the ground both offer facilities for economical mining.

It appears that the yields of gold have been for 779½ tons of quartz 2 dwts. 9 grs., and for 322·66 tons, 10 dwts. 12 grs., and the gold was got, as I have shown, under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

These results may be compared with some operations in Australia.

The compilation of mineral statistics was commenced in Victoria in 1860, and from 1860 to 1876 (inclusive) information has been obtained respecting the results of the treatment of 13,402,915 tons of quartz, and the returns show an average yield of 11 dwts. 6·30 grs. per ton. The average yield of gold from 1,011,808 tons crushed in Victoria during the year 1876 was 10 dwts. 13·48 grs. per ton.

The Black Hill Company at Ballaarat crushed 283,550 tons, which yielded an average of 2 dwts. 23 grs. per ton and the dividends paid amounted to £23,900. It is stated that the machinery cost £10,030, and that the Company paid £24,235 for "claims" (*i. e.*, land on which to mine).

Other Companies have treated large quantities of quartz yielding averages per ton of 2 dwts. 13·4 grs.; 3 dwts. 6·01 grs.; 3 dwts. 7·89 grs.; and 3 dwts. 18·53 grs., and have paid dividends.

The prices paid by the Alpha Company and Tributers for labor, for timber, and for firewood are no criteria to guide me in estimating the costs of mining at Devalah. Under skilful management arrangements would be made for procuring all necessary supplies at the minimum cost, but in desultory operations the maximum cost as a matter of course has to be paid.

In reply to the questions in the paper, dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, I can safely say that the want of success of the Alpha Company has not arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix, and I cannot believe the cost of labor or fuel would be so great here as injuriously to affect mining pursuits.

In this report I have omitted all details that appeared to me not necessary to the full elucidation of the questions with which I was instructed to deal.

Note.—The late Manager of the Prince of Wales Tribute Company states that the wages paid for native labor were from four to five annas per diem; the cost of fuel was Rs. 3 per ton; the cost of drilling in hard rock was four annas per foot, and in soft rock two annas per foot; and the cost of driving such adits as are seen here varied from six annas to Rs. 3 per foot.

The cost of carrying stone from the "Skull" to the battery was six annas per ton, and the cost of carting stone from Wright's Level to the battery was thirteen annas per ton.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos. 234-47 I, Simla, August 8, 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

Letter No. 259 I. A., dated 22nd January 1879, from the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, and its enclosures; being the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1877-78, and a resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The most prominent feature in the transactions of the year under review is the demand which is reported to have at last arisen for irrigation on the Orissa and Midnapore Canals.

Orissa Canals.

2. On the Orissa Canals the area actually irrigated during the year was 119,042 acres, or four times the maximum area hitherto obtained. Of this, 98,495 acres were charged with water-rate, and five-year leases, terminating in November 1882, have since been executed for nearly the whole of this area. So great is the alteration in the ideas of the cultivators regarding irrigation, that the Revenue Superintendent states his conviction that "wherever irrigation may not be popular in Orissa now, it is not because of any want of appreciation of it, but because it cannot be profitably resorted to, owing to the absence of either distributaries, drainage, or protection from floods."

3. The sudden increase in the irrigation from these canals will be apparent from the results of the past four years—

1874-75	22,457 acres.
1875-76	18,409 ,,
1876-77	30,381 ,,
1877-78	98,495 ,,

The figures for 1877-78 given above represent only the area assessed with water-rate; the area actually irrigated having been, as stated in the 2nd paragraph of this Resolution, 119,042 acres. There is still room for expansion also, as the area which the existing distributaries can irrigate is stated to be 182,950 acres, and in the sanctioned estimate distributaries were provided for 206,172 acres.

4. The increase during the year appears to have been altogether in rice cultivation.

5. The lengths of channels open in Orissa are now—

Total main canals	209⅜	miles.
Of this navigable	147⅜	,,
Distributaries	642·4	,,

and the area protected from floods is stated to be 377,180 acres.

6. The time seems to have arrived for the completion of the distributary system, which was only sanctioned in 1876 to the extent which had up to that period been carried out, in order that proof might be obtained from experience as to whether the means of irrigation would be more largely availed of than up to that time seemed likely. Approximate estimates for additional distributaries have been submitted to the Government of India, but as the cost involved is supplementary to the sanctioned estimate, and under existing rules the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the increased expenditure is necessary, the estimates were returned to the Government of Bengal for a revision of the last sanctioned estimate for the entire project. The revised estimates for this project are awaited by the Government of India, and should receive very early attention.

7. The revenue administration of the canals in Orissa seems to have been very satisfactory, and the Government of India endorses the commendation by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Mr. Wyllie, the Revenue Superintendent.

Midnapore Canals.

8. On the Midnapore Canals there was a deplorable falling-off in the area irrigated, which is not clearly accounted for in the reports. The areas for the past six years have been as follows:—

1872-73	13,406 acres.
1873-74	86,549 ,,
1874-75	72,318 ,,
1875-76	55,995 ,,
1876-77	32,681 ,,
1877-78	19,819 ,,

Showing a rapid decrease since 1874-75, and this in spite of large profits as stated by the revenue officer from the irrigated cultivation, and of the fact that the whole area irrigated during the year was subsequently leased for five years, and that an aggregate area of 56,000 acres was leased on the same terms in the following year.

9. The falling-off in the irrigation from this canal was noticed in the 10th paragraph of the Government of India Resolution on the report of the previous year, and the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor was asked for. No reply has as yet been received, nor has any allusion been made to it in the present report. The Government of India would be glad to receive a special report on the subject.

10. The length of the Midnapore Canal is 53 miles, navigable throughout. The distributary system, consisting of 255¼ miles of channel (to be eventually increased to 260 miles) is capable of supplying 148,600 acres, but it is stated in the Superintending Engineer's report that there was water during the year under review for only 90,000 acres, and from the observations in the Chief Engineer's report and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's review, it appears that not more than 56,000 acres can be irrigated on the average; this is further borne out by the facts reported by the Government of Bengal in September 1875, that in 1873 there was only water sufficient for 30,000 to 40,000 acres, and in 1874, when 60,000 acres were under irrigation, the river was drained.

11. As the tide of opinion among the cultivating classes appears to have turned in favor of irrigation on this canal as well as in Orissa, the Government of India desires that the question of supplementing the supply of water in the river may be investigated. Storage reservoirs were from the first proposed in

connection with this canal, and the desirability of constructing them appears now to require consideration.

12. The unrealised balances in Midnapore are still very large, though reduced to one-half of the amount outstanding in the previous year; this point requires the attention of the Government of Bengal.

Soane Canals.

13. Turning to the Soane Canals, the irrigation from them appears to have developed very rapidly during the year under review, which was the second year of their history as an irrigation work, but the exact figures cannot be gathered from the reports.

14. In the Lieutenant-Governor's review the areas are thus given—

Khurreef	107,087 acres.
Rubbee	134,903 ,,
TOTAL	241,990 acres.

In the Chief Engineer's report they are—

Khurreef	107,087 acres.
Rubbee	129,012 ,,
Perennial	5,286 ,,
TOTAL	241,385 acres.

and these figures, it is added, are exclusive of 80,633 acres of khurreef irrigated from the Patna Canal free of water-rate. Again, in the 11th paragraph of the Superintending Engineer's report the rubbee irrigation of the previous year is mixed up with that of the year under review; the remaining figures are as given in the Chief Engineer's report.

15. But the rubbee area is stated to be that for which leases were issued, not the actually irrigated area, which was not known at the date of the report, and it is this area which is entered in the Chief Engineer's report, though it is added that a portion, amounting to 20,615 acres, in the Buxar Division was not irrigated at all. As the review by the Government of Bengal is dated the 11th January last, there was ample time to have cleared up all doubtful points, and the Government of Bengal is requested to report after enquiry the correct figures.

16. The aggregate length of the main canals and branches on the Soane system at the close of the year was 172 miles; the length of distributaries was 567 miles.

17. From paragraph 45 of the Chief Engineer's report it is noticed that a very large portion of the assessments on the Soane Canals is still outstanding; this matter should receive the attention of the Government of Bengal.

18. The revenue system on these canals is yet in its infancy, the year under review being the first of its regular operation. Measures are being taken to remedy defects which are inevitable in the introduction of any system of administration, so totally new to the country and people.

19. The water-rate for the main crop in Orissa and Midnapore, Rs. 1-8 per acre, is still much below the real value of the water, and cannot, as stated in the Lieutenant-Governor's review, be expected to pay the interest on the large outlay incurred on these projects.

20. The statements with the reports, with the exception of that for the Tidal Canal, show only the collections during the year, not the earnings of the year, so that the true results of the year's operations cannot be exhibited. In the case of the Orissa Canal the Superintending Engineer computes the aggregate earnings at Rs. 1,90,400; but in the statement prepared in the Government of India Account Department they are entered as Rs. 1,80,765. For the Soane Canals the Superintending Engineer gives the earnings as Rs. 4,14,291, which after some additions and subtractions would probably be reduced to something less than Rs. 3,00,000. For the future the results from the earnings of the year, which forms the only true basis of comparison of the operations of one year with another, should be shown. If realisations only be taken into account, correct results cannot be arrived at without comparison of income with expenditure during a long series of years.

21. No financial statements have been submitted similar to those furnished with the report of the previous year (pages 22 to 27 of enclosures to the report). A general summary of financial results should accompany future reports.

22. Some attempts have been made to ascertain the duty of the water, a most important point in judging of the efficiency of the canal administration and in forming any reliable forecast of the ultimate prospects of the works; the results as yet attained appear, however, to be but approximations. In Orissa the Superintending Engineer roughly estimates the duty from June to November at 136 acres per cubic foot per second. In Midnapore the Superintending Engineer calculates the duty from July to October at 83 acres from the Midnapore weir and 53 from the Panchkoora weir, but he states that in September and October the duty was not more than 44 acres per cubic foot per second. On the Soane the Superintending Engineer's calculation for the main western series during the khurreef from August to November is 74 acres, and for the rubbee from December to March 138 acres is deduced as the duty; but in the latter calculation the whole of the leased area is taken, though, as stated above, 20,615 acres of this amount were not irrigated at all. On the Patna Canal, a portion of the main eastern series, the duty is roughly calculated at 64 acres per cubic foot per second; the calculations are however made only on the supply entering at the head; the quantity actually utilised after deducting loss at the extremities of the canals, and at escapes, should also be shown, as from this only the actual irrigating capability of the water can be arrived at. For the future, accurate observations should be undertaken, and the results exhibited somewhat in the form adopted in the revenue reports of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

23. Some very interesting experiments on the comparative yield of irrigated and unirrigated rice crops are reported. They go to prove that in seasons of heavy rainfall, as might have been expected, there is no difference in the yield; but that in seasons of average or deficient rainfall, an increase of yield is obtained by irrigation, varying from 5 to 16 maunds of rice and from 11 to 30 maunds of straw per acre.

24. The traffic on all the canals during the year shows a satisfactory increase, due, it is stated, mainly to the demand for food-grains for the famine-stricken districts in Madras. The introduction of steam traffic on all the main canals is reported to be under contemplation; the Government of India will watch with interest the result of this experiment. The remark at paragraph 50 of the report, to the effect that the traffic on the Arrah Canal would have been greater had there been permanent navigable communication with the Ganges, has attracted the attention of the Government of India, and the views of the Government of Bengal on this point are requested.

25. The prospects of the Irrigation Works in Bengal are on the whole more hopeful than they have ever yet been, but it is not yet possible to form any reliable judgment on the possibilities of the future. The Soane Canals are still in their infancy; and the demand for irrigation in Orissa, as sudden as it was unexpected, may yet lead to success which at one time seemed hopeless.

26. The Government of India is glad to observe from a brief notice in the review of the report that efforts are being made to extend projects for drainage and water-supply such as those which have been so successfully carried out in the Hooghly district at the expense of the proprietors of the lands interested.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the report and its accompaniments be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce, and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Also, that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Bengal Government and the Chief Engineer's report, with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Captain, R. E.*,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT OF [illegible] RESULTS OF [illegible] WORKS IN BENGAL BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS FOR AND UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1877-78.

	PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.					WORKS OTHER THAN PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.					GRAND TOTAL.
	WORKS IN OPERATION.					WORKS IN ABEYANCE.			WORK SUSPENDED.	TOTAL.	
	Orissa Project.	Midnapore Project.		Soane Project.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Damoodar Project.		
		Midnapore Series.	Tidal Canal.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL OUTLAY. WITHOUT INTEREST.											
For the year — Ordinary	—14	...	...	...	—14	32,901†	—371	32,530	2,101	34,631	34,617
For the year — Productive Public Works	4,66,142	2,16,887	...	16,91,323	23,74,352	...	...	...	...	...	23,74,352
For the year — Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	6,379	...	...	...	6,379	...	...	...	...	...	6,379
	4,72,507	2,16,887	...	16,91,323	23,80,717	32,901	—371	32,530	2,101	34,631	24,15,348
To end of year — Ordinary	3,37,047	2,54,577	92,558	88,635	7,72,817	5,34,907	1,42,808	6,77,715	1,59,502	8,37,217	16,10,034
To end of year — Productive Public Works	1,74,13,733	67,97,196	16,80,141	1,89,76,630*	4,48,67,700	...	...	...	...	...	4,48,67,700*
To end of year — Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	30,122	...	11,206	16,875	58,203	...	151	151	...	151	58,354
	1,77,80,902	70,51,773	17,83,905	1,90,82,140	4,56,98,720	5,34,907	1,42,959	6,77,866	1,59,502	8,37,368	4,65,36,088
REVENUE ACCOUNT. GROSS REVENUE.											
For the year — Direct	1,61,107	1,70,093	62,280	1,01,292	4,94,772	...	...	...	...	...	4,94,772
For the year — Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,61,107	1,70,093	62,280	1,01,292	4,94,772	...	...	...	...	...	4,94,772
To end of year — Direct	5,18,324	7,57,285	2,61,252	2,25,372	17,62,233	...	...	...	...	...	17,62,233
To end of year — Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,18,324	7,57,285	2,61,252	2,25,372	17,62,233	...	...	...	...	...	17,62,233
WORKING EXPENSES.											
For the year	2,16,072	2,03,814	30,564	2,52,407	7,02,857	...	...	...	...	...	7,02,857
To end of year	15,42,350	10,12,766	2,12,815	5,67,432	33,35,363	...	...	...	...	...	33,35,363
NET REVENUE.											
For the year — If credit be taken for direct returns only	—54,965	—33,721	31,716	—1,51,115	—2,08,085	...	...	...	...	...	—2,08,085
For the year — If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—54,965	—33,721	31,716	—1,51,115	—2,08,085	...	...	...	...	...	—2,08,085
To end of year — If credit be taken for direct returns only	—10,24,026	—2,55,481	48,437	—3,42,060	—15,73,130	...	...	...	...	...	—15,73,130
To end of year — If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—10,24,026	—2,55,481	48,437	—3,42,060	—15,73,130	...	...	...	...	...	—15,73,130
SIMPLE INTEREST AT 4½ PER CENT. (*Account, including interest while work was under construction*).											
For the year	7,90,550	3,13,234	80,268	8,19,218	20,03,270	23,192	6,139	29,331	7,112	36,443	20,39,713
To end of year	52,10,789	21,37,743	6,05,992	35,93,313	1,15,47,837	61,154	19,316	80,470	68,344	1,48,814	1,16,96,651
Difference between net revenue and charge for interest.											
For the year — If credit be taken for direct returns only	—8,45,515	—3,46,955	—48,552	—9,70,333	—22,11,355	—23,192	—6,139	—29,331	—7,112	—36,443	—22,47,798
For the year — If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—8,45,515	—3,46,955	—48,552	—9,70,333	—22,11,355	—23,192	—6,139	—29,331	—7,112	—36,443	—22,47,798
To end of year — If credit be taken for direct returns only	—62,34,815	—23,93,224	—5,57,555	—39,35,373	—1,31,20,967	—61,154	—19,316	—80,470	—68,344	—1,48,814	—1,32,69,781
To end of year — If credit be taken for indirect returns also	—62,34,815	—23,93,224	—5,57,555	—39,35,373	—1,31,20,967	—61,154	—19,316	—80,470	—68,344	—1,48,814	—1,32,69,781

* After deduction of Rs. 2,900, being an excess credit on account "Expenditure in England."

† Expenditure on Survey Establishment.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL *BASED ON ASSESSMENTS* FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY.		REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1877-78.					Charges for Interest, 1877-78, at 4½ per cent.	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1877-78.		
	Outlay during 1877-78.	Total outlay to end of 1877-78.	Direct Revenue assessed.	Working Expenses.	Net direct Revenue.	Add indirect.	Total direct and indirect.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Productive Public Works—											
Works in operation—											
Orissa project	4,72,507	1,77,80,902	1,80,765	2,16,072	—35,307	...	—35,307	7,90,550	—0·19	...	—0·19
Midnapore series	2,16,887	70,51,773	1,46,270	2,03,814	—57,544	...	—57,544	3,13,234	—0·81	...	—0·81
Tidal canal	...	17,83,905	62,280	30,564	31,716	...	31,716	80,268	1·78	...	1·78
Soane project	16,91,323	1,90,82,140	1,92,011	2,52,407	—60,396	...	—60,396	8,19,218	—0·32	...	—0·32
	23,80,717	*4,56,98,720	5,81,326	7,02,857	—1,21,531	...	—1,21,531	20,03,270	—0·27	...	—0·27
Works other than Productive Public Works—											
Works in abeyance—											
Tirhoot project	32,901	5,34,807	...	...	...	...	...	23,192	...	...	...
Hooghly project	—371	1,42,959	...	...	...	...	...	6,139	...	...	...
	32,530	6,77,866	...	...	...	...	...	29,331	...	...	...
Work suspended—											
Damoodar project	2,101	1,59,502	...	...	...	...	...	7,112	...	...	...
	34,631	8,37,368	...	...	...	...	...	36,443	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	24,15,348	4,65,36,088	5,81,326	7,02,857	—1,21,531	...	—1,21,531	20,39,713	...	...	...

* After deduction of Rs. [illegible] an excess credit on account "Expenditure in England."

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,—No. 162IA, under date the 11th January 1879.

Read—

The Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1877-78, and the Note by the Chief Engineer on the same.

The total expenditure in the Irrigation Branch of this province during the year under review amounted under all heads of account to Rs. 39,80,553, as detailed in paragraph 6 of the Chief Engineer's Note. The expenditure on works, for which capital accounts are kept, was Rs. 24,15,348, thereby increasing the capital outlay on irrigation works in Bengal from Rs. 4,41,23,640 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 4,65,38,988 at its close. Of the total capital outlay, Rs. 4,57,01,620 has been spent on the class of works now termed "Productive Public Works," which in this province includes the following:—

Orissa Canals,
Midnapore Canal,
Hidgellee Tidal Canal,
Soane Canals.

The Hidgellee Tidal Canal has been completed and is in full operation; the other projects are more or less incomplete, but in operation and yielding revenue. The balance of the capital outlay, *viz.*, Rs. 8,37,368, is the expenditure on works other than productive public works for which capital accounts are kept, *viz.*—

Tirhoot irrigation scheme,
Hooghly ditto,
Damoodah ditto.

The first of these is still under investigation, but the other two have been abandoned.

The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,94,772, against Rs. 3,29,760 in 1876-77, and Rs. 2,30,434 in 1875-76.

The following table shows in detail the revenue of each project from the several sources as compared with the previous two years:—

Details.	Actual receipts, 1877-78.	Actual receipts, 1876-77.	Actual receipts, 1875-76.
Orissa Canals.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,17,818	40,378	20,330
Navigation receipts	33,814	22,881	16,377
Miscellaneous	9,445	11,298	8,783
Total	1,61,107	74,557	45,490
Midnapore Canal.			
Water-rates	53,483	61,460	52,791
Navigation receipts	1,06,917	67,651	51,810
Miscellaneous	9,693	7,876	6,508
Total	1,70,093	1,36,987	1,11,109
Hidgellee Tidal Canal.			
Navigation receipts	60,971	44,572	22,540
Miscellaneous	1,309	464	395
Total	62,280	45,036	22,935
Soane Canals.			
Water-rates	59,651	59,761	50,865
Navigation receipts	26,774	4,852	.....
Miscellaneous	14,867	8,567	35
Total	1,01,292	73,180	50,900
GRAND TOTAL	4,94,772	3,29,760	2,30,434

The above statement shows a steady growth in the revenue of each of the canals. In the case of the Soane Canals the increase would have been more marked had a fair proportion of the assessments been realized. Owing, however, to delays incidental to the first introduction of a regular revenue system, and to remissions rendered necessary by the destruction of crops by insects in the spring, the collections fell far short of the demands.

The increase in the Orissa Canals is specially gratifying, having been due to a nearly three-fold expansion of the irrigated area concurrently with an enhancement of 50 per cent. in the price charged for the water. It is satisfactory to add that five-year leases have since been executed by the ryots for nearly the whole of the lands irrigated in 1877-78.

In Midnapore the decrease was due to the discouragement caused by two previous years of abundant rainfall, but the area irrigated was all leased for five years, and has since been raised to the full extent of the irrigating capacity of the canal.

The working expenses for the year 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 7,02,857, against Rs. 5,97,960 and Rs. 5,29,490 of the previous two years. The increase was, however, almost wholly in Midnapore and on the Soane, and was due partly to a heavy and exceptional outlay on the re-construction of a lock in the former district and partly to the increased length of canal brought into operation and the great extension of irrigation in Shahabad.

The deficit, *i.e.*, working expenses, less revenue receipts, was Rs. 2,08,085, against Rs. 2,68,200 in 1876-77 and Rs. 2,99,056 in 1875-76, but inclusive of interest charges which are annually increasing in proportion to increased capital outlay, the total deficit amounted to Rs. 22,47,798, against Rs. 21,80,294 and Rs. 20,39,174 of the two previous years.

The year was on the whole favorable to irrigation, the rainfall having been deficient in all the irrigated districts, especially in the Soane, where the khurreef crops suffered considerably. The areas irrigated compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

		1876-77.	1877-78.
Orissa	Khurreef	26,070	95,088
	Rubbee	4,312	3,407
	Total	30,382	98,495
Midnapore	Khurreef	32,600	19,550
	Rubbee	81	269
	Total	32,681	19,819
Soane	Khurreef	1,923	1,07,087
	Rubbee	33,896	1,34,903
	Total	35,819	2,41,990

The water-rate in Orissa was raised from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per acre for khurreef crops. The rate in Midnapore was Re. 1-8. On the Soane the rate was lowered to Re. 1 for khurreef rice as a temporary measure, but has since been raised to its former amount, Rs. 2-8. For both rubbee and khurreef crops three-year leases at reduced rates were offered in the Soane districts towards the close of the year, but there has not yet been time to ascertain how far they are likely to be accepted by the people.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn during the year to the large extent of country still unprovided with distributaries under some of the canals in Orissa. For want of these subsidiary and comparatively inexpensive channels, the heavy outlay incurred on the main canals remains without possibility of return, and at least 200,000 acres are deprived of the water which flows idly past them down the canals constructed specially for their irrigation.

Steps have been taken to remedy the defect, and estimates, amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs, have been submitted to the Government of India for additional distributaries from the Kendrapara and Patamundi Canals

The canal traffic exhibits everywhere a steady growth, the total for the year being about 350,000 tons, against 235,000 tons in 1876-77, and the receipts from tolls Rs. 2,26,043 for the former period, against Rs. 1,43,801 for the latter.

Measures have been taken for the introduction of steam-traffic on all the main canals.

The revenue system on the Soane Canals was organized and brought into regular operation for the first time during the year. That in Orissa was administered with much ability by Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, to whose good management the extension of irrigation there is largely due.

A project for the irrigation of part of the Sarun district was set on foot under a guarantee by the planters and zemindars of the interest on the outlay. The terms of the guarantee were settled at two meetings held at Chupra in the spring, and work was commenced in some of the cuts by which water is to be brought from the Gunduk into the district.

A similar project for the water-supply of those parts of Hooghly which have suffered from the closing of old water-courses formerly fed from the Damoodah was also introduced, on the basis of a contribution by the zemindars towards the capital cost, which is estimated at five lakhs. Schemes for the drainage of extensive swamps, covering about 100,000 acres of land in Southern Hooghly, were brought to maturity, and enquiries set on foot with a view to the provision of a legal enactment for carrying out the works at the expense of the proprietors of the lands benefited in the same way as in the case of the Dancooni works, which continue to yield very satisfactory results.

On the whole, the general result of the operations of the year may be said to have considerably improved the prospects of irrigation in Bengal as far as its universal adoption by the people, wherever available, is concerned, though the rates at which water is now sold in Midnapore and Orissa will not pay the interest on the very heavy outlay which has been incurred.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1877-78, by COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R. E., *Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.*

1. The capital outlay, inclusive of capitalized abatement of land revenue, on irrigation productive public works in Bengal in 1877-78, was . . . . . Rs. 24,15,348

In the three previous years the capital outlay was as follows:—

	Rs.
1874-75	49,97,142
1875-76	42,14,204
1876-77	33,93,328

2. The total capital invested in these works by the State up to the end of the year amounted to . . . Rs. 4,65,38,988

viz.—

	Rs.
Irrigation productive public works	4,57,01,620
Ordinary works for which capital accounts are kept.	8,37,368

3. The items composing the outlay are as follows:—

PROJECTS.	OUTLAY During the year.	OUTLAY To the end of the year.
IRRIGATION PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa works	4,72,507	1,77,80,902
Midnapore canal	2,16,887	70,51,773
Hidgelee Tidal canal	...	17,83,905
Soane canals	6,91,323	1,90,85,040
TOTAL	23,80,717	4,57,01,620
ORDINARY WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Tirhoot project	32,901	5,34,907
Hooghly ditto	—371	1,42,959
Damoodah ditto	2,101	1,59,502
TOTAL	34,631	8,37,368
GRAND TOTAL	24,15,348	4,65,38,988

4. The following table shows the total receipts, the working expenses, and the charge for interest for the year 1877-78 as compared with the three previous years:—

	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources	4,94,772	3,29,760	2,30,434	2,17,593
Working expenses	7,02,857	5,97,960	5,29,490	3,61,388
Net revenue	—2,08,085	—2,68,200	—2,99,056	—1,43,795
Charge for interest	20,39,713	19,12,094	17,40,118	15,42,962
TOTAL DEFICIT	22,47,798	21,80,294	20,39,174	16,86,757

5. The total accumulated debt on account of interest on unpaid working expenses to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,32,69,781, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Working expenses	15,73,130
Interest	1,16,96,651

6. The total expenditure by the Irrigation Department during the year 1877-78 was—

		Rs.
Capital	Extraordinary	23,80,731*
	Ordinary	34,617
		24,15,348
Revenue		7,02,857
Irrigation works		4,81,848
Tuccavee		3,28,383
Contributions		52,117
TOTAL		39,80,553

* Inclusive of Rs. 6,379 for capitalised abatement of land revenue.

7. The following table shows the areas irrigated in the three circles, as compared with those of the two previous years:—

	1877-78.				1876-77.				1875-76.			
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa . . .	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	26,070	3,991	321	30,382	13,991	4,101	314	18,409
Midnapore . .	19,550	...	269	19,819	32,600	81	...	32,681	55,921	63	11	55,995
Behar (Soane) .	107,087*	129,012	5,286	241,385	1,923	32,017	1,879	35,819	41,670	...	...	41,670
TOTAL .	221,725	132,083	5,891	359,699	60,593	36,089	2,200	98,882	111,582	4,167	325	116,074

* Exclusive of 80,633 acres of khurreef irrigation from the Patna Canal free of cost.

8. The budget estimate of revenue for the year was Rs. 4,25,000, the regular estimate Rs. 5,15,000, and the actual realizations Rs. 4,94,772, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Irrigation	2,30,952
Navigation	2,28,506
Miscellaneous	35,314
TOTAL .	4,94,772

NOTE.—The areas in the columns "Khurreef" and "Perennial" represent the areas actually irrigated during the year, and those in the column "Rubbee" the areas leased for up to the end of the year.

ORISSA CANALS.

9. The capital and interest accounts of the canals, and the revenue account of the Mahanuddy series (no revenue account having yet been opened for the Brahminee and Byturnee series), are given below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	MAHANUDDY SERIES.		BRAHMINEE AND BYTURNEE SERIES.		TOTAL.	
	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,69,156	98,25,455	1,71,341	25,66,679	3,40,797	1,23,92,134
Establishment . . .	1,05,301	28,01,275	63,043	5,94,179	1,68,317	33,95,454
Tools and Plant . .	4,342	16,01,684	1,623	58,124	5,965	16,59,808
Suspense balance . .	—28,513	3,53,773	—15,199	...	—43,712	3,53,773
TOTAL .	2,50,589	1,45,82,187	2,20,808	32,18,982	4,71,397	1,78,01,169
Deduct receipts on capital account . . .	4,543	39,379	726	11,010	5,269	50,389
Net outlay . . .	2,46,046	1,45,42,808	2,20,082	32,07,972	4,66,128	1,77,50,780
Add capitalised abatement of land revenue . .	5,643	26,932	736	3,190	6,379	30,122
TOTAL .	2,51,689	1,45,69,740	2,20,818	32,11,162	4,72,507	1,77,80,902

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Mahanuddy Canals.	Brahminee and Byturnee Canals.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1876-77 . . .	40,14,274	4,05,965	44,20,239
Ditto for 1877-78	6,51,155	1,39,395	7,90,550
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES TO END OF 1877-78 .	46,65,429	5,45,360	52,10,789

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

MAHANUDDY CANALS.

	EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works (extensions and improvements) . . .	40	1,346	Water-rates .	1,17,818	2,74,889
Repairs and maintenance .	1,37,004	9,85,961	Navigation .	33,844	1,56,440
Establishment . . .	70,753	5,04,864	Miscellaneous .	9,445	86,995
Tools and plant . . .	8,234	49,498			
Profit and loss . . .	...	640			
Refunds of revenue . .	41	41			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,16,072	15,42,350	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,61,107	5,18,324
			DEFICIT . .	54,965	10,24,026

10. The total debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted for the year to Rs. 7,06,120, and to the end of the year to Rs. 56,89,455.

11. The areas irrigated under regular lease were—

	Acres.
Khurreef	95,088
Rubbee	3,071
Perennial	336
TOTAL .	98,495

12. The following table shows the areas irrigated and the rainfall in each of the years commencing from 1872-73:—

YEAR.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1872-73	3,799	941	13	4,753	73·00
1873-74	9,104	3,291	176	12,571	40·31
1874-75	19,740	2,452	267	22,459	64·00*
1875-76	13,991	4,104	314	18,409	70·00*
1876-77	26,069	3,991	321	30,382	44·26*
1877-78	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	47·94*

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Marsaghai.

Revenue.

13. The year was remarkable for a great and unprecedented extension of irrigation in Orissa; 109,000 acres were irrigated, and, of these, 98,495 were assessed to water-rate under regular lease. Since the commencement of regular irrigation in 1872-73 the area had fluctuated between 12,000 and 20,000 acres, and only once rose as high as 30,000. This great advance was due partly to the fact that the ryots, after five years careful trial of irrigation, had fully satisfied themselves of its profitable character at the rates charged; partly to the operation of the new Irrigation Act, the provisions of which place such stringent checks on illicit irrigation that it is found cheaper to purchase water in the regular way than to steal it; and partly to a scant rainfall: the last being the most potent cause.

14. The rainfall of the year at Cuttack was 43 inches, against an average of 55 inches for 21 years, and probably of 60 inches for the Delta generally. A

comparison with the average for each of the five most important months shows as follows:—

	Rainfall.	
	1877. Inches.	Average Inches.
June	8·40	9·83
July	8·75	11·23
August	8·09	11·20
September.	5·44	10·13
October	3·46	5·69
	34·14	48·08

15. These favorable conditions were skilfully taken advantage of by Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, who, by relaxing the very stringent rules, and dispensing with much of the cumbrous, but at first very necessary, procedure under which canal water had formerly been supplied, managed to give water to a very large area for which it was demanded, in advance of the leases which were afterwards executed. So ably were the operations conducted, and so well was Mr. Wylly seconded by his subordinates and by the Engineer Department, that not only was the unprecedentedly large area above mentioned assessed to water-rate under regular lease, but 80 per cent. of the water-rates (due by rule only in January) were collected before the close of the year. The result is in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Wylly, as there can be no doubt that such a relaxation of the rules could only have been successful in the hands of a man who had acquired a thorough knowledge of the people, and fully gained their confidence.

	Rs.
The khurreef demand was	1,52,132
Collections	1,22,862
Remissions	474
Remaining to be collected	28,796

It should be added that these results could not have been attained had not the canals and distributaries been in a high state of efficiency, and the engineers active and skilful in the management of the distribution.

16. The rubbee crops in Orissa are of little importance, occupying probably not above 7 or 8 per cent. of the cultivated area. There was a slight falling off in the area irrigated, the total, including sugarcane, being 3,407 acres, against 4,312 in the previous year.

17. It is gratifying to add that the advance thus made in khurreef irrigation in 1877-78 has since been fully maintained, five-year leases being now executed for the whole area then irrigated.

18. The water-rate for khurreef rice was Rs. 1-8—50 per cent. more than it had previously been, which makes the sudden and permanent extensions of irrigation the more remarkable. This rate is now continued for five-year leases, the charge for an annual lease being double, or Rs. 3.

NAVIGATION.

19. The canals in operation and the toll collections were as follow:—

Canal.	Length of canal open.	Toll collections.	Collection per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
High level	33	7,410	225
Kendrapara	39	24,930	639
Taldunda	27	1,504	55
Machgong	4	...	...
Total	...	33,844	...

The collections in previous years were—

	Rs.
1876-77	22,881
1875-76	16,377
1874-75	21,412
1873-74	18,577
1872-73	10,044

20. The revenue from navigation thus shows an advance, the traffic in the canals having been stimulated by the great export of rice to the famine districts in the south. The receipts from tolls rose from Rs. 22,881 in the previous year to Rs. 33,844, and the tonnage of goods carried from 77,367 tons, valued at 32 lakhs, to 105,257 tons, valued at 53 lakhs.

21. The following is a comparison of the canal traffic in Orissa for the past six years:—

Year.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Estimated value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	31,955	47,83,683
1873-74	65,860	43,89,273
1874-75	57,312	32,81,053
1875-76	60,574	38,92,178
1876-77	77,367	32,12,183
1877-78	105,257	53,12,548

22. The details of the past two years, exclusive of Government traffic, are shown below—

	Tonnage of cargo, 1876-77.	Tonnage of cargo, 1877-78.	Value of cargo, 1876-77.	Value of cargo, 1877-78.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	36,590	50,627	22,96,512	34,57,378
Stimulants	11	64	700	29,240
Clothing	122	327	7,100	42,016
Staples of manufacture	1,369	1,232	2,46,575	2,85,707
Building materials	4,650	8,719	1,11,898	3,08,120
Live stock	49	19	600	580
Fuel	415	302	2,087	5,803
Cooking utensils and domestic implements.	.....	142	.....	3,647
Miscellaneous	14,066	24,828	4,66,090	11,34,794
Total	57,272	86,260	31,31,562	52,72,285

23. The total revenue as credited in the accounts, compared with that of the previous year, the highest attained up to that time, was as follows:—

	1876-77. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Water-rates	40,378	1,17,818
Navigation	22,881	33,844
Miscellaneous	11,298	9,445
Total	74,557	1,61,107

The working expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 2,16,072, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance		1,76,837
Revenue management—		
Irrigation establishment	33,223	
Navigation ditto	6,012	
		39,235
Total		2,16,072

In spite, therefore, of the increased irrigation revenue, the receipts fell short of the expenses by Rs. 54,965.

24. No more favorable result can be expected until, by the improvement of the drainage and the extension of the distributaries, the whole of the large extent of country now commanded by the canals can actually be brought under irrigation.

25. The revenue from plantations is at present insignificant; but more attention was given to the subject during the year, and an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 from provincial funds was sanctioned for the extension of plantations. The cocoanut and one or two other valuable trees thrive well in the Orissa Deltas, and may yet, if extensively planted along the canal banks, afford a not unimportant addition to the revenues.

26. The following tables show the receipts and working expenses for the past six years:—

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	19,071	10,044	7,508	36,623
1873-74	17,412	18,577	7,846	43,835
1874-75	20,382	21,412	6,691	48,485
1875-76	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
1876-77	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557
1877-78	1,17,818	33,844	9,445	1,61,107

WORKING EXPENSES.

Particulars.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1. *Maintenance*—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,63,884	74,505	1,17,547	1,36,856	1,40,494	1,37,044
Establishments, including direction and accounts	26,552	9,568	20,100	33,501	34,948	31,518
Tools and plant	...	683	18,070	5,823	11,688	8,234
Profit and loss	30	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds of revenue	...	...	...	...	...	41
Total maintenance	1,90,466	84,756	1,55,717	1,76,180	1,87,130	1,76,837
2. *Revenue management*—						
Irrigation establishment	41,382	38,607	35,016	25,785	21,696	33,223
Navigation ditto	6,154	5,828	5,694	5,653	5,835	6,012
Total revenue management	47,536	44,435	40,710	31,438	27,531	39,235
Total working expenses	2,38,002	1,29,191	1,96,427	2,07,618	2,14,661	2,16,072

The cost of irrigation revenue management was increased from Rs. 21,696 in 1876-77 to Rs. 33,223 in 1877-78; but the increase was necessary on account of the great extension of irrigation. The percentage, however, was reduced from 53·73 to 28·2 per cent.

27. The following table shows the comparative cost of maintenance of distributaries:—

Year.	Length of distributary open.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	541	23,551	43
1874-75	541	21,166	39
1875-76	551	22,806	41
1876-77	554	23,653	42
1877-78	587	17,567	30

The reduction in the cost per mile from Rs. 42 in 1876-77 to Rs. 30 only is satisfactory.

28. Among minor items of interest, it may be mentioned that some interesting experiments were made during the year to test the comparative outturn of irrigated and unirrigated crops. Seven hundred distinct measurements made on crops under the Taldunda and Machgaon Canals gave the following results:—

	Paddy. Maunds.	Straw. Maunds.
Yield of irrigated rice	26·61	26·87
Ditto unirrigated	10·72	12·08
Balance in favor of irrigation	15·89	14·79

Eighty-three experiments by Mr. Campbell on the Kendrapara and High Level Canals showed a gain of only 6·25 maunds of paddy and 7·18 maunds of straw. Mr. Walker thinks this great difference was perhaps attributable to the better supply of water given from the Taldunda and Machgaon Canals, and expresses dissatisfaction with the distribution from the Kendrapara. At the rates prevailing in January last, *viz.*, 40 seers paddy and 16 maunds straw per rupee, the money value of the increased yield due to irrigation would be Rs. 17 per acre in the one case and Rs. 6-12 in the other, out of which only Rs. 1-8 had to be paid for water-rate. The season was very favorable to irrigation, and the high result obtained in the former case is very largely in excess of that found in former years of heavier rainfall.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

29. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of this canal are shown below—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during 1877-78.	Outlay to end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,19,754	48,61,310
Establishment	61,949	16,58,586
Tools and plant	44,407	8,96,354
Suspense balance	—5,693	1,55,561
Total	2,20,417	70,71,811
Deduct receipts on capital account	3,530	20,038
Net outlay	2,16,887	70,51,773

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of 1876-77	18,24,509
Ditto for 1877-78	3,13,234
Total to end of 1877-78	21,37,743

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure. During 1877-78.	Expenditure. To end of 1877-78.		Receipts. During 1877-78.	Receipts. To end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works—Extensions and improvements	...	5,559	Water-rates	53,483	3,45,209
Works—Maintenance	1,41,334*	6,62,865*	Navigation	1,06,917	3,64,917
Establishment	56,346	3,23,316	Miscellaneous	9,693	47,159
Tools and plant	6,117	21,009			
Refunds of revenue	17	17			
Total	2,03,814	10,12,766	Total	1,70,093	7,57,285
			Deficit	33,721	2,55,481

* Includes Rs. 26,536 spent in 1877-78 on the re-construction of the Lutchmutpore lock. The amount in the total column also includes the expenditure of 1876-77, *viz.*, Rs. 19,141.

30. The total debt for unpaid working expenses and interest amounted for the year to Rs. 3,46,955, and to the end of the year to Rs. 23,93,224.

31. The area irrigated was less than that of any previous year since 1872-73. In 1874-75, the famine year, it rose to 72,318 acres, but the next two years being years of excessive rainfall, it fell successively to 55,995 and 32,681 acres. In 1877-78 it again fell to 19,819 acres, although the rainfall was somewhat scant, having been 47·79 inches, against an average of 55·19 for the preceding nine years. But the whole of the area irrigated was leased for five years at a rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre, indicating a conviction on the part of the ryots, after all the disappointments of the two previous years, that, taking one year with another, the canal water is worth that price. This area has since risen in 1877-78 to 56,000 acres, all under five-year leases. It thus appears that within the area which the canal can effectively supply irrigation has taken as firm root in Midnapore as in Cuttack.

32. The collections amounted to Rs. 53,483, including the balances of previous years. Of this amount more than half was realized by compulsory process. The state of the collections in Midnapore has from the first been very unsatisfactory, the outstanding balances being always very heavy, and the actual realizations effected to a large extent only under compulsion. The reasons are not quite apparent, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent persistently reiterating his assertions of the extreme poverty of the people, though it is difficult to reconcile with this the fact of the great difficulty experienced in procuring labour for public works within the irrigated area. As regards 1877-78, the difficulty experienced in making the collections was the more inexplicable because irrigation was, according to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's own showing, extremely profitable. The mean of a number of measurements of crops made by him showed, in the cases of leases taken early in the season, a gain of 10 maunds of paddy per acre and 13 of straw, as compared with the yield of unirrigated fields; and in the cases of leases executed at a later date, a gain of 8 maunds and 8 maunds respectively. At the prices then ruling (the average, according to the Deputy Superintendent, being Rs. 1-8 per maund) the money gain from the paddy alone, not taking any account of the straw, must have been Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 per acre, the water-rate being Rs. 1-8. The question will be more fully investigated. The navigation revenue, despite an unfortunate breakdown in one of the locks, which prevented boats getting nearer than eight miles to Midnapore for the greater part of the year, and the closure of one of the tidal reaches for two months for silt clearance, were far in excess of those of previous years, having reached the amount of Rs. 1,06,917, against Rs. 67,651 in 1876-77 and Rs. 51,810 in 1875-76. This was due to the great demand for rice for Madras and other southern ports. The measurement tonnage of the boats passed through the canal was 360,968, and the actual probably 200,000 tons, valued at 171 lakhs. These amounts are 50 per cent. higher than those of any previous year. Mile for mile the tolls levied are heavy, but the canal connects three great rivers, and its different sections are merely links in much longer lines of untaxed navigation: so that the incidence of the tolls is much lighter than would at first appear. As regards the Midnapore district, there is ample evidence of the great value of the canal in raising the value of produce and landed property within a large tract of country.

33. The canal revenues for the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
Water-rates	53,483
Navigation	1,06,917
Miscellaneous	9,693
TOTAL	1,70,093

34. The working expenses were—

	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	1,80,457	
Revenue management	23,340	
Refunds of revenue	17	
		2,03,814
DEFICIT		33,721

Had it not been for the accident to the lock above mentioned, which necessitated a heavy outlay for reconstruction, the canal would this year have paid its working expenses.

35. The following tables show the details of revenue and working expenses of the year, as compared with those of previous years:—

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	23,556	20,994	6,714	51,264
1873-74	35,823	34,104	2,711	72,638
1874-75	67,015	44,886	4,316	1,16,217
1875-76	52,791	51,810	6,508	1,11,109
1876-77	61,460	67,651	7,876	1,36,987
1877-78	53,483	1,06,917	9,693	1,70,093

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
I.—*Maintenance, viz.*—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	62,844	88,486	92,185	1,13,225	1,09,509	1,41,334
Establishment, including direction and accounts	9,705	15,474	19,425	26,398	27,662	33,006
Tools and plant	...	...	714	4,164	9,714	6,117
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	72,549	1,03,960	1,12,324	1,43,787	1,46,885	1,80,457
II.—*Revenue management, viz.*—						
Irrigation establishment	9,316	10,701	11,006	16,493	17,245	16,189
Navigation ditto	5,133	5,896	7,097	7,119	7,149	7,151
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT	14,449	16,597	18,103	23,612	24,394	23,340
III.—*Refunds of revenue*	...	...	...	...	...	17
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	86,998	1,20,557	1,30,427	1,67,399	1,71,279	2,03,814

Expenditure on the reconstruction of the Lutchmutpore lock amounted in 1876-77 to Rs. 19,141, and in 1877-78 to Rs. 26,536. These sums have been charged in the accounts under "Maintenance." Hence the increase.

36. The state of the traffic during the past six years are shown in the under-mentioned statements:—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Number of miles open at the end of the year	24	48	48	48	48	53
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Toll collections	20,994	34,104	44,886	51,810	67,651	1,06,917
Rate of tolls per mile	874	710	935	1,079	1,401	2,017
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of boats, including empties	26,407	29,997	29,967	36,433	41,372	52,251
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Measurement tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	103,314	120,098	168,090	189,414	239,013	360,968
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimated value of traffic	76,25,108	91,65,525	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	39,574	50,541	61,407	69,425	114,336	201,256
Stimulants	2,971	4,382	4,327	8,228	10,819	18,199
Clothing	7,601	7,073	7,355	6,558	5,801	8,893
Staples of manufacture	11,269	14,610	14,760	20,172	19,399	19,104
Building materials	4,895	5,028	7,240	11,140	13,030	21,576
Fuel	18,173	15,009	5,606	4,707	6,142	8,952
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	2,533	1,951	1,766	2,135	2,782	3,677
Miscellaneous	16,630	16,366	65,629	67,021	67,604	79,311

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

37. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts are given below—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during the year.	Outlay to the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	...	12,66,239
Establishment	...	4,49,790
Tools and plant	...	57,585
TOTAL	...	17,73,614
Deduct receipts on capital account	...	915
	...	17,72,699
Add capitalised abatement of land revenue	...	11,206
NET OUTLAY	...	17,83,905

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of previous year	5,25,724
Ditto for the year	80,268
TOTAL INTEREST TO END OF 1877-78	6,05,992

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works, maintenance	22,469	1,53,813	Water-rates	...	2,611
Establishment	7,931	51,899	Navigation	60,971	2,54,052
Tools and plant	164	4,103	Miscellaneous	1,309	4,589
TOTAL	30,564	2,12,815	TOTAL	62,280	2,61,252
SURPLUS	31,716	48,437			

38. The traffic was considerably in excess of that of any previous year, amounting to 154,426 measurement tons, or about 80,000 tons net, valued at 31 lakhs. The great bulk of the tonnage is paddy and rice, and therefore of low value. There is no irrigation from this canal.

39. The receipts were—

	Rs.
Navigation tolls	60,971
Miscellaneous	1,309
	62,280
Working expenses	30,564
SURPLUS	31,716

40. The cost of the canal as given by the Examiner is Rs. 23,00,000, but this includes at least three lakhs for interest after construction, besides other charges of an altogether exceptional nature, such as the bonus, Rs. 1,80,000, paid to the Irrigation Company at the time of the purchase. Taking the cost at 18 lakhs, the surplus in 1877-78 would represent a return of nearly 2 per cent. upon the capital.

41. The details of the traffic from 1872-73 are given in the following statements :—

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Miles of canal open . . No.	26	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections . . . Rs.	14,454	27,978	52,209	22,540	44,572	60,971
Rate of toll per mile of canal . ,,	556	965	1,800	777	1,537	2,102
Number of boats . . . No.	7,721	13,918	15,443	10,958	22,818	23,882
Measurement tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties . . . Tons	19,153	63,077	132,282	67,997	131,488	154,426
Estimated value of traffic . . Rs.	10,35,238	14,33,724	28,96,109	13,38,440	19,71,892	31,30,503

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	87,525	37,852	84,248	101,230
Stimulants	1,257	1,852	3,005	896	1,900	706
Clothing	23	194	306	40	189	117
Staples of manufacture	67	786	971	1,341	1,630	1,202
Building materials	851	1,249	3,183	3,758	8,076	6,859
Fuel	509	575	1,144	1,678	1,045	768
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	32	318	336	434	297	250
Miscellaneous	927	14,042	35,100	22,004	34,103	47,321

SOANE CANALS.

42. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are as follow :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during the year.	Outlay to the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	12,43,601	1,38,93,292
Establishment	3,80,850	35,59,509
Tools and plant	63,563	13,07,390
Suspense balance	10,984	4,42,764
TOTAL OUTLAY	16,98,998	1,92,02,955
Deduct receipts on capital account	7,675	1,34,790
	16,91,323	1,90,68,165
Add capitalised abatement of land revenue	...	16,875
TOTAL	16,91,323	1,90,85,040

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of previous year	27,74,095
Ditto for the year	8,19,218
TOTAL INTEREST TO END OF 1877-78	35,93,313

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
Maintenance and Repairs—	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works . . .	1,69,038	4,04,045	Water-rates . . .	59,651	1,70,277
Establishment, including direction and accounts	40,131	95,425	Navigation . . .	26,774	31,626
Tools and plant . .	1,659	1,831	Miscellaneous . .	14,867	22,469
Total Maintenance .	2,10,828	5,01,301	Total Receipts .	1,01,292	2,25,372
Revenue Management—			Deficit . . .	1,51,115	3,42,060
Irrigation establishment	32,562	54,774			
Navigation ditto .	8,267	10,607			
Total Revenue Management . . .	40,829	65,381			
Refunds of revenue .	750	750			
Total Working Expenses	2,52,407	5,67,432			

43. The year was one of very scanty rainfall. The total during the months of June to September was as low as that of 1873-74. Nevertheless the people displayed a surprising unwillingness to resort to canal water for the rice crop, until forced to do so. This failure of the rains was common to almost all Northern India, and prospects were at one time so dark that, with a view simply to the production of more food, the Lieutenant-Governor determined, at a certain sacrifice of revenue, to reduce the water-rate for the khurreef crop from Rs. 2-8, at which it had previously been fixed, to Re. 1, and to give water free in the Patna Canal, where regular assessments were impracticable, owing to the unfinished state of the distributaries. These measures led to a considerable demand for water, which was well sustained in the rubbee season, and altogether 288,596 acres were brought under irrigation, *viz.*, khurreef 149,894 acres, rubbee 138,702 acres, of which 64,090 acres, under the Patna Canal, were exempted from water-rate.

44. The irrigated khurreef rice proved a bumper crop, and the rubbee crops would have been as good, had it not been for the ravages caused by caterpillars and other insects when the crop was approaching maturity. So extensive were the losses thus inflicted that it was found necessary to remit a large part of the water-rates on all crops except wheat, barley, opium, and sugarcane.

45. The revenue collections of the year fell far short of the demands, having amounted to Rs. 59,651, including arrears of former years, against assessments (according to the Superintending Engineer) amounting to Rs. 4,14,291, of which Rs. 1,50,000 were due within the year.

46. The principal cause of the short collections was the failure on the part of the Engineer officers to furnish the Collectors with demand statements in proper time. This was due to several causes, but mainly to the inexperience of the establishment, this having been the first year of regular irrigation, the area irrigated large, and the establishment engaged in supplying a heavy demand for rubbee irrigation at the same time that the preparation of the khurreef accounts were going on. The bhowli tenures introduced another great difficulty, the water-rates in such cases being payable by the zemindar and by the ryot in the proportion of their respective shares of the crop. In many cases the proprietors were numerous, and as each has to be furnished with a separate bill, the multiplication of accounts was enormous.

47. The operations of the season, however, brought to light certain defects in the revenue system, for which some further experience will probably

be required to devise the proper remedies. A committee, consisting of the Collector, Superintending Engineer, and Executive Engineer, was appointed to report upon the subject.

48. With a view to encouraging the spread of irrigation and diminishing the labour of annual measurements and assessments, three-year leases were during the year for the first time offered to the cultivators on the following terms :—

For khurreef irrigation the rate per acre is to be Rs. 1-8, but no lease can be given for any area less than the whole irrigable area of the village.

For rubbee, the rate is Rs. 2-4, and the area leased must be at least half the gross irrigable area.

For annual leases, whether khurreef or rubbee, the rate is Rs. 2-8.

The system was introduced too late in the year to become generally known, but has since been accepted by a few villagers to the extent of about 1,500 acres.

49. In Orissa no five-year lease is now given for anything less than the gross irrigable (which there corresponds closely with the gross cultivable) area of the village, and on these terms such leases are now readily taken up.

50. Navigation is gradually developing in the Soane Canals. Its progress would probably have been more rapid had there been permanent navigable connections between the Arrah Canal and the Ganges. Eighty-seven miles of canal were open, and the receipts from the tolls in 1877-78 was Rs. 26,774, against a budget estimate of Rs. 16,000. The tonnage of boats is set down at 82,000 tons, which is probably double the actual weight of goods carried, and the value at Rs. 12,80,000.

51. The revenue account of the Soane Canals was as follows :—

	Rs.
Receipts—	
Water-rates	59,651
Navigation	26,774
Miscellaneous	14,867
Total .	1,01,292
Less refunds of revenue	750
Net Revenue .	1,00,542
Working Expenses—	
Maintenance	2,10,828
Revenue management	40,829
Total .	2,51,657
Deficit .	1,51,115

A portion of the establishments here charged to maintenance is properly chargeable to revenue management; but it is not possible, at present, to determine the exact amount.

Had the comparison been made with the *assessments* for the year, the result would have been the reverse of the above, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Assessments	4,14,291
Working expenses	2,51,657
Surplus .	1,62,634

Financial position and prospects of the Bengal Canals.

52. The amounts of the sanctioned estimates for the irrigation projects, either finished or under execution, inclusive of the usual book charges for capitalization of land revenue, pensions, and interest, are as follow :—

	Rs.
Orissa	2,53,35,073
Midnapore Canal	96,84,000
Tidal Canal	21,35,152
Soane Canals	3,17,30,337
Total .	6,88,84,562

53. Of these estimates, the portions for works, establishments, and tools and plant, which is that on which interest is charged, and the actual outlay to end of 1877-78, are shown below :—

	Estimated cost of works, establishments, and tools and plant.	Actual outlay to end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	1,93,12,557	1,77,80,902
Midnapore Canal	76,83,500	70,51,773
Tidal Canal	17,75,032	17,83,905
Soane Canals	2,73,63,503	1,90,85,040

54. The amounts in the second column are those on which interest will be charged for 1877-78, the total charge for that year being the amount thus obtained minus interest on half the outlay in the year.

This, added to the deficit on working, if any, will represent the total charge for which the Local Government will be responsible.

55. Calculated in this manner, the corresponding charge to local revenues for the year 1877-78 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Orissa Project	8,45,515
Midnapore and Tidal Canals	3,95,507
Soane Canals	9,70,333
TOTAL	22,11,355

56. This Government is, however, also debited with the interest on the following projects, for which, in the two first cases, no possible return can be received, *viz.* :—

	Outlay. Rs.
Tirhoot Surveys	5,34,907
Ranceegunge Canal (an abandoned project)	1,59,502
Hooghly water-supply	1,42,959

The interest charges made good by this Government upon these three projects amounted to Rs. 36,443 in 1877-78, making the total charge to the provincial revenues Rs. 22,47,798.

57. If 1878-79 proves a favorable year for irrigation, it is estimated that the corresponding charge for that year will be reduced to Rs. 20,00,000.

58. It will be apparent from what has already been said with reference to the operations of the past year, that the direction in which a reduction of these charges upon the local revenues is mainly to be sought are—

(1) The extension of the area irrigable by the construction of the distributaries necessary to bring the whole of the lands now commanded by the main canals within reach of irrigation.

(2) The reduction of working expenses, to whatever extent that may be practicable.

(3) The extension of the means of cheap transport between the irrigated districts and the best markets, so as to raise the local value of produce, and consequently the water-rate which may be charged.

59. Judging from present appearances, there is little prospect that any one of the three great schemes can pay directly the interest on the capital outlay on them for a long time to come. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the indirect value of the canals to the country must be largely in excess of the charges they involve. In 1877-78, 400,000 acres were irrigated, and, taking the yield at an average of 20 maunds worth Re. 1 each, the total value of the crops raised could not have been less than 80 lakhs, half of which at least was due to irrigation; and if 1877-78 was an exceptionally favorable year for irrigation, still it is apparent that, even with the very restricted area now irrigable, the returns in average years must be in excess of the deficits now met from the proceeds of the Public Works Cess.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1877-78 and 1876-77.

NAME OF CANAL.	AREA.			AREA IRRIGATED IN 1877-78.			AREA IRRIGATED IN 1876-77.			1877-78 COMPARED WITH 1876-77.	
	Cultivable in portion of the district under the canal.	Provided for at 133 acres per cubic feet of discharge.	For which distributaries have been constructed to end of 1876-77.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Orissa.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara canal	129,100	87,300	87,300	36,835	2,484	39,319	13,379	3,418	16,797	22,522	...
Pattamoondee ,,	61,600	...	...	14,371	79	14,450	403	5	408	14,042	...
High Level canal, section I	69,300	45,300	45,300	11,901	221	12,122	7,937	82	8,019	4,103	...
Taldunda and Machgong canals	90,350	50,350	33,250	32,004	600	32,604	4,749	408	5,157	27,447	...
TOTAL	...	182,950	165,850	95,111	3,384	98,495	26,468	3,913	30,981	68,114	...
Midnapore Canal.											
Under the Midnapore Weir	250,000	139,725	107,900	16,764	...	16,764	28,724	...	28,724	...	11,960
Ditto Panchkoora ditto	67,000	31,800	28,800	2,530	...	2,530	2,693	81	2,774	...	244
Tidal Reaches	16,000	11,500	11,500	525	...	525	1,183	...	1,183	...	658
TOTAL	333,000	183,025	148,200	19,819	...	19,819	32,600	81	32,681	...	12,162
Soane Canal	...	1,467,000	370,334	107,087*	134,903	241,990	4,562	1,879	6,441	117,307	..

* Exclusive of 80,633 acres of free irrigation from the Patna Canal.

Comparison between rainfall in the years 1877-78 and 1876-77.

		KHURREEF.							RUBBEE.							Total of year.
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	
Orissa	1877-78	5·81	8·31	3·79	6·66	2·22	0·00	26·79	0·00	0·37	0·17	0·32	1·70	4·49	7·05	33·84
	1876-77	5·60	9·80	7·57	9·83	4·89	0·00	37·69	0·00	0·61	1·23	0·85	0·20	3·34	6·23	43·92
Average rainfall for 22 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·95
Midnapore	1877-78	11·48	6·03	12·49	3·18	2·58	0·00	36·36	0·02	0·75	0·29	1·95	2·93	4·33	10·27	46·63
	1876-77	12·72	19·08	13·34	8·41	9·47	0·16	63·78	0·00	2·82	3·25	0·93	1·78	2·78	11·51	75·29
Average rainfall for 7 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·16
Panchkoora	1877-78	9·48	14·73	17·53	5·80	0·36	0·00	47·87	0·00	0·00	0·30	2·22	1·02	3·50	7·04	54·91
	1876-77	19·25	18·46	12·76	7·33	6·17	0·12	64·09	0·00	3·20	4·60	0·84	0·68	3·70	11·78	75·87
Average rainfall for 7 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·27
Buxar	1877-78	0·23	5·80	3·05	1·57	3·92	0·00	14·57	0·52	2·49	0·20	0·00	0·69	2·03	5·91	20·48
	1876-77	1·37	10·84	13·17	11·91	2·61	0·00	39·90	0·00	3·15	1·46	0·78	0·72	1·53	7·64	47·54
Arrah	1877-78	1·40	6·33	3·74	1·73	2·79	0·00	17·95	0·10	1·80	0·08	0·00	0·30	2·58	4·81	22·76
	1876-77	1·42	4·20	6·42	3·96	4·06	0·00	20·06	0·00	2·50	2·25	0·28	0·72	4·80	10·35	30·41
Dinapore	1877-78	1·53	7·36	5·07	1·14	5·10	0·00	20·20	0·15	1·18	0·00	0·00	0·18	1·47	2·98	23·18
	1876-77	0·48	5·97	10·26	9·94	6·07	0·00	32·72	0·00	1·00	0·77	0·01	0·00	1·92	3·70	36·42

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Statement shewing the Total Traffic during 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77 on the Orissa, Midnapore and Soane Canals.

NAME OF CANAL.	Number of miles open.		Number of boats, including empties.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
ORISSA CIRCLE.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taldunda canal	27	27	919	1,456	13,335	20,316	39,376	2,49,378	1,099	1,451
High Level canal, section I	33	33	2,282	3,196	14,337	22,919	5,36,318	6,44,965	4,190	7,360
Kendrapara canal	39	39	5,761	7,843	49,695	69,022	26,36,493	44,19,305	18,715	24,088
TOTAL	99	99	8,962	12,494	77,367	1,05,257	32,12,188	53,13,648	24,004	32,898
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.										
Midnapore canal	53	53	41,372	52,251	239,913	3,60,968	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384	67,276	1,07,636
Hidgellee Tidal canal	29	29	22,818	23,882	181,488	1,54,426	19,71,892	31,36,503	46,239	59,146
TOTAL	82	82	64,190	76,133	371,401	5,15,394	1,32,98,758	2,02,39,887	1,13,515	1,66,782
SOANE CIRCLE.										
Western main canal	22	22	828	2,233	9,342	20,519	6,219	1,32,109	1,679	3,865
Arrah branch canal	65	65	1,593	3,454	16,698	22,783	96,100	2,05,053	4,603	12,634
Patna branch canal	...	84	...	3,006	...	31,590	...	1,52,095	...	9,856
TOTAL	87	171	2,421	8,693	26,040	81,897	1,04,399	12,79,257	6,282	26,395
GRAND TOTAL	273	352	75,503	97,310	474,808	7,02,548	1,66,15,340	2,68,31,692	1,43,801	2,26,043

NOTE.—The amount actually collected and credited in the accounts for 1877-78 was Rs. 2,28,506 against Rs. 1,39,956 of the previous year.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tolls levied on the Orissa Canals in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	3,112	4,572	36,590	50,627	22,96,512	34,57,378	12,922	17,586
Stimulants	2	8	11	64	700	39,240	3	31
Clothing	6	22	122	327	7,100	42,016	8	56
Staples of manufacture	147	151	1,369	1,232	2,46,575	2,85,707	476	415
Building materials	485	702	4,650	8,719	1,11,898	3,03,120	2,022	4,282
Live-stock	1	2	49	19	600	580	19	7
Fuel	20	22	415	302	2,087	5,803	106	110
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	...	20	...	112	...	3,647	...	40
Miscellaneous	3,555	5,165	14,066	24,828	4,66,090	1,34,794	4,715	7,673
	7,328	10,664	57,272	86,260	31,31,562	52,72,285	20,301	30,200
1877-78 { More	...	3,336	...	28,988	...	21,40,723	...	9,899
1877-78 { Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tolls levied on the Midnapore Canals in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	No.	No.	Tons	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	20,410	26,791	198,584	302,486	50,20,348	1,02,40,697	64,411	1,00,203
Stimulants	1,699	1,706	12,719	18,905	6,92,694	9,21,195	3,779	5,888
Clothing	731	963	5,990	9,010	25,27,203	37,39,215	1,497	2,679
Staple of manufacture	1,840	1,873	21,029	20,306	32,55,320	37,33,577	5,106	5,150
Building materials	1,911	2,761	21,106	26,162	1,75,920	2,42,055	4,157	5,630
Live-stock	78	30	124	98	4,111	3,806	78	26
Fuel	469	660	7,187	9,720	47,401	61,101	1,947	2,504
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	379	479	3,079	3,927	72,337	72,672	537	798
Miscellaneous	36,673	40,791	101,583	126,536	15,03,424	12,09,415	32,023	42,996
TOTAL	64,190	76,054	371,401	517,150	1,32,98,758	2,02,23,733	1,13,515	1,66,964
1877-78 { More	.....	11,864	.....	145,749	.....	69,24,975	.....	52,349
1877-78 { Less	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement shewing the number of Boats, class of Goods, tonnage and value of Cargoes, and tolls levied on the Soane Canals in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	64	1,140	843	11,445	57,861	8,66,378	425	5,169
Stimulants	4	72	24	760	3,880	85,655	14	367
Clothing	2	14	17	78	3,500	13,329	10	47
Staples of manufacture	1	88	13	988	71	54,072	2	554
Building materials	16	189	153	2,265	926	15,591	75	782
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Fuel	.....	94	.....	957	.....	2,806	.....	177
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	...	28	.....	290	.....	1,609	.....	2[illegible]
Miscellaneous	162	1,505	910	6,497	514	1,27,027	284	3,[illegible]22
TOTAL	249	3,130	1,960	23,280	66,751	11,67,367	810	11,144
1877-78 { More	.....	2,881	.....	21,200	.....	11,00,616	.....	10,344
1877-78 { Less	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

No. 17.—MINERALS AND MINING.

J. A. Panton, Esq., P. M., Chairman.
A. K. Smith, Esq., M. P., Vice-Chairman.
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Honourable J. Woods, M. P.
D. Munro, Esq., J. P.
G. N. Oakley, Esq.

THE MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

IN accordance with a Commission issued under the great seal of the Colony of Victoria, and with the co-operation of the Imperial Government of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Agricultural and Industrial Products of all Nations will be opened at Melbourne on the 1st day of October 1880, and will close on the 31st day of March 1881.

The Exhibition will be held in buildings specially erected for the purpose in Carlton Gardens, centrally situated in the City of Melbourne, and the cost of erecting such buildings, and all expenses incidental to the Exhibition, will be defrayed out of funds voted by the Parliament of Victoria.

The Commissioners are empowered to invite the British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments to take part in this Exhibition, and they will be glad to learn that steps have been taken to provide for the representation of every country and colony thereat.

The fact that Australasia has been represented at all the great Exhibitions of the world since their inception in the year 1851, and the advance she has made in productive industry, the extent of her commercial relations, and the high position to which her imports and exports have attained, indicate that she has now reached the period when she may profitably invite the great manufacturing countries to send the most complete products of their skilled industry to a people who are in a position to become not only good customers, but generous competitors.

1. Applications for space, with full particulars, are invited as early as possible. Copies of the official form of entry can be obtained upon application to the Secretary to the Commissioners.

2. Excepting under the circumstances specified under Article 4, applications for space must be made through the representatives of the country or colony to which the applicants belong.

3. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than the 1st of June 1879.

4. In the event of no representatives being appointed by the country or colony to which an intending exhibitor belongs, he can communicate direct with the Secretary.

5. Applications for space should be made not later than the 30th day of June 1879.

6. British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments, or Commissioners appointed by them, are requested to inform the Melbourne Commission not later than the 1st day of January 1880 whether they require any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount. They are also requested to state whether there will be any exhibits for which special space should be provided, together with a description showing their nature and quantity.

7. Before the 1st day of June 1880 the representatives of countries or colonies should furnish approximate plans, showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and lists of their exhibitors, and other information necessary for the production of the official catalogue.

8. Commissioners representing countries or colonies and private exhibitors may adopt one of three courses, viz.,—

(*a*) They can ship their exhibits direct to Melbourne, and make their own arrangements for their shipment, reception, and exhibition.

(*b*) Or consign their exhibits to—

The Secretary, International Exhibition, 1880,

Melbourne, Australia,

with specific instructions as to what is desired.

(*c*) Or, having previously forwarded an entry to the Melbourne Commission, they can forward the goods, together with invoices and descriptions, to any of the following firms or companies:

London—MESSRS. JAMES M'EWAN & Co., 27 Lombard Street; or to MESSRS. M'ILWRAITH, M'EACHRAN & Co., Leadenhall Street.

Liverpool—MESSRS. JOHN SWIRE & SONS.

Glasgow—MESSRS. AITKEN, LILBURNE & Co.

Antwerp—MESSRS. JULES RENARD & Co.

New York—MESSRS. R. W. CAMERON & Co.

San Francisco—PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

All Ports where the Company has Agencies—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

9. Packages forwarded from countries and colonies represented at the Exhibition should be addressed—

To the Commissioner for .....

at the International Exhibition of 1880,

Melbourne,

Victoria,

Australia,

and have two labels bearing the flag of the country to which the exhibitor belongs or, where no representative has been appointed,—

To the Secretary,

International Exhibition of 1880,

Melbourne,

Victoria,

Australia,

and two labels, affixed to different but not opposite sides of the package, giving the following information: (1) The country from which it comes. (2) Name or firm of exhibitor. (3) Residence of the exhibitor. (4) Group and class to which exhibits belong. (5) Total number of packages sent by same exhibitor. (6) Serial number of that particular package. Each package must contain a list of the exhibits it contains.

Packages from foreign countries containing goods intended for the exhibition must likewise have painted on them, as distinctive marks, the letters M. I. E.

surrounded by a circle (M. I. E.)

Packages from foreign countries must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly whence they come, viz., with the colours and devices of their national flag. Foreign Commissioners are particularly requested to forward to the Melbourne Commission, as soon as possible, copies of the forms of address and the distinguishing marks which they have severally adopted.

10. In cases where exhibits are forwarded to Melbourne through any of the above-named agents of the Commission, all expenses of freight, marine insurance, &c., should be prepaid by the exhibitor; but if that be inconvenient, the exhibits will be forwarded, and the charges and freight paid by the agents. The sum advanced by the agents will be regarded as a first charge upon the exhibits, to be deducted

from the net proceeds, in the event of their being sold. Should such exhibits, however, not be sold, but be claimed by the exhibitor or his authorised agent at the close of the Exhibition, then such sums as may have been disbursed by the Commission or any of its agents must be paid before such goods are delivered.

11. Customs entries, transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging the products for exhibition will, if required by the exhibitor, be undertaken by the Commission, at the expense of the exhibitor.

12. Arrangements will be made for transporting goods from the port of Melbourne, or the several railway stations, to the Exhibition grounds at a fixed rate of charges.

13. Exhibits will be admitted free of duty. The removal of goods, except under special circumstances, will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition. Facilities will be given for the sale of exhibits, delivery to be made after the close of the Exhibition.

14. The protection of inventions capable of being patented and of designs is secured by the patent laws of Victoria.

15. The placing and fixing of heavy articles, requiring special foundations or adjustment, should begin by special arrangement as soon as the progress of the work upon the Exhibition buildings will permit. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition buildings will commence on 1st June 1880, and no articles will be admitted after 31st August 1880. The plans for the display and accommodation of such objects as may require either special arrangements or exceptional works for their erection must receive the approval of the Commission before they are executed, and the works must be carried out under the supervision of its agents. The special preparations of which mention has been made will be commenced as soon as the buildings and various annexes are sufficiently advanced. The works of general fitting-up must be commenced not later than the 1st of May 1880, and must be ready to receive goods before the 15th day of July 1880.

16. Space assigned to countries and colonies, and not occupied on the first day of September 1880, will revert to the Commission, and will be subject to re-arrangement.

17. If exhibits are not intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitors, and they will be excluded from examination by the International Jurors.

18. An official catalogue will be published in English by the Commission, by which the sale of catalogue is reserved. Every country and colony will, however, have the right of producing at its own expense, but in its own language only, a special catalogue of the objects exhibited in its section. No work of art, nor any article whatever, exhibited in the buildings, parks, or gardens, may be drawn, copied or re-produced in any manner whatsoever, without the permission of the exhibitor. The Commission reserves the right of authorising the production of general views.

19. The representatives of countries and colonies, when appointed, will be allowed to group their exhibits as they may think fit in that portion of the Exhibition buildings allotted to the country or colony which they represent.

20. Exhibits, from any country or colony, whose Government is not represented, will be grouped according to some one of the following classes. The same direction will be followed in the catalogue:

(1.) Works of art.
(2.) Education and instruction—Apparatus and processes of the liberal arts.
(3.) Furniture and accessories.
(4.) Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories.
(5.) Raw and manufactured products.
(6.) Machinery—Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries.
(7.) Alimentary products.
(8.) Agriculture.
(9.) Horticulture.
(10.) Mining industries—Machinery and products.

Each of these groups is divided into classes, according to the system of general classification annexed to these Regulations (Appendix). This Appendix includes for each class a summary enumeration of the objects which it will comprise.

21. A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. The Commissioners desire to encourage the display of machinery in motion, and they will endeavour to provide adequate power to meet all reasonable demands. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Commission at a moderate price. Demands for such excess of power must be settled prior to the 31st August 1880.

22. By the introduction of steam power it is proposed to afford facilities for presenting not only the machinery for any given manufactures, but the manufactures themselves; and it is further intended that space shall be afforded for the production in the Exhibition of interesting objects by manual labour.

23. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, &c., which they may require; and all shaftings, pulleys, belting, &c., for the traces and measures of power from the main shafts; but the Commission is prepared, if required, and upon being furnished with full particulars, to make arrangements for the construction of show-cases by contract at a price per cubic foot, the cost to be borne by the exhibitor using the same. All artistic decorations and arrangements must be approved by the Commission.

24. The Commission reserves the right of rejecting or returning any proposed exhibit.

25. The following special regulations are framed for the reception and admission of works of art. The works admissible include the five classes mentioned below:

(1.) Paintings.

(2.) Drawings, water-colours, crayon drawings, minatures, enamels, porcelain, designs for stained-glass windows (with the exception of those which merely represent subjects of ornamentation), and mosaic work.

(3.) Sculpture and die-sinking, and engraving on precious stones.

(4.) Architecture.

(5.) Engraving and lithography.

26. The following are excluded:

(1.) Unframed pictures or drawings.

(2.) Sculpture in unbaked clay.

27. The duty of deciding upon the admission of works of art will devolve upon a special jury. Special and suitable rooms will be reserved for the exhibition of such ancient pictures and works of art as may be admitted by a special jury. Other regulations will give information as to the despatch and reception of works of art.

28. Facilities will be given, upon application to the Commission, for the erection of special constructions, whether in the buildings or grounds.

29. The Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition, but will be in no way responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or accidents by fire or otherwise, however caused.

30. Facilities will be afforded the representatives of countries and colonies, and private exhibitors, for insuring their goods; and they may also employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours their exhibition is open to the public. The appointment of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Commission. These persons shall wear a special dress or distinctive badge, and they will always have the power of calling the police to their aid.

31. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, or injurious to public decency and morality, will not be admitted into the Exhibition.

32. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint consent of the exhibitor and the Commissioners; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the sanction of the Commission alone.

33. The following is the system under which the awards will be made:

The awards shall be based upon written reports adopted by the Jurors.

The Jurors shall be selected for their known qualifications and character, and shall be experts in the departments to which they are specially assigned; the British, Foreign, and Colonial Jurors shall be appointed by the representatives of each country or colony exhibiting. The Jurors for Victoria will be appointed by the Melbourne Commission.

Jurors will be reimbursed their personal expenses.

Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and cost.

Each report shall be delivered to the Commission as soon as completed.

Awards shall consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and a certificate of honourable mention, together with a special report of the Jurors on the subject of the award.

Each exhibitor shall have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him, but the Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

34. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors, or their duly appointed agents, shall remove their effects and complete such removal by the 1st June 1881. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Commission, and sold by auction, or otherwise disposed of, under the direction of the Commission, and the net proceeds handed to the exhibitors or their duly appointed agents.

35. Every person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges, and undertakes to observe, the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

36. The Commission reserves the right to alter, explain, amend, or add to these Regulations whatever may be deemed necessary.

Information upon any question of details can be obtained upon application to

THE AGENT GENERAL FOR VICTORIA,
8 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W.

REGULATIONS

CONCERNING THE DESPATCH, RECEPTION, ARRANGEMENT, AND RETURN OF THE GOODS EXHIBITED, AND DISPOSAL OF SPACE.

1. EVERY person admitted as an exhibitor will receive, in due time, and with the least possible delay, an exhibitor's ticket, showing his rotation number and the dimensions of the space allotted to him. He will receive at the same time printed address labels to be affixed to the packages he may send to the Exhibition.

2. The address labels supplied to exhibitors will be printed on paper of different colours, according to the group to which the products to be exhibited may belong.

The conventional colours adopted are as follows:

Group 1.	(Works of art)	Pink.
Group 2.	(Education and instruction—Apparatus and processes of the liberal arts)	White.
Group 3.	(Furniture and accessories)	Blue.
Group 4.	(Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories)	Bright-yellow.
Group 5.	(Raw and manufactured products)	Brown.
Group 6.	(Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries)	Red.
Group 7.	(Alimentary products)	Violet.
Group 8.	(Agriculture)	Dark-green.
Group 9.	(Horticulture)	Light-green.
Group 10.	(Mining industries—Machinery and products) ...	Grey.

3. The Commission places at the disposal of countries and colonies all information and plans which may be useful for their arrangements.

4. Exchange of spaces between countries and colonies cannot be made without the consent of the Commission.

5. Exhibitors will not have to pay rent for the space occupied by them in the Exhibition. The flooring will be provided in sound condition and ready for use within the whole of the main building, with the exception of the hall for machinery; but the flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except with the consent of the Commission, and at the expense of the exhibitors.

6. The spaces reserved outside the Exhibition allotments being strictly calculated with a view to the necessities of circulation, packages and empty cases will not be allowed to remain there.

Cases must, therefore, be unpacked as early as possible after their reception, and the empty cases at once taken away by the exhibitors or their agents.

Should the exhibitors neglect to carry out in the manner thus indicated the unpacking of the goods and the removal of the empty cases, the work will be undertaken by the Commission, but in no case will the Commission incur any responsibility whatsoever in the execution of this duty. The Commission will have nothing to do with the warehousing and preservation of the empty cases; neither have any arrangements been made, nor any space reserved for the purpose. Exhibitors who may be unable to provide for the removal and preservation of their empty cases are advised to communicate with the Secretary.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

7. Certain products, which it may be found impossible to display in the main buildings, will, in some exceptional cases, be exhibited in the surrounding parks and gardens, in buildings erected for the purpose.

8. With regard to the Victorian section, the Commission will place itself in communication with the committees established in each locality. The duties of these committees are:

(1.) To make known the rules concerning the organisation of the Exhibition, and to distribute the forms of application for admission, as well as all other documents relative to the Exhibition.

(2.) To point out as soon as possible the principal artists, agriculturists, and manufacturers whose exhibits would appear to be particularly calculated to promote the success of the undertaking.

(3.) To encourage the exhibition of the mineral, pastoral, agricultural and horticultural products of the district.

(4.) To encourage and to organize, when necessary, the collective exhibition of groups of similar products of the district, and to accredit to the Commission the delegate charged with the representation of each collective exhibition.

9. Spirits, or alcohol, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles, or inconvenience the public, can only be received in solid and suitable vessels of small size.

Percussion caps, fireworks, chemical matches, and other similar objects, can only be received when made in imitation, and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.

10. Exhibitors of objects of a disagreeable nature, or such as may be prejudicial to health, will be bound at all times to conform to such precautionary measures as may be laid down for them.

11. The Commission reserves the absolute right to cause the removal of any product, from whatever quarter it may come, if on account of its nature or appearance it seems to be detrimental to, or incompatible with, the object or the decorum of the Exhibition.

ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE.

12. All goods must be exhibited under the name of the person who has signed the application for admission.

13. Exhibitors are entitled to insert after their name or that of their firm the names of their assistants of every class and grade who may have taken part in the production of the goods exhibited.

14. Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark the trade price of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the jury, as well as for the information of visitors.

15. A general supervision will be established for the prevention of robbery and embezzlement.

16. In the Victorian section, the exhibitors of each class must arrange among themselves as to the organisation of a staff of attendants independent of the general supervision established by the Commission. Private agents of this description must be approved by the Commission and must wear badges bearing the number of the class to which they will be attached.

17. It must be distinctly understood that the Commission declines all responsibility for any thefts or embezzlements which may be committed.

18. All communications relating to the Exhibition must be addressed—

The Secretary to the Commissioners,

International Exhibition,

Melbourne, Australia.

19. Persons desirous of exhibiting articles not mentioned in the Appendix may apply to the Commission.

APPENDIX.

SYSTEM OF GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

FIRST GROUP.—WORKS OF ART.

Class 1.—Oil Paintings.

Paintings on canvas, on panel, and on other grounds.

Class 2.—Various Paintings and Drawings.

Miniatures, water-colour paintings, pastels, and drawings of every kind; paintings on enamel, earthenware, and porcelain; cartoons for stained-glass windows and frescoes.

Class 3.—Sculpture and Die-sinking.

Sculpture in high relief, bas-reliefs, chased and repoussé work. Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work.

Class 4.—Architectural Drawings and Models.

Studies and details. Elevations and plans of buildings. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents.

Class 5.—Engravings and Lithographs.

Engravings, coloured engravings. Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush chromo-lithographs.

SECOND GROUP.—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.

Class 6.—Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults.

Plans and models of orphan asylums, infant schools; system of management and furniture of such establishments; appliances for instruction suitable for the physical, moral, and intellectual training of the child previous to its entering school.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for town and country; system of management, and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for instruction—books, maps, apparatus, and models.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for adult and professional instruction. System of management and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for adult and professional instruction.

Appliances for the elementary teaching of music, singing, foreign languages, book-keeping, political economy, practical agriculture and horticulture, technology and drawing.

Appliances adapted to the instruction of the blind and of deaf mutes.

Works of pupils of both sexes.

Libraries and publications.

Class 7.—*Organisation and Appliances for Secondary Instruction.*

Plans and models of establishments for secondary instruction, lyceums, grammar schools, colleges, industrial and commercial schools. Arrangement and furniture of such establishments.

Collections, classical works, maps and globes.

Appliances for technological and scientific instruction, and for teaching the fine arts, drawing, music, and singing.

Apparatus and methods for instruction in gymnastics, fencing, and military exercises.

Class 8.—*Organisations, Method, and Appliances for Superior Instruction.*

Plans and models of academies, universities, medical schools, practical schools, technical and practical schools, schools of agriculture, observatories, scientific museums, amphitheatres, lecture-rooms, laboratories for instruction and research.

Furniture and arrangement of such establishments.

Apparatus, collections, and appliances intended for higher instruction and scientific research.

Special exhibitions of learned, technical, agricultural, commercial, and industrial societies and institutions.

Scientific expeditions.

Class 9.—*Printing Books.*

Specimens of typography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs, black or coloured; proofs of engravings.

New books and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums.

Class 10.—*Stationery, Bookbinding, Painting, and Drawing Materials.*

Paper; card and pasteboard; inks; chalks; pencils; pastels; all things necessary for writing-desks and offices; inkstands; apparatus for weighing letters, &c.; copying presses.

Objects made of paper—lamp-shades, lanterns, flower-pot covers.

Registers, copy-books, albums, and memorandum books; bindings, loose covers for books, cases, &c.

Various products used in water-colour painting and tinting; colours in cakes, pastels, bladders, tubes, and shells. Instruments and apparatus for the use of painters, draughtsmen, engravers, and modellers.

Class 11.—*General Application of the Arts of Drawing and Modelling.*

Designs for industrial purposes: designs obtained, reproduced, or reduced by mechanical processes. Decorative paintings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden models of figures, ornaments, &c.

Carvings. Cameos, seals, and various objects decorated with engraving. Objects modelled for industrial purposes produced by mechanical processes, reductions, photo-sculpture, &c. Casts.

Class 12.—*Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.*

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings, lithographic proofs. Photo-lithographic proofs, photographic stereotypes, stereoscopic proofs, and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs. Colour photographs.

Instruments, apparatus, and chemicals necessary for photography. Materials and appliances used in photographic studios.

Class 13.—*Musical Instruments.*

Non-metallic wind instruments—with common mouth-pieces, with reeds with or without air reservoirs.

Metallic wind instruments, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with piston, with keys, with reeds.

Wind instruments with keyboards: organs, accordions, &c.

Stringed instruments played with the fingers, or without keyboards.

Stringed instruments with keyboards: pianos, &c.

Instruments played by percussion or friction.

Automaton instruments, barrel organs, bird organs.

Separate parts of musical instruments and orchestral appliances.

Class 14.—*Medicine, Hygiene, and Public Relief.*

Appliances, instruments, and apparatus requisite for anatomical and histological works.

Plastic anatomical models.

Instruments of medical research.

Apparatus and instruments for dressing wounds and for simple surgery, general and local; anæsthetic apparatus.

Surgical instruments grouped according to their purposes: instruments for amputations and dissection. Special instruments, obstetrics, ovariotomy, urinary channels, ophthalmology, dentistry, &c.; electro-therapeutic apparatus.

Apparatus for plastic and mechanical prosthesis, orthopedic apparatus.

Trusses.

Apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or suffocated.

Baths and hydro-therapeutic apparatus; gymnastical apparatus for medical and hygienic purposes.

Plans and models of hospitals, various asylums, houses of refuge, poor-houses, lunatic asylums. Arrangements and furniture of such establishments. Various apparatus for infirm persons, invalids, and lunatics. Accessory objects for the medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical services in hospitals or infirmaries.

Chests and cases of instruments and medicines for military and naval surgeons. Means and apparatus for succouring the wounded on battle fields. Civil and military ambulances.

Appliances, instruments, apparatus, and all things requisite for veterinary surgery.

Class 15.—*Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.*

Apparatus and instruments used for mathematical purposes.

Apparatus and instruments illustrating practical geometry, land-surveying, topography, and geodesy; compasses calculating machines, levels, mariners' compasses.

Apparatus and instruments for measurement; verniers, micrometric screws, dividing machines, &c.; scales for scientific uses.

Optical instruments. Astronomical instruments. Physical and meteorological instruments, &c. Instruments and apparatus requisite for laboratories and observatories.

Weights and measures of various countries. Coins and medals.

Class 16.—*Maps, and Geographical and Cosmographical Apparatus.*

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical and astronomical maps, atlases, &c.

Physical maps of every kind. Plans in relief.

Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Statistical works and tables. Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and sailors.

THIRD GROUP.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 17.—*Cheap and Fancy Furniture.*

Sideboards, book-cases, tables, dressing-tables, beds, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, &c.

Class 18.—*Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work.*

Bed furnitures, stuffed chairs, canopies, curtains, tapestry and other hangings.

Decorative furniture made of costly stones and substances. Composition ornaments and objects moulded in plaster, carton-pierre, papier-mache, &c. Frames. Paintings and decorations for churches and houses.

Class 19.—*Crystal, Glass, and Stained Glass.*

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut glass, plated and mounted crystal, &c. Table glass. Common glass-bottles.

Window and mirror-glass. Cast, enamelled, crackled, frosted, and tempered glass.

Glass, crystals for optical purposes, ornamental glass, &c.

Stained glass. Mirrors, looking-glasses, &c.

Venetian glass.

Class 20.—*Pottery.*

Biscuit ware, hard and soft paste porcelains. Japanese, Indian, and Chinese porcelain.

Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, &c. Earthenware biscuit. Terra cotta. Enamelled lava. Bricks and tiles. Stoneware.

Class 21.—*Carpets, Tapestry, and other Stuffs for Furniture.*

Carpets and rugs, moquettes, tapestry, terry and velvet pile, &c. Felt carpets, matting, &c. India-rubber floorcloth, &c.

Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool, or silk, plain or figured. Horse-hair fabrics and leather cloths, moleskins, &c. Leather for hangings, for covering furniture, &c. Oilcloths.

Class 22.—*Paper Hangings.*

Printed paper hangings. Flock, marbled, veined paper, &c. Paper for covering, book-binding, &c. Artistic papers. Varnished and enamelled paper. Imitations of wood and of leather. Painted or printed blinds.

Class 23.—*Cutlery.*

Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, &c. Cutlery of every description.

Class 24.—*Goldsmiths' and Silversmith's Work.*

Church plate, ornamental plate and table plate, gold and silver toilet articles, writing materials, &c. Electrotypes. Enamels, cloisonne, champlevé.

Class 25.—*Bronzes and various Art Castings and Repoussé Work.*

Statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, cast-iron, zinc, &c. Castings coated with other metals by galvanic action.

Repoussé work in copper, lead, zinc, &c.

Class 26.—*Clocks and Watches.*

Separate parts of clocks of large or small size.

Watches, chronometers, pedometers; various time-keepers, &c. Time-pieces and clocks working by springs or weights, regulators, metronomes.

Astronomical clocks; marine chronometers; travelling clocks. Alarums, &c. Water-clocks and sand-glasses. Electric clocks. Turret and church clocks.

Class 27.—*Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Lighting.*

Fire-grates, fire-places, stoves, and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating. Kitchen-ranges and apparatus for heating and cooking by gas.

Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water, steam, or heated air. Ventilating apparatus. Drying apparatus; drying stoves.

Enameller's lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.

Lamps for illuminating purposes, fed with various oils.

Accessory objects for lighting. Matches.

Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.

Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the electric and magnesium light.

Class 28.—*Perfumery.*

Cosmetics and pomatums. Perfumed oils, essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar; almond paste; perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

Class 29.—*Leather Work, Fancy Articles, and Basket Work.*

Dressing cases, work boxes, small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur-cases, glove-boxes, caskets. Cases and bags, jewel-boxes. Purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar-cases.

Turned, engine-turned, carved, or engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, &c. Snuff-boxes. Pipes.

Fancy toilet combs and brushes.

Lacquered ware.

Fancy basket-work; wicker-work for bottles; articles in fine straw.

FOURTH GROUP.—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING, AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 30.—*Cotton Thread and Fabrics.*

Cotton, dressed and spun.

Pure cotton fabrics, plain and figured.

Mixed cotton fabrics.

Cotton velvet.

Cotton ribands and tapes.

Class 31.—*Thread and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, &c.*

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibres spun.

Linen and drills. Cambric. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.

Fabrics made from vegetable fibres as substitutes for flax and hemp.

Class 32.—*Worsted Yarn and Fabrics.*

Carded wool, worsted yarn.

Muslins de laine, Scotch cashmere, merinos, serges, &c.

Ribands and laces of wool, mixed with cotton or thread, silk, or floss silk. Hair tissues, pure or mixed.

Class 33.—*Woollen Yarn and Fabrics.*

Combed wool and woollen yarn.

Cloth and other woollen fabrics.

Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats.

Shoes.

Woollen fabrics, unmilled or slightly milled; flannel, tartans, swansdown.

Class 34.—*Silk and Silk Fabrics.*

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk yarn.

Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured, brocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool, thread.

Manufactures of floss silk, pure or mixed.

Velvet and plush.

Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

Class 35.—*Shawls.*

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed.

Cashmere shawls.

Silk shawls, &c.

Class 36.—*Lace, Net, Embroidery, and Trimmings.*

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle, or the loom.

Lace made of silk, worsted, or mohair.

Gold and silver lace.

Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.

Tambour embroidery, crotchet-work, &c. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery. Church embroidery. Embroidery, tapestry, and other work done by the hand.

Lace-work and trimmings of silk, floss silk, worsted, mohair, horsehair, thread, and cotton; laces.

Lace-work and trimmings, real or imitation; lace-work for military uniforms.

Class 37.—*Hosiery and Underclothing and Accessories of Clothing*

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, cashmere, silk, or floss silk, pure or mixed. Elastic fabrics. Underclothing for men, women, and children; baby linen. Flannel and other woollen garments.

Stays, scarves, gloves, gaiters, garters, braces, fans, screens, umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.

Class 38.—*Clothing for both Sexes.*

Men's clothes; women's clothes. Waterproof clothing.

Men and women's head-dresses; artificial flowers and feathers.

Wigs and works in hair.

Boots and shoes.

Children's clothes.

Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.

Native costumes of different countries.

Class 39.—*Jewellery and Precious Stones.*

Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, aluminium), chased, filagreed, set with precious stones, &c.

Plated and imitation jewellery.

Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-of-pearl, steel, &c.

Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitations.

Class 40.—*Portable Weapons and Hunting and Shooting Equipments.*

Defensive armour: cuirasses and helmets.

Blunt weapons: maces, life-preservers.

Side-arms: foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes, hunting knives.

Missile weapons: bows, cross-bows, slings.

Fire-arms: guns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers.

Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small arms: powder-flasks, bullet-moulds, &c.

Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Percussion-caps, priming, cartridges.

Hunting and sporting equipments.

Class 41.—*Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.*

Trunks, valises, saddle-bags, &c. Dressing-cases and travelling-cases. Various objects. Travelling-rugs, cushions, caps, travelling-costumes and boots, iron-shod sticks, grapnel-hooks, sun-shades, &c.

Portable apparatus specially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions; travelling photographic apparatus and instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations; equipments and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, colonists, pioneers, &c.

Tents and camp equipage: beds, hammocks, folding chairs, &c.

Class 42.—*Toys.*

Dolls and playthings: dolls and figures in wax.

Games for the amusement of children and adults.

Instructive games.

FIFTH GROUP.—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Class 43.—*Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of the Trades appertaining thereto.*

Specimens of different kinds of forest trees.

Wood for cabinet-work, for firewood, and for building. Timber for ship-building; staves; cleft timber shingles.

Cork: bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring, odoriferous, and resinous substances.

Products obtained from forests: charcoal and dried wood; raw potash; turnery; basket-work; straw-work; wooden shoes, &c.

Class 44.—*Products of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Spontaneous Products. Machines and Instruments connected therewith.*

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fishes; of cetacea, of mollusca, and crustacea.

Products of hunting and shooting: furs and skins, hair, bristles, undressed feathers, down, horn, teeth, ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, musk, castoreum, and analogous products.

Products of fishing train, oil, spermaceti, &c. Whalebone, ambergris, shells of mollusca, pearls, mother-of-pearl, sepia, purple, coral, sponge.

Vegetable products of the earth obtained without culture: mushrooms, truffles, wild fruit, lichens used as dyes, food, and fodder; fermented sap; Peruvian bark; useful barks and filaments; wax, resinous gums; India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c.

Traps and snares: fishing lines and hooks, harpoons, nets, bait, and fishing apparatus.

Apparatus and instruments for gathering the products obtained without culture.

Class 45.—*Agricultural Products not used for Food.*

Textile materials: raw cotton, flax and hemp, scutched and unscutched; textile vegetable fibres of all kinds; wool, washed or unwashed; cocoons of the silkworm.

Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes; oleaginous plants; oil, wax, resin.

Tobacco in leaves or manufactured. German tinder. Tanning and dyeing substances.

Preserved fodder and substances specially intended for feeding cattle.

Class 46.—*Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.*

Acids, alkalis, salts of all kinds. Sea-salt and products extracted from mother water.

Various products of chemistry: wax and fatty substances; soaps and candles; raw materials used in perfumery; resins, tar, and the products derived from them; essences and varnishes, various coating substances; blacking. Objects made of India-rubber and gutta-percha; dyes and colours.

Mineral waters and natural and artificial aërated waters. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Medicines, simple and made up.

Class 47.—*Chemical Processes for Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Dressing.*

Specimens of threads and fabrics, bleached or dyed. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing.

Specimens of printed or dyed linen, of printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed. Specimens of printed worsted or woollen fabrics, pure or mixed, combed or carded.

Specimens of printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed.

Specimens of printed felt or cloth carpets. Oilcloth.

Class 48.—*Leather and Skins.*

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather.

Raw hides, salted hides. Tanned, curried, dressed, or dyed leather. Varnished leather.

Morocco and sheepskin; skins grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed or dyed. Prepared skins for glove-making. Skins and furs, dressed and dyed. Parchment.

Gut-work: strings for musical instruments, gold-beater's skin, sinews.

SIXTH GROUP.—MACHINERY— APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Class 49.—*Agricultural Implements and Processes used in the Cultivation of Fields and Forests.*

Plans of culture, distribution, and management of crops. Apparatus and works for agricultural engineering, draining, irrigation, &c. Plans and models of farm buildings.

Tools, implements, machines, and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops.

Various agricultural machines worked by horse-power or by steam.

Carts and other rural means of transport.

Locomotives, engines, and horse-powers.

Manures, organic or mineral.

Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.

Plans of different systems of re-planting, managing, and cultivating forests.

Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests, and in the trades appertaining thereto.

Apparatus used in the manufactory of tobacco.

Class 50.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works, and in Works for the Preparation of Food.*

Apparatus used in agricultural works; manufacture of artificial manures; of drain pipes; cheese factories, dairies; apparatus used in preparing flour, fecula, starches, oils; apparatus used in breweries, distilleries, sugar manufactories and refineries; workshops for the dressing of textile materials; silk-worm nurseries, &c.

Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products, mechanical appliances for kneading and baking; apparatus used in making pastry and confectionery.

Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, macaroni, &c. Machines for making sea biscuits. Chocolate machines. Apparatus for roasting coffee.

Apparatus for making ices and cool drinks; manufacture and preservation of ice.

Class 51.—*Apparatus used in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Tanning.*

Laboratory utensils and apparatus.

Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, and candles.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles made of india-rubber and gutta-percha.

Processes and apparatus used in gas-works.

Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.

Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.

Processes used in tan-yards, and in leather-dressing.

Processes and apparatus used in glass-works and in china and earthenware manufactories.

Class 52.—*Machines and Apparatus in general.*

Separate pieces of machinery: bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentrics, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel joints, belts, funicular apparatus, &c. Gearing, spring and catchwork, &c. Regulators and governors.

Lubricators.

Machines for counting and registering: Dynamometers, steam gauges, weighing machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.

Machines used for moving heavy weights.

Hydraulic machines for raising water, &c.; norias (chain pumps), scoop wheels, hydraulic rams, &c.

Hydraulic engines, water-wheels, turbines, hydraulic lifts, centrifugal, steam, and other pumps.

Accumulators and hydraulic presses.

Steam engines. Boilers, steam generators, and apparatus appertaining thereto.

Apparatus for condensing steam.

Machines set in motion by the evaporation of either chloroform, ammonia, or by a combination of gases.

Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, and compressed air.

Electro-magnetic machines. Windmills and panemones. Air-balloons.

Class 53.—*Machine Tools.*

Travelling circular saw benches, self-acting, for breaking down heavy timber. Machines for boring timber used in fencing.

Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Machines for making casks.

Machines for cutting cork. Lathes, boring and planing machines. Slotting, drilling and shaping machines. Screw-cutting engines and riveting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine workshops.

Tools, engines, and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, &c. Special tools and engines used in various trades.

Class 54.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Spinning and Rope-making.*

Hand-spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus. Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operations appertaining thereto; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing, dressing. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread.

Materials used in rope manufacture: Round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine, wire-ropes, cables with wire core, rope-matches, quick-matches, &c.

Class 55.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Weaving.*

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving: warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card-making for the jacquard looms.

Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs; damask looms, electric looms.

Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry.

Mesh-weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lace-work.

High warp looms and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving. Accessory apparatus: machines for fulling, calendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, &c.

Class 56.—*Apparatus and Processes for Sewing and for Making-up Clothing.*

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Shewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines.

Implements for cutting out materials and leather for making garments and shoes.

Machines for making, nailing, and screwing boots and shoes.

Machines for the application of india-rubber.

Class 57.—*Apparatus and Processes used in the Manufacture of Furniture and Objects for Dwellings.*

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs, vertical and circular saw-frames, shingle-cutters, &c.

Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, &c. Lathes and other apparatus used in carpentering and cabinet-making.

Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, papier-maché, ivory, bone, and horn.

Machines for pointing, carving, and reducing statues; for engraving, engine-turning, &c.

Machines for making bricks and tiles; machines for making artificial stones.

Machines for sawing and polishing hard stones, marbles, &c.

Class 58.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Paper-making, Dyeing and Printing.*

Materials and products of the manufacture of pulps for making paper, of wood, straw, alpha, &c.

Processes and products of the bleaching of wood fibre.

Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for pressing, glazing, watering, embossing, and ruling paper. Machines for cutting out, paring, stamping paper, &c.

Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues.

Apparatus for printing paper-hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders for printing.

Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding, stereotypes, &c.

Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, autography, lithography, chalcography, paniconography, chromo-lithography, &c. Machines for setting up and sorting types. Printing of blank notes, postage stamps, &c.

Class 59.—*Machines, Instruments and Processes used in various Works.*

Coining presses.

Machines for making buttons, pens, pins, envelopes; packing machines, brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules; for affixing lead seals to merchandise; for corking bottles, &c.

Tools for, and processes of, making clocks, toys, marqueterie, baskets, &c.

Machines for binding books. Writing machines.

Class 60.—*Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.*

Separate parts of wheels and carriages: wheels, tires, axles, axle-boxes, iron-work, &c. Springs and various methods of hanging carriages.

Different systems of harnessing. Breaks.

Wheelwrights' Work: Waggons, tumbrels, drays, and other vehicles for special purposes.

Carriages; public, State, and private carriages; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, &c., velocipedes.

Class 61.—*Harness and Saddlery.*

Various articles used for carriage horses and saddle horses; pack-saddles, saddles, bridles, and harness for saddle horses, beasts of burden, and draught horses; stirrups, spurs whips.

Class 62.—*Railway Apparatus.*

Separate parts: springs, buffers, breaks.

Permanent-way: rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fish-plates, turn-tables; buffers, feeding cranes, and tanks; optical and acoustic signals.

Permanent-way for tramways.

Rolling stock: waggons for passengers, for carrying earth, goods, cattle; locomotives, tenders.

Self-moving carriages; locomotives, for roads.

Special tools and machines for the maintenance, repair, and construction of railways.

Appartus for inclined planes and self-acting planes; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.

Models, plans, and drawings of platforms, stations, and engine-houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.

Class 63.—*Telegraphic Apparatus and Processes.*

Appliances for telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, &c.

Apparatus for the electric telegraph, post, wires, stretchers, &c.

Batteries and apparatus for sending and receiving messages.

Bells and electric signals.

Telegraphs for military purposes. Objects appertaining to telegraphy: lightning-conductors, commutators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages.

Special apparatus for pneumatic telegraphy.

Class 64.—*Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.*

Building materials: stone, wood, metals; ornamental stone; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone, and concrete; asphalt; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles; slates, pasteboard and felt for roofing.

Apparatus and products of processes used in the preservation of wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.

Apparatus for earthworks, excavators. Apparatus used in building yards. Tools and processes used by stone dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, tilers, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, &c.

Locksmiths' work; locks, padlocks, railings, balconies, bannisters, &c.

Apparatus and engines used in making foundations; pile-drivers and pile-work, screw piles, pumps, pneumatic apparatus, dredging machines, &c. Apparatus used in hydraulic works connected with harbours, canals, rivers; machines used in reducing stones, quartz, or other hard substances.

Apparatus used in the supply of water and of gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations, and public walks.

Models, plans, and drawings of public works; bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges, dams, weirs, &c.

Lighthouses. Public buildings for special purposes; buildings for civil purposes; mansions and houses for letting; workmen's towns, industrial dwellings, &c.

Class 65.—*Navigation and Life-saving.*

Drawings and models of slips, graving docks, floating docks, &c.

Drawings and models of vessels of all kinds, sea-going and for rivers. Models of the systems of ship-building adopted in the navy.

Boats and barges.

Materials for the rigging of ships.

Flags and signals. Apparatus for the prevention of collisions at sea: Buoys, becons, &c.

Apparatus for swimming, diving, and life-saving exhibited in action; floats, swimming belts, &c. Diving belts, cork jackets, nautilus life-belts, &c. Submarine boats; apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, life boats, &c.

Apparatus of all kinds used for saving life from fires and other accidents.

Pleasure boats, yachts, &c.

Class 66.—*Materials and Apparatus for Military Purposes.*

Military engineering and fortifications.

Artillery, gun-carriages, and weapons and projectiles of every kind.

Military equipment, clothing, and encampments.

Military transport service.

Military topography and geography.

SEVENTH GROUP.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.

Class 67.—*Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.*

Wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet, and other cereals in grain and in flour.

Grain without husk, and groats.

Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, &c., gluten.

Tapioca, sago, arrowroot, cassava, and other fecula, compound farinaceous products, &c.

Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.

Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, &c.

Class 68.—*Bread and Pastry.*

Various kinds of bread, with or without yeast, fancy bread and bread in shapes, compressed bread for travelling, military campaigns, &c. (*See* Biscuits).

Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dry cakes capable of being preserved.

Class 69.—*Fatty Substances used as Food.—Milk and Eggs.*

Fatty substances and oils good for food.

Fresh and preserved milk; fresh and salt butter; cheese.

Eggs of all kinds.

Class 70.—*Meat and Fish.*

Salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats.

Poultry and game.

Salt fish, fish in barrels: cod, herrings, &c.; fish preserved in oil: sardines, tunny, &c.

Crustacea and shell-fish: lobsters, shrimps, oysters, potted oysters, anchovies, &c.

Class 71.—*Vegetables and Fruits.*

Tubers: potatoes, &c.

Dry farinaceous vegetables: beans, lentils, &c.

Green vegetables for cooking: cabbages, &c.

Vegetable roots: carrots, turnips, &c.

Vegetables used for flavouring: onions, garlic, &c.

Salads, cucumbers, gourds: pumpkins, melons, &c.

Vegetables preserved by various processes.

Fresh fruit; dried and prepared fruits: prunes, figs, raisins, &c.

Fruits preserved without sugar.

Class 72.—*Condiments and Stimulants, Sugar and Confectionery.*

Spices, pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c.

Table salt.

Vinegar.

Compound condiments and stimulants: mustard, kari, English sauces, &c.

Tea, coffee, and other aromatic beverages, chicory and sweet acorn coffee.

Chocolate.

Sugar for household purposes: grape sugar, sugar of milk.

Confectionery: sugar plumps, bonbons, nougats, angelica, aniseed, &c., preserves and jellies.

Dried and preserved fruits: cedrates, lemons, oranges, pineapples.

Fruits preserved in brandy.

Syrups and liqueurs.

Class 73.—*Fermented Drinks.*

Vin ordinaire, red and white.

Sweet wines and still wines.

Sparkling wines.

Ale, porter, cider, perry and other beverages made from cereals.

Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.

Brandies and alcohols.

Spirits: whisky, gin, rum, tafia, kirsch, &c.

EIGHTH GROUP.—AGRICULTURE.

Class 74.—*Specimens of Farm Buildings and Agricultural Works.*

Examples of the farm buildings of various countries.

Examples of stables, cattle-sheds, sheep-folds, pig-sties, and of premises for rearing and fattening such animals.

Utensils used in stables, cattle-sheds, kennels, &c.

Apparatus for preparing the food of animals.

Agricultural machinery in motion: steam ploughs, reaping and binding and mowing machines, hay-making machines, threshing, finishing, and dressing machines, &c.

Specimens of agricultural works: distilleries, sugar-mills, sugar-refineries, breweries, works for the preparation of flour, fecula, starch; silkworm nurseries, &c. Apparatus for artificial hatching.

Presses for wine, cider, oil.

NINTH GROUP.—HORTICULTURE.

Class 75.—*Conservatories and Horticultural Apparatus.*

Gardeners', nurserymen's, and horticulturists' tools.

Apparatus for watering and keeping turf in order, &c.

Large conservatories and apparatus appertaining thereto. Room and window conservatories.

Aquariums for aquatic plants.

Fountains and other means for ornamenting gardens.

Class 76.—*Flowers and Ornamental Plants.*

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the gardens and dwellings of each country.

Class 77.—*Vegetables.*

Species of plants and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the kitchen gardens of each country.

Class 78.—*Fruit and Fruit Trees.*

Species of plants and specimens of products exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

Class 79.—*Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees.*

Species of plants and specimens of products illustrating the processes followed in each country for planting forests.

Class 80.—*Plants for Conservatories.*

Illustrations of the mode of culture adopted in various countries, with a view either to pleasure or to utility.

TENTH GROUP.—MINING INDUSTRIES—MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

Class 81.—*Apparatus and Processes of the Art of Mining and Metallurgy.*

Boring apparatus for artesian wells and wells of large diameters. Boring machines and apparatus for breaking down coal and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity.

Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters. Machines and apparatus used for extracting ore, and for lowering and hoisting miners.

Winding, pumping, and crushing machinery.

Safety cages and hooks; signals and other appliances for lessening the danger in mines.

Machines for draining; pumps.

Ventilating apparatus; ventilators.

Safety lamps; lamps for electric light.

Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel.

Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes.

Apparatus for the carbonisation of fuel. Smelting furnaces. Smoke-consuming apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal works.

Special apparatus used in forges and foundries, electro-metallurgical apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.

Drawings of different classes of machinery used in mining.

Class 82.—*Mining and Metallurgy.*

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, ores. Ornamental stones. Hard stones Refractory substances. Earths and clays. Various mineral products. Raw sulphur. Rock salt; salt from salt springs.

Mineral fuel, various kinds of coal, coal dust, and compressed coal. Asphalt and rock asphalt. Bitumen. Mineral tar. Petroleum, &c.

Metals in a crude state: pig-iron, iron, steel, cast-steel, copper, lead, gold, silver, zinc, antimony, &c. Alloys.

Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold-beating, &c.

Electro-metallurgy: objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper, steel, nickel, &c., by the galvanic process.

Products of the working of metals: rough-castings, bells, wrought-iron, iron for special purposes, sheet-iron and tin-plates, iron-plates for casing ships and constructions, &c.

Sheet-iron coated with zinc or lead; copper, lead, and zinc sheets, &c.

Manufactured metals: blacksmiths' work, wheels and tires, unwelded pipes, chains, &c.

Wire-drawing. Needles, pins, wire-ropes, wire-work, and wire-gauze, perforated sheet-iron.

Hardware, edge-tools, ironmongery, copper, sheet-iron, tinware, &c.

Other metal manufactures.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE ALPHA GOLD MINE IN SOUTH-EAST WYNAD.

Dated Devalah, the 18th February 1879.

From—R. BROUGH SMYTH, Esq., Mining Engineer,
To—J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Acting Secretary to Govt. of Madras, Revenue Dept.

Referring to the paper, dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, wherein I am instructed by the Government to ascertain how it is that, notwithstanding the presence of considerable quantities of gold in the reefs at the Alpha Mine and to the extent reported by me, the operations have not proved successful, and especially whether this want of success has arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix at this particular spot, or from the cost of labor or fuel or from other reasons within or beyond the control of the mine proprietors, I now do myself the honor to submit the following report for the consideration of His Grace the Governor in Council.

PRELIMINARY.

Immediately on receipt of the instructions above referred to, and as directed by the Government, I communicated with the Directors of the Alpha Company and sought permission to make a careful examination of the mine, and at the same time I asked a number of questions respecting the operations of the Company.

Subsequently I wrote to the Secretaries and Treasurers in Madras requesting them to furnish such information respecting the work done in the past as they could supply.

The Directors very promptly furnished papers relating to the expenditure of moneys, the quantities of quartz raised and the results, and they replied to some of the questions asked by me; and I would wish to record my appreciation of the assistance afforded by them, by Messrs. Parry and Company and by Mr. G. E. Withers who at one time had the management of the works under what is known as "The Prince of Wales Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company," a Company which held and worked the Alpha Mine on tribute for a brief period.

Though necessarily from the nature of the duties which I have had to discharge since I came to this district, I was well acquainted with the mine and the machinery of the Alpha Company, I have since the receipt of instructions made a further careful examination of the land held by them, the reefs, and the works erected for the purpose of reducing the auriferous quartz.

THE AREA GRANTED TO THE ALPHA COMPANY.

I have not been able to obtain a plan or a sufficient description of the boundaries of the area granted to the Alpha Company. The extent is said to be fifteen acres, but on the map of the Ouchterlony Valley and three Amshoms of South-East Wynad the area marked "Alpha Company" exceeds one hundred acres.

The lines of demarcation as pointed out to me on the ground seem to embrace a larger area than fifteen acres.

The boundaries are thus described in the prospectus of the Company:—A block of fifteen acres bounded on the west and south by two large streams, and on the east and north by four demarcation stones.

As my report deals principally with only so much of the main reef as is known to be within the area granted to the Company, the question of boundaries need not be further referred to.

THE QUARTZ VEINS.

The principal quartz vein intersecting the land is that known as the "Skull Reef." It appears at the surface at various points between "Wright's Level" and the northern boundary of the Company's area, and is traceable further northward for a great distance. Wright's Level is on the eastern slope of the range that forms the western rim of the basin drained by the Carcoor Poya, and is distant thirty chains from the Alpha mill.

The country is intersected by streams trending to the Carcoor Poya, and there are low and high hills, some very steep, but nearly all with smooth contours.

At Wright's Level the vein is from four to five feet in thickness near the surface, and seven feet six inches at a depth of thirty feet. Its strike for a distance of more than one chain is nearly north and south, and the dip is east at an angle of 30° to 40°.

The quartz in some parts of the vein is laminated, the laminæ being from two to four inches and more in thickness, and they are nearly parallel to the line of strike. These are crossed by other lines transverse to the dip and strike, and there are in places thin veins of talcose clay cutting the reef transversely. There is also solid iron-free nearly white quartz. Near the surface the stone, when broken out, is seen to be highly ferruginous and is colored yellow, bright red, and bluish purple. Much of the quartz is cavernous, honey-combed, or mice-eaten, and the associated minerals near the upper part of the vein are limonite and other oxyds of iron due to the decomposition of iron pyrites which are found in considerable quantities in the deeper levels. Sulphur is also seen occasionally in cavities. I have not seen any sulphide of antimony or any of the ores of lead.

Northward, twelve chains from Wright's Level, an adit made by native miners has been re-opened by me, and the thickness of the reef at this point is four feet; the strike is nearly north and south, and the dip is nearly due east at an angle at the outcrop of 45° and at a depth of twenty-four feet 60° nearly.

A section taken from the middle of this reef shows massive white nearly iron-free quartz. It is ferruginous and cavernous near the hanging wall and foot-wall.

At the large excavation from which the reef derives its name about twenty-two chains north of Wright's Level, the vein is thick: at the face it is not less than fourteen feet from the hanging wall to what appears to be a "horse," the extent of which has not been ascertained. The total thickness of the reef at this point is not known. The general character of the stone is similar to that at Wright's Level, but there is much more sulphur. It is not difficult to find rather large quantities of clean sulphur in the cavities. Here also there is an absence of those minerals that are most detrimental to amalgamation. The strike of the reef is N. 20° W. and the dip N. 70° E. at an angle of 18° to 30°, but the dip nowhere is uniform.

About four chains and fifty-six links north-westerly from the excavation the reef is again seen on the bandy-road where it intersects a low hill. Here the dip is N. 80° E. at an angle of 40°, and the thickness as well as can be observed is six feet. On the north-western side of the hill the outcrop is again found, and it is seen also on the further side of a stream which runs at the foot of the hill. On a bandy-road south-easterly of the Skull Reef there are thin ferruginous veins containing numerous cubes of iron-pyrites decomposing into limonite which are said to be highly auriferous. The "casing" of the reef throughout is generally a talcose schist.

There is another reef within the boundaries pointed out to me, west of Wright's Level and one near the Alpha Bungalow. Neither of these has been opened by the Company.

THE MINES.

Now that the thick and high grass is burnt on many of the ridges it is comparatively easy to follow the outcrops of the reefs and to discover old native workings. Since this report was commenced, I have examined very extensive native workings south and west of Wright's Level quite on the edge of the ghât. The ridge southward of the Alpha workings has been sluiced on both sides, and a channel has been cut in the valley about five feet in width and eight feet in depth for a length of more than three hundred yards. There are also numerous subsidiary small channels and deep and large excavations. On following the main channel downwards (it commences at the outcrop of the reef at Wright's Level) in a direction 8° south of west a strong vein of quartz is found nearly

three hundred and fifty yards from the Alpha workings. One shaft has been sunk here, but the reef has not been excavated. It appears to have a strike of N. 30° W., and is probably a continuation of that which crops out in the jungle on the further side of a stream trending towards the ghât. The existence of these native workings and the reef referred to is, I am informed, unknown to the proprietors of the Alpha Mine. Surrounding the recent excavation at Wright's Level there are other native workings evidently very ancient. There are several shallow pits and small excavations; and heaps of broken quartz are to be seen all along the strike of the reef. At one place, between Wright's Level and the Skull, there is a shallow pit communicating with an aperture like a chimney in in which it is probable the quartz was roasted.

Near the Skull and for some distance northwards the workings are numerous, and at the Skull itself there is an excavation, the full extent of which cannot be ascertained as the roof has fallen: as far as it can be examined it shows a width at the entrance of twenty-nine links, a breadth at the broadest part of fifty-three links; and it measures seventy-five links to the mouth of a drive which cannot be followed until some expenditure is incurred in clearing it and securing it. The height of the excavation from flow to roof is twenty-five links. There are vertical shafts communicating with this excavation which no doubt were sunk long before the adit was commenced. The amount of work done on the reef is conclusive proof that the native miners found gold in quantities sufficient to remunerate them. They appear to have dug into the soft casing and taken stone from the footwall, but they did not confine their operations to this part of the reef. They followed the run of gold wherever they were able to do so.

According to the information I have been able to obtain, it appears that the Alpha Company commenced their mining operations by quarrying stone in the old native workings at the Skull, where they took out about one hundred tons of quartz. Subsequently they quarried stone near Wright's Level, and then the adit named Wright's Level was driven for a length of about twenty feet.

At a point a little more than ninety feet eastward of Wright's Level and twenty-five feet below it an adit forty-two feet in length, five feet in width, and six feet in height was driven to cut the reef, and the reef is now seen in the "face" where a hole has been sunk in quartz to the depth of five feet. The Company or the Tributers also put down a shaft east of but quite near Wright's Level. It was sunk to the depth of forty feet where the reef was struck, and it is said good stone was got from the bottom. Further northward, but still within a few yards of Wright's Level, a shaft was sunk to the depth of sixteen feet and an adit was driven, cutting the shaft about five feet from the bottom. This is known as "Harris' Tunnel." On the slope of the range towards the ghât, and about three hundred and thirty feet east of "Harris' Tunnel", another adit was driven evidently for the purpose of cutting the reef. It has been continued for a distance of over fifty feet. It is not timbered, and near the mouth there is a fall of earth. It has intersected a small vein of quartz. It is nearly on the same level as the other adit below Wright's Level. A shallow pit was sunk south of the large excavation at Wright's Level with, I am informed, good results.

Another shaft now filled in and completely covered with broken quartz was sunk on the dip a few feet south of Wright's Level. It was fourteen feet in depth and a drive was put away for a distance of fourteen feet. It is stated that rich stone was got in the shaft and drive. Subsequently rich stone was broken out, it is said, at the north-western corner of the excavation.

The excavation at Wright's Level, as it appears at present, is eighty feet in length, twenty-two feet in breadth, and from ten to fifteen feet in depth.

Near the excavation at the Skull and about fourteen feet below it some native workings were re-opened by those who had the management of the mines. What is known as "Binny's Level" is situated a little distance northward of the Skull. The reef was cut here about twenty feet from the entrance. Still further northward is "Ryan's Level," which is about twenty-five yards from the battery. A commencement only was made with this work. Indeed it may be described as a hole from which broken quartz—the results of native labor—was carried away to the battery. An adit known as "Withers' Level" not far from the works was driven about fifty feet and then abandoned. It did not cut the reef. It was undertaken prior to the formation of the Alpha Company.

It would seem then that quartz in some quantities was taken and crushed by the Alpha Company and Tributers from the Skull, from the excavation at Wright's Level, and from shallow pits and short adits near Wright's Level, and that seven adits were driven at various points and two shafts sunk which, even where the reef was struck, were, for reasons probably known to the Managers, discontinued. These works, the seven adits and the two shafts were unproductive, and it would be difficult to discover why they were undertaken at all. Having regard to the position of the battery nothing was to be gained by making adits east of Wright's Level.

It is probable that the Company expended some moneys in other similar works not known to me. I have, however, made every effort to ascertain the facts.

YIELD OF GOLD FROM QUARTZ.

It will be apparent from the statements already made that little has been done to develope the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area or to determine its value. The apparently purposeless scratchings on the surface and the useless expenditure of moneys in driving short adits and sinking shallow pits have not even had the result of proving the character of the reef except at one or two points. It is however evident, from the character and extent of the native workings and from experiments made in the laboratory, that the stone in some places is highly auriferous.

The yields obtained by myself have been as follows:—

WRIGHT'S LEVEL.	oz.	dwts.	grs.	
1. No gold visible in the stone at the rate of .	0	11	6·0	per ton of 2,240 lbs.
2. No gold visible in the stone . . .	2	16	1·6	„ „ „
3. A little gold to be seen . . .	56	13	19·5	„ „ „
4. Gold visible in the stone . . .	204	11	16·7	„ „ „

Large blocks of quartz were broken out at the spot where the stone giving these results was obtained; and in several of these gold was visible. In one or two instances loose gold was found in cavities; and indeed some of the quartz was so rich that if portions of it had been tested the yields would have occasioned excitement amongst persons not acquainted with quartz mining, and unheedful of the cautions and statements which would necessarily have accompanied the report of any such yields. According to the judgment of those well able to form an opinion some of the quartz from the reef near Wright's Level would have yielded at the rate of 1,000 oz. or more per ton. The value of the reef however cannot be measured by such results. Where this quartz was obtained the vein is about four feet in thickness; and the heaviest gold is found mostly in the upper part of the vein, as it is now exposed, and near the footwall, throughout a thickness of two feet only. It is to be followed downwards across the line of dip for a distance of sixty feet, where there is good stone showing gold near the footwall. Quartz with pyrites obtained from the adit below Wright's Level, and not on this run of gold, gave at the rate of only 3 dwts. 23·04 grs. per ton.

At the face of the large excavation at the Skull a vertical section of the reef was taken, and the results for the several parts were as follows:—

	Rate per Ton. oz.	dwts.	grs.
1. One foot in thickness (hanging wall)	0	0	16·19
2. Three feet in thickness	0	0	9·92
3. Four feet in thickness	0	1	2·20
4. Five feet in thickness	0	2	2·21
5. Six inches in thickness	0	0	4·25

Northward of the excavation and within a few yards of it the run of gold is found, and quartz from that portion yielded at the rate of 1 oz. 4 dwts. 5 grs. per ton.

Mr. W. King, B.A., the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, estimated from preliminary crushings made by him that the yield per

ton of the reefs in this district would be 7 dwts., and he refers to the results obtained by the Tributers who worked at Wright's Level, *viz.*, 11 dwts. and 17 dwts. per ton.

In the table attached to Mr. King's report in the *Records of the Geological Survey of India* (No. 3—1878, Vol. XI) it is stated that 769½ tons crushed by the Alpha Company gave an average yield of 2 dwts. 9 grs. per ton. One large parcel included in this return yielded only 1 dwt. 17 grs. per ton, but another parcel—6½ tons—treated at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works, yielded 19 dwts. 22 grs. per ton.

In a report, dated 2nd April 1875, Mr. King writes as follows:—

"Among the lodes detailed above [referring to a table] the Skull Reef about to be mined by the Alpha Company was tried most carefully by seven parcels of quartz obtained from one cross-cut through the reef where it is 15 feet wide. There was no gold visible in the sample which gave the proportion of 25·92 dwts. to the ton. This rich proportion of gold is from a band of laminated quartz about 2 feet thick, within a couple of feet of the foot-wall or underside of the reef. The average proportion from this two-feet band would be 22·68 dwts., or taking the 10th, 12th, and 13th feet of the 15-feet cross-cut, from each of which I have samples, we get a proportion of 16 dwts. for what appears to be the richest part of this reef. The work was done by hand and dry crushing."

In a pamphlet entitled "Gold Prospecting in the Wynad" a table is given, which purports to be an extract from a report made by Mr. King. The experiments were made on quartz taken from the Skull Reef, and they are as follows:—

"APPEARANCE, COLOR, &c.	Results.	Depth in cross-cut from back of reef.
Compact, coarse texture, laminated, white color	2 dwts. to ton.	1st foot.
Still white in color but stained with ferruginous matter	2·5 dwts. to ton.	3rd foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron	None.	5th foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron, good color in dish-host in amalgamation	...	7th foot.
Still white but ferruginous matter	5·18 dwts. to ton.	10th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, ferruginous, cellular with white iron pyrites: gold visible	19·44 dwts. to ton.	12th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, washed and amalgamated in my presence by Mr. Withers; gold not visible	25·92 dwts. to ton.	13th foot."

In a printed report made by Mr. R. Lindon to the Directors of the Alpha Company there are results of trials as follows:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked specimens	25	13	0
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked pieces without gold visible	11	13	0
Quartz from Skull working	0	6	16

It would be altogether injudicious to attempt to give an average from the above results; but they are sufficient to prove that the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area is in some parts highly auriferous, and, having regard also to the large extent of native workings, that its character is such as to justify a Mining Company in opening it thoroughly with a view to the erection of works for treating the quartz.

THE MACHINERY AND WORKS.

The machinery consists of a battery of fifteen stamps, in three groups of five and a fourteen horse-power steam-engine having a tubular boiler and a fire-box constructed to burn coal. It was intended that this engine should drive also a pulverizer and a circular saw, both of which can be connected with the engine and are under the same roof as that which covers the stamps and the engine. The stamps, including the shanks and discs, are said to weigh about 3½ cwt. each, but they appear to be very much heavier. Motion is given to the stamps by cams attached to a shaft. The coffers in which the stampers work have in front of them only (and not at the back) perforated iron plates with 125 holes to the square inch. There are three copper plates, four feet six inches in width—one is seventeen inches in length, one three feet eleven inches, and the lowest twenty inches. These are divided by ripples. The angle of inclination

of the plates is from 3° to 3¼°, but they are not even. They bulge a little in some places. The tables are from ten feet eight inches to twenty-six feet in length, each group of stamps having tables of different lengths; each table is in three partitions, seventeen inches in width; the angle of inclination of the tables is 6°. The blankets were nine feet in length, and only nine feet in length of the tables were covered with blankets. The tailings ran through launders to catchpits.

A small furnace for roasting the tailings, a retorting furnace and kilns for roasting the quartz previous to crushing, complete the list of appliances at the mill.

The information I have received furnishes a melancholy history of the various attempts to work the machinery. When it was erected it is said, it worked very well, that is to say, the machinery moved smoothly, but it never crushed any such quantities of stone as ought to have been crushed. One day about eight tons of stone were crushed; but the Alpha Company crushed, at the best of times, only seven tons in twenty-four hours, and even this rate would not be maintained. It was found impossible to move the stamps, the pulverizer and the circular saw at the same time. The engine, it is stated, was worked at a pressure of 60 lbs., but it was never possible to keep up steam. It usually took three hours to get up steam. No firewood was stored. It was cut green, and even old wood that was gathered was often quite wet.

The present condition of the battery and tables is, of course, worse than it was when they were erected. The weather and use have injured them; and one of the Managers in order to re-arrange the tables of the middle battery, according to his ideas, cut away one of the main bed-logs, and since that was done the vibration has been so great, with the machinery in motion, as to shake the tables to pieces. The wood of the tables is shrunken and warped; there are numerous apertures through which water, quicksilver, and amalgam could escape; and I am told that 35 lbs. of quicksilver were found under one table. The fall from the coffers is not on to the plates; there is a space of over an inch between the plates and the edge of the coffers, and even now the course which the water and tailings took as they escaped through this aperture is plainly to be seen under the tables. The fastenings, too, are bad; the nuts and washers below the coffers do not cover the holes in the plates for the bolts, and the mercury and amalgam fell through the spaces thus exposed. Some of the arms of the drum for the belt connecting the engine with the pulverizer are broken, owing, it is supposed, to their having been screwed up too tightly.

The pulverizer is said to have reduced the tailings to a fine powder, but the quicksilver "floured" owing to the iron pyrites not being properly roasted.

About 10 cwt. of "tailings" could be ground by this machine in a day. Owing to the condition of the machinery I would not deem it prudent to put the pulverizer in motion. It is to be noted that the taps through which the quicksilver or amalgam flows from the pulverizer are made of brass. They are now nearly entirely eaten away.

THE TREATMENT OF THE QUARTZ AND THE RESULTS.

From information furnished by the Directors it appears that mining operations were commenced by the Alpha Company in February 1875, and ceased in March 1876, and that the total quantity of quartz treated from first to last was 779½ tons. The time occupied in crushing and treating this quantity was seven months, including stoppages. The gold obtained weighed 91 oz. 12 dwts. 23 grs., being at the rate of 2 dwts. 8·43 grs. nearly per ton. This is inclusive of six tons and a-half which were treated at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works for the Alpha Company, and which, as already stated, yielded at the rate of 19 dwts. 22 grs. per ton. The average cost of raising quartz was Rs. 2 per ton; the average cost of conveying the stone to the mill was Rs. 1-8-0 per ton, and the average cost of crushing Rs. 1-13-0 per ton. The total cost of raising and crushing quartz is stated to have been Rs. 2,971-6-0.

To these must be added the following items as given in the statements furnished by the Directors:—Firewood (estimated) Rs. 50 (per week); timbering in the mine, Rs. 150; blasting-powder, Rs. 700; and quicksilver (quantity used not known), Rs. 3,000. The cost of supervision is set down at Rs. 2,384

for seven months only. The machinery is stated to have cost Rs. 25,000, and the erecting of it about Rs. 1,800. The construction of roads cost Rs. 795-7-7.

The aggregate of these sums, including interest on the capital invested, shows that the quartz, for raising, treating, supervision, stores, &c., must have cost more than Rs. 15 per ton or, to put the matter in another way, that the gold was obtained at an expense of Rs. 127 per ounce.

The balance sheet of the Alpha Company, prepared by the Secretaries and Treasurers (copy hereto marked A*) shows that the sums expended in preliminary expenses were Rs. 8,708-4-5, and in supervision, management, &c., Rs. 14,675-11-9; and the only point in the statement that is really important is the relatively small sum expended in actual mining operations, which under the head of "Mining, Felling, and Storage" is set down as Rs. 11,327-0-10. The value of the gold got, the result of these operations, is stated at Rs. 3,037-6-3.

The stone treated at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works, six tons and a-half, was got from the reef at Wright's Level, and it cost for sinking the shaft and raising Rs. 70-10-0; for breaking Rs. 3-10-0; for conveyance to the works Rs. 21; and for crushing Rs. 65—total Rs. 160-4-0.

The gold got sold for Rs. 297-6-3. The stone treated by the Alpha Company at their works was not roasted before being sent to the mill; but the "tailings" collected in the settling pits were roasted in a furnace and ground in the pulverizer. I have not been informed as to the results of the treatment of the tailings.

The stone crushed for the Alpha Company at the Wynad Prospecting Company's works was roasted before being crushed.

"The Prince of Wales Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company" took possession of the Alpha Works on the 1st June 1877 under an agreement with the Alpha Company. They commenced mining operations on the 17th August 1877, and continued to mine with some interruptions until the end of February 1878. The pecuniary results of this adventure are shown in the balance sheet hereto marked B.* The value of the gold got, including specimens, is stated at Rs. 8,132-10-8.

Copies of the reports furnished by the Manager, as well as several papers relating to this Company's proceedings, have been placed in my hands for perusal by one of the proprietors, and I gather the following facts from them:—

QUARTZ CRUSHED AND TREATED.

	Tons.	Average yield per Ton. oz.	dwts.	grs.
Wright's Level	41⅔			
Skull Reef	63			
	104⅔	0	2	18·5
Skull Reef	12	0	2	5
Wright's Level	50	0	11	19
Do.	50	0	16	12·5
Do.	104	0	14	21·34
Do.	2	0	8	0

The average yield per ton from these parcels was 10 dwts. 12 grs. nearly. Pieces of quartz containing gold were sold for Rs. 1,251-4-0. The "specimens" containing gold got from the parcel of 104 tons are said to have been sold for Rs. 920, and it may be assumed therefore that the stone was very rich.

There is not much information to be obtained as to the mode of treatment pursued by the Alpha Company, but it is stated that the stamper-boxes were charged with quicksilver, not largely, and that they relied mainly on their copperplates and ripples for saving the gold. They used sodium amalgam very freely.

The Manager of the Prince of Wales Tribute Company has furnished many details respecting the mode of treating the quartz when the results of the operations were apparently to some extent satisfactory to the shareholders.

Kilns were built, and the stone before being sent to the mill was roasted. Wood was placed in the kilns and the stone piled thereon and the roasting was continued for forty-eight hours.

He informs me that a small quantity of quicksilver was put in the coffers two or three times a day according to the estimated richness of the stone. On

* Not published.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 806 AND 807, AND THE 1ST HALF OF JULY 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 924, 925, 926, 927, 930, AND 931 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JULY 1879, AND 9TH AUGUST 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

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.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. 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.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Assam.	2nd Half of June 1879.																								
	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	5 8	5 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	12 14	12 14	10 10	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 10	0 8	0 8	8 0 0		9·0 to 15·0
	Cachar	7 4	7 4	7 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	4 13	8 0	8 0	6 8	0 108	0 108	0 108	0 8	0 8	0 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	14·0 to 15·0
	Goálpárá	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 20-0
	Garo Hills	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	...
	Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	7 0 0	12 0 0
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	8 0 0	8-0 to 20-0
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	7 0 0	8-0 to 15·0
	Sibságar	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 30-0
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	9 0 0	10·0 to 20·0
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	7-0 to 15·0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 30-0
	Nága Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	...
Burma.	1st Half of July 1879.																								
	Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	10 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 16	5 16	2 12	11 0	11 0	8 11	14 0	12 0	8 11	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Assam.	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	5 8	5 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	12 14	12 14	10 10	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 10	0 8	0 8	8 0 0		9·0 to 15·0
	Cachar	8 6	7 4	7 4	8 6	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	4 13	8 0	8 0	6 8	0 108	0 108	0 108	0 8	0 8	0 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	14·0 to 15·0
	Goálpárá	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	7-0 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	8-0 to 20-0
	Garo Hills	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	...
	Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	8 0 0	12 0 0
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	8 0 0	8-0 to 20-0
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	7 0 0	8-0 to 15·0
	Sibságar	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 30-0
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	9 0 0	10·0 to 20·0
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	7-0 to 15·0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 30-0
	Nága Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	...
Burma.	Rámrée and Cheduba	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	5 8	5 8	4 8	8 12	8 12	7 8	12 14	12 14	10 10	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 10	0 8	0 8	8 0 0		9·0 to 15·0
	Tenasserim	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	14·0 to 15·0
	Martaban	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	7-0 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	8-0 to 20-0
	Thatún	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	...
	Sittang	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	8 0 0	12 0 0
	Pegu	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	8 0 0	8-0 to 20-0
	Henzada	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	7 0 0	8-0 to 15·0
	Thayetmyo	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 30-0
	Prome	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6-0 to 7-0	9 0 0	10·0 to 20·0
	Akyab	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	7-0 to 15·0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 30-0
	Sandoway	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 8	0 8	0 8	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	...
	Amherst	6 14	6 12	6 13	8 3	7 6	8 0	5 11	5 10	4 10	6 14	6 12	5 11	9 0	8 0	7 11	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	5 11	4 10	10 11
	Shwegyeen	7 4	7 1	7 7	8 0	7 12	8 0	5 10	5 8	4 8	7 4	7 1	6 12	8 0	8 0	7 11	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6 12	5 10	10 0
	Tavoy	6 6	6 4	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	5 0	5 0	4 0	6 6	6 4	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6 0	5 0	10 0
	Mergui	6 6	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	6 6	6 4	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8	0 8	0 8	6 0	5 0	10 0

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, AUGUST 23, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

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, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum*. 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, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 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	8 2	7 6	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 10	13 13	13 13	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 10	9 6	22 8	22 8	15 2	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam		
	Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	5 10	8 0	8 0	6 3	15 2	17 5	10 13	15 13	15 13	6 11	15 2	14 2	18 2	19 10	19 10	12 14	87 8	88 8	121 10	10 8	10 8	11 11	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	6 5	12 0	12 0	7 10	16 5	19 3	13 6	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	23 2	23 2	12 10	243 0	243 0	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	6 6	5 14	4 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	7 10	12 8	12 8	8 2	...	...	8 5	...	...	...	18 10	17 11	11 13	20 8	18 3	12 0	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 3	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 11	14 0	14 0	9 8	20 14	20 14	12 3	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	13 6	18 6	18 6	12 10	93 13	93 5	129 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	8 2	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 3	12 0	11 10	8 8	14 10	15 0	11 6	15 3	15 3	12 0	19 14	19 14	12 11	16 5	17 10	12 0	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	12 10	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	7 3	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	5 14	10 5	10 5	7 14	14 6	14 6	10 5	15 0	15 0	8 14	16 8	16 8	10 11	17 6	17 6	10 2	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 13	12 8	11 14	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 6	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 14	9 3	5 11	7 2	9 10	6 6	12 0	12 0	11 10	11 14	12 8	...	14 3	15 8	...	15 0	15 0	8 3	252 11	238 2	202 3	11 11	11 11	12 2	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 6	7 0	6 13	...	...	...	9 10	9 3	7 2	10 3	9 13	7 10	12 3	12 3	9 6	22 5	22 5	...	18 2	17 13	10 8	17 3	17 3	11 3	87 8	88 11	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 10	7 8	11 5	10 11	7 14	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	...	17 2	17 13	10 5	16 6	16 6	12 2	111 13	93 13	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	6 13	7 2	5 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 10	6 14	13 3	12 3	7 14	17 5	15 8	10 0	...	16 8	...	20 8	20 0	10 5	17 11	18 11	10 13	143 13	143 13	186 10	12 5	11 11	11 11	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	5 13	5 13	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 5	7 0	11 6	11 11	7 6	19 5	19 5	9 3	17 8	17 8	8 8	17 5	17 5	11 5	14 14	14 0	12 13	206 8	206 8	233 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 14	5 14	4 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 14	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	11 8	15 14	14 8	12 10	15 2	14 2	11 5	14 14	14 0	10 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	11 11	12 0	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	7 6	9 13	9 6	7 10	14 0	14 0	9 13	14 10	13 14	...	15 11	14 6	10 8	16 5	15 8	10 13	170 2	170 2	145 13	11 5	11 5	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 13	7 13	5 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 13	7 13	9 14	9 5	8 0	15 6	14 10	10 8	14 11	14 0	10 5	16 5	16 5	10 8	16 14	16 14	11 6	121 8	126 6	116 10	13 2	13 2	13 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	6 0	6 0	5 10	...	...	...	9 0	8 10	...	9 3	9 2	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 6	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 0	7 6	5 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	6 5	10 6	10 6	7 11	19 2	17 6	10 6	19 2	19 2	2 0	18 14	18 6	10 11	19 0	19 0	12 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 6	8 6	8 6	6 13	15 6	13 14	9 3	14 0	11 3	9 13	18 11	18 11	8 10	14 2	14 2	10 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	8 5	7 6	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 14	5 3	4 14	...	...	...	9 2	8 3	6 13	10 0	9 2	7 5	16 11	15 14	8 11	17 6	14 8	10 14	17 3	16 8	9 11	17 3	17 3	10 0	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 8	11 0	Salem		
	South Canara	6 6	6 6	6 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 13	7 5	9 8	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	11 6	12 14	12 2	12 2	99 10	102 2	82 10	11 8*a* / 12 8*b*	11 8*a* / 13 0*b*	11 8*a* / 12 3*b*	South Canara		a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Malabar	7 3	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 11	10 2	10 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 10	10 14	16 13	16 13	12 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	11 3	9 14	Malabar		
	Bombay	6 12	7 4	6 12	14 10	13 14	15 3	5 12	5 15	6 2	7 1	7 4	9 1	10 5	10 0	10 10	10 11	10 3	10 11	9 13	10 5	7 13	10 8	10 7	10 13	54 9	57 14	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay		
	Ahmedabad	7 0	7 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	5 8	5 8	4 5	7 0	7 4	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	9 4	9 0	10 11	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 0	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	6 15	6 15	8 10	11 0	12 5	14 9	6 10	6 15	5 0	8 0	8 7	7 13	...	...	9 11	8 7	7 8	14 10	...	...	...	9 11	10 0	8 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 6	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 4	6 4	4 4	9 7	7 4	5 11	9 0	9 8	7 6	10 0	10 0	9 9	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 6	100 0	100 0	113 0	11 8	11 8	12 5	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 10½	6 10½	7 9½	8 14¼	8 14¼	9 6½	9 6½	9 11¼	10 0	9 6½	9 6½	10 0	...	...	...	8 14½	9 6½	8 14½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 4	6 5	6 3	...	...	...	5 7	5 10	6 5	7 12	8 0	7 4	9 1	10 4	8 7	9 11	9 0	8 0	9 5	9 6	8 7	7 8	8 7	8 9	76 0	74 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 11	8 8	8 6	8 6	13 5	13 14	9 3	14 0	11 3	9 13	9 5	9 6	8 7	7 12	7 12	9 2	105 0	105 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 13	8 12	...	...	...	5 7	6 5	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	11 4	12 2	15 7	9 15	11 0	14 11	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 13	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	9 2	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 8	...	...	13 2	9 14	9 14	11 6	12 5	12 5	14 15	9 1	9 1	8 3½	100 0	100 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 6	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 9	7 9	7 2¼	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 1	7 13	8 1	7 2	9 13	9 12	9 14	10 4	10 1	10 10	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	100 0	100 2	91 7	9 9	9 8	11 2	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	8 11	8 11	11 15	9 3	9 3	9 11	...	...	...	9 2	8 11	8 3	120 0	116 0	98 8	9 12	10 1	9 0	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 11	7 11	7 4	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 10	8 5	8 5	7 9	9 4	9 1	8 6	11 15	10 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 6	9 8	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 6	5 4	5 12	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	5 12	8 1	7 12	6 0	10 7	9 4	9 4	10 6	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	8 7	7 13	7 2	105 15	116 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 8	7 2	7 2	6 7	8 0	8 0	8 10	7 13	7 13	8 14	13 8	13 8	11 0	7 8	8 0	8 5	113 0	113 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	5 8	5 10	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	8 0	8 1	6 8	8 8	8 9	6 13	9	10 0	9 5	10 8	10 8	8 11	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	8 3½	100 0	100 2	91 7	9 9	9 8	11 2	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	...	4 0	4 14	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	...	10 0	6 12	...	11 0	8 1	...	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	6 11	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	7 12	7 12	8 10	...	...	9 6	7 6	7 6	8 8	...	...	...	9 2	8 11	8 3	120 0	116 0	98 8	9 12	10 1	9 0	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 11	12 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 6	9 8	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	8 7	8 0	8 0	8 7	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 14	8 14	8 7	...	...	...	7 13	8 13	8 13	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	9 8	6 3	6 3	6 7	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 0	8 2	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 9	6 9	7 13	9 9	9 9	9 10	6 0	6 5	5 9	8 7	8 7	7 11	9 9	9 9	9 10	3 8	11 9	9 13	...	...	...	8 9	8 11	7 10	96 0	96 0	110 0	12 8	12 0	12 10	Baroda		
	Disa	8 10	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 10	10 0	9 7	9 5	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	10 4	8 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 0	9 4	10 11	13 0	13 0	14 5	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 0	12 0	15 2½	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	13 10½	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	11 0	11 0	11 8½	17 0¼	16 11½	14 5½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 14½	14 9½	10 0	13 11½	12 14	10 0	...	...	...	13 15½	13 14	12 11	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	7 10	7 9	7 12	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 4	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 6	8 6	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	8 12	67 8	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	8 8	8 13	8 13	14 0	16 0	17 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	110 0	110 0	104 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	10 5	10 0	9 0	15 14	15 14	13 0	5 10	5 10	7 0	8 0	7 12	9 0	...	...	9 12	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 12	12 14	13 8	11 4	260 0	270 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 4	8 4	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	8 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 11	11 4	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	11 4*a*	11 8	10 8	17 0	16 4	20 0	11 10	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	10 0	87 0	85 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	11 8*b*	11 12	10 10	14 0	14 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	15 8	15 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 4	11 4	360 0	400 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 0*c*	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0*d*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 7	11 11	11 7	13 5	14 9	13 5	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 12	12 3	85 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	6 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	70 0	90 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	12 6*f*	11 13½	11 0	14 8	16 0	...	10 0	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 5½	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 1	11 7	12 1	100 0	...	100 0	9 6	9 6	8 14	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0*g*	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 2	8 8	10 12	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 0	11 8	12 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	12 0*h*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	9 12	10 9	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 13 seers, best rice 10-8 to 12-10 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 10 to 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 37-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14-12 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 9 to 14-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 13-4 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, and gram 11-12 to 13 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 9-12 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9-4 to 10-8 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 19-8 seers, best rice 9-8 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of July 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, Bajrai) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajrai) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajrai) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, 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.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
Dinagepore	10 8	10 3	10 8	13 5	13 5	12 8	10 12	10 3	11 6	12 0	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 0	12 0	180 0	168 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore		
Rajshahye	11 4*j*	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	25 8	7 8 to 9 0	8 4 to 9 0	9 12	9 8 to 9 12	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	12 12	200 0 to 240 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0	8 2	8 4	9 0	Rajshahye		
Rungpore	9 0*k*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	11 4	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 4	9 15	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bogra		
Pubna	12 12*l*	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	6 0	6 12	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 10	Pubna		
Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	4 0	4 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling		
Jalpáiguri	8 0*n*	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 5	7 0	6 3	Jalpáiguri		
Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca	11 4*o*	11 4	11 4	13 5	11 4	17 10	9 6	9 0	10 0	11 4	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	106 0	91 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
Furreedpore	13 0*p*	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 6	10 8	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Backergunge		
Mymensingh	10 0*r*	8 0	9 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
Tipperah	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
Chittagong	9 0*s*	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Chittagong		
Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 0	10 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	5 5	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
Hill Tipperah	8 0	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
Behar.																												*Behar.*		
Patna	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	13 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Patna		
Gya	13 0*w*	13 8	12 4	19 8	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	12 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Gya		
Shahabad	12 8*v* to 13 0	14 0	12 0 to 12 8	17 8	18 0	14 0 to 14 8	11 0 to 12 0	12 8	10 0	12 8 to 13 0	15 0	10 8 to 11 0	18 0	17 0	...	18 0	17 8	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	12 0 to 12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Shahabad		
Durbhunga	11 0*x*	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	16 8	11 0	12 0	15 4	140 0	140 0	176 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	Durbhunga		
Mozufferpore	12 0*x*	13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore		
Sarun	12 8	13 0	11 4	19 8	19 8	15 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	13 12	14 12	11 0	18 12	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 12	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	190 0	190 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun		
Chumparun	14 8*y*	14 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chumparun		
Monghyr	13 8*z*	13 6	12 6	16 8	16 8	14 7	8 4	10 5	8 4	13 1	12 11	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
Bhágalpur	12 5*a*1	12 10	11 6	18 15	20 3	15 2	10 11	11 0	9 7	12 10	12 10	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	10 12	13 4	12 10	12 10	13 4	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhágalpur		
Purneah	14 0*a*2 to 15 0	14 0	16 0 to 17 0	..	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	14 0 to 14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	Purneah		
Maldah	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...*a*3	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 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	11 13	12 7	7 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 14	14 7*	14 7	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
Pooree	8 8	10 8	9 3	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	6 9	15 12	15 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	13 4	13 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	10 8	10 8	Pooree		
Balasore	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	14 0 to 14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	Balasore		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh	12 0*a*4	12 0	11 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Hazáribágh		
Lohardugga	8 0*a*5	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lohardugga		
Singbhoom	7 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 2	11 13	10 8	10 8	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Singbhoom		
Manbhoom	10 8*a*6	10 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
Sylhet																												Sylhet		
Cachar																												Cachar		
Goálpárá																												Goálpárá		
Gáro Hills																												Gáro Hills		
Kámrúp																												Kámrúp		
Darrang	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.									Darrang	Assam.	
Nowgong																												Nowgong		
Sibságar																												Sibságar		
Lakhimpur																												Lakhimpur		
Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																												Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
Nága Hills																												Nága Hills		
Dehra Dún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.									Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
Saháranpur	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	21 0	7 0	8 0	5 5	9 0	9 0	7 8	14 0	13 12	8 8	10 12	10 12	7 8	15 6	14 6	14 6	129 0	129 0	160 0	9 9	9 9	9 0	Saháranpur		
Muzaffarnagar	16 0	16 12	14 5	21 8	22 0	18 2	6 9	6 9	5 8	9 14	9 6	6 9	20 4	19 12	8 18	15 6	16 6	7 12	16 0	16 8	14 0	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
Meerut	16 8	16 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 4	110 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	10 0	Meerut		
Bulandshahr	17 5	17 8	14 4	23 0	22 8	18 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	17 12	17 4	13 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	Bulandshahr		
Aligarh	16 8	17 0	15 8	21 0	23 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	5 0	16 0	15 8	14 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
Kumaun	10 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17-1 to 26-4 seers a rupee.

a In Moygunge the prices are—Best rice 11 seers and common rice 13 seers.

b In Natore the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 10-2 seers, and gram 10-6 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-5 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-4 to 12-1 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

d In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 10 seers, and gram 10 seers.

e In Phanseedewah the prices are—Best rice 10 seers, common rice 12 seers, gram 7 seers, and salt 7-12 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10-4 seers, common rice 9 to 10-12 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

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

j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 9-8 seers, common rice 8-12 to 10 seers, and gram 7-12 to 10 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 12 seers and common rice 11 to 14 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 12 seers and common rice 9-8 to 13 seers.

m In Jehanabad the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 13-12 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14-12 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 14 seers, bulrush millet (at Bunár) 15-8 seers, great millet 17-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Madhubani) 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 21 seers, barley 20 to 27-8 seers, best rice 9 to 14-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 17 seers, lesser millets 20 to 27-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 35 seers, and gram 14-8 to 21 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 28 seers, best rice 9-4 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 19 seers, lesser millets 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13·2 to 15·7 seers, barley 16·16 to 21 seers, best rice 8·4 to 8·8 seers, common rice 11·11 to 14·7 seers, bulrush millet 25·18 to 26·2 seers, lesser millets 15·7 to 16·16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17·4 to 21 seers, and gram 14·8 to 15·7 seers.

s1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12·8 to 17 seers, barley 19 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, bulrush millets 11-4 to 12-8 seers.

s2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-12 to 17 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, and gram 9-8 to 11 seers.

s3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 12-12 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 24 seers, and gram 11-4 to 13 seers.

s4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 10 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

s5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13·50 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 16·88 seers, best rice 11·25 to 22 seers, common rice 13·50 to 24 seers, maize or Daltongunge) 30·37 seers, murwa 27 to 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16·88 seer., and gram 36 to 13·50 seers.

s6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 12 to 16-8 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

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

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, 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, 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.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	6 0	240 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	7 8	7 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	15 8	15 8	12 15	23 1	23 1	15 12	5 10	5 10	6 12	9 0	9 0	7 5	16 0	16 0	9 0	19 2	16 5	3 10	15 0	14 6	13 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad			
	Moradabad	16 14	16 14	14 6	21 14	21 4	18 2	7 8	7 8	6 4	11 4	10 10	7 13	18 2	17 8	...	16 14	16 14	...	17 1½	16 8	16 8	168 0	192 0	240 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 2	Budaun			
	Budaun	15 14	15 12	16 3	20 6	19 12½	20 6	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	10 3	10 12½	8 6	18 0	18 0	8	6 17	11 17	1½ 4	14 11	15 0	13 12	100 0	100 0	137 8	10 0	10 0	9 11	Bareilly			
	Bareilly	15 5	15 10	13 7	20 10	20 0	16 4	5 0	5 5	4 1	11 4	10 5	7 8	20 0	20 0	7	8 20	20 0	0 5	17 0	17 2	14 4	155 0	160 0	170 0	10 0	9 14	9 6	Sháhjahánpur			
	Sháhjahánpur	15 13	16 2	13 14	22 8	22 12	17 0	6 2	6 2	5 8	13 4	12 2	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs			
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	16 4	27 8	27 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	11 4	10 0	7 8	...	11 4	5 0	...	8 12	3 2	14 12	15 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muttra			
	Muttra	15 0	15 0	14 4	20 0	19 8	18 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	19 0	17 0	7	0 18	0 15	0 7	14 8	14 12	14 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Agra			
	Agra	14 6	14 8	14 4	20 0	19 4	18 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	6 8	19 8	18 12	9	8 16	0 17	0 7 8	15 2½	15 8	13 15½	136 4	136 4	165 0	12 14	12 14	12 14	Farukhabad			
	Farukhabad	14 13½	14 13	14 10½	18 2½	19 9	17 13	6 11½	6 11	5 9	12 12½	11 11	7 13	17 8	19 1	...	17 8	19 1	...	14 8	14 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri			
	Mainpuri	14 12	14 12	13 12	19 0	19 4	20 8	4 0	4 0	5 12	12 8	12 0	7 8	...	...	11 4	...	...	11 8	15 0	15 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah			
	Etáwah	13 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	13 0	12 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	8	0 16	8 16	0 8 0	16 4	16 0	15 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	Etah			
	Etah	16 4	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun			
	Jalaun	15 8	15 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	8	0 18	0 18	0 6 0	15 4	14 13	14 2¼	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Jhánsi			
	Jhánsi	14 15	13 15	13 14	23 6	22 3	16 3	7 8	7 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 7	20 0	9	2 ...	...	...	15 8	15 4	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	8 8	7 0	Lalitpur			
	Lalitpur	12 8	12 0	12 4	30 0	25 0	15 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	10 0	7 8	24 8	24 0	12	0 ...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	150 0	150 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Cawnpore			
	Cawnpore	15 0	14 12	14 12	21 8	21 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	7 12	20 0	20 0	8	0 16	0 16	0 10 0	14 4	14 4	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Fatehpur			
	Fatehpur	13 12	13 8	11 12	19 4	18 4	14 12	7 4	7 0	6 9	13 8	12 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 12	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda			
	Bánda	13 4	13 4	12 4	17 8	17 8	15 8	6 4	6 4	6 0	12 8	11 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	9	8 16	0 16	0 8 8	13 6	13 4	11 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 4	8 0	Allahabad			
	Allahabad	13 9	13 8	11 12	19 0	19 0	15 0	7 8	7 4	6 0	14 0	13 4	8 8	17 8	17 12	9	12 15	8 17	0 9 12	16 2	14 12	12 14	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur			
	Hamírpur	13 8	12 11	12 6	19 8	17 2	15 3	5 0	5 0	6 8	10 2	10 8	9 0	17 9	16 9	10	6 17	0 16	0 8 7	16 15	16 15	12 11	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur			
	Jaunpur	15 2	15 8	12 0	22 3	21 3	14 13	7 1	7 1	6 5	12 11	12 0	8 7	19 12	21 3	...	16 15	16 15	...	14 6½	14 13½	10 12½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur			
	Gorakhpur	14 6½	14 13½	10 12½	18 14½	20 11¼	12 9½	10 12⅝	10 12⅝	6 12	13 15¼	14 6½	9 0	16 8¾	18 0	...	12 9½	16 3½	5 6½	15 0	15 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti			
	Basti	15 8	15 8	10 12	24 0	25 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	11 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh			
	Azamgarh	14 0	14 10½	11 10	20 10	20 7	14 0	7 6	6 13	6 10	13 4	12 9	10 4	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur			
	Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	13	0 15	0 16	0 12 0	14 2	14 2	11 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	9 3	8 1	Benares			
	Benares	13 15	14 2	11 15	20 2	19 9	14 2	8 11	8 11	7 1	13 5	13 1	10 5	21 12	19 9	8	2¼ 17	6½ 17	6½ 7 10	14 13	14 13	12 4	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur			
	Gházipur	14 13	14 13	10 5	20 2	20 2	12 14	7 1	6 7	5 12	12 14	11 9½	9 0	21 4	21 4	9	0 16	12 16	12 9 0													
	Delhi	16 0	15 12	14 8	21 8	21 8	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	19 8	10	0 17	0 16	8 10 8	16 8	16 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Firewood rising.	
	Gurgáon	16 8	17 0	14 8	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	12	0 18	8 20	0 10 0	16 4	17 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon [a]		[b] Jowar falling.	
	Karnál	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál		[c] Barley rising.	
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	13 8	20 0	19 8	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	0	20 0	18 0	0 18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Hissar			
	Rohtak	15 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	12	0 17	0 17	0 12 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	8 4	8 4	Rohtak			
	Sirsa	13 4	13 12	15 8	24 12	26 4	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	22	0 21	0 21	0 20 0	24 4	26 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Sirsa		[d] Bajra rising and jowar falling.	
	Umballa	15 5	16 1	17 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	10	0 13	0 13 0	7 0	15 14	17 5	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	9 12	Umballa			
	Ludhiána	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ludhiána		[e] Rice and jowar falling.	
	Simla	11 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 0	7 2	Simla			
	Jullundur	14 0	14 8	17 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	15 8	12	6 14	8 15	11 0	16 0	16 4	15 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	10 8	10 12	10 0	Jullundur			
	Hoshiárpur	14 8	14 0	18 8	19 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 5	19 0	16 0	16	5 16	0 16	0 10 11	16 0	15 0	15 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 12	10 9	Hoshiárpur[b]			
	Kángra	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kángra			
	Amritsar	12 8	14 12	17 12	16 0	19 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	11 8	10 10	Amritsar [c]			
	Siálkot	14 4	15 0	15 8	18 0	18 4	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	16 0	17 0	18	0 13	8 15	8 15 8	14 4	15 0	15 8	130 0	130 0	150 0	11 4	10 12	10 8	Siálkot			
	Gurdáspur	13 0	14 8	19 0	14 8	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	13 8	16 0	10	0 13	0 13 0	9 0	13 4	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	Gurdáspur			
	Lahore	13 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8	0 12	0 12 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	10 4	Lahore			
	Ferozepore	14 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 12	14 0	15 0	16	0 14	0 15 0	8 0	17 0	17 12	19 0	60 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Ferozepore[a]			
	Gujránwála	13 8	14 8	17 4	17 8	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	24	0 16	0 16 0	...	14 4	15 4	16 4	80 0	100 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Gujránwála [a]			
	Ráwalpindi	No return received						...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	18	0 12	0 12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ráwalpindi			
	Jhelum																												Jhelum			
	Gujrát	14 0	16 2	20 8	18 6	19 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8	11 6	Gujrát[d]			
	Shahpúr	11 8	13 8	17 8	18 0	19 0	26 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	14	8 14	0 18	0 19 0	12 8	13 8	14 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Shahpúr			
	Mooltan	12 12	13 4	12 12	19 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	10	0 10	0 10 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	Mooltan			
	Jhang	13 8	13 8	14 8	20 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	5 4	14 0	14 0	14	0 11	0 11 0	6 0	16 8	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	Jhang[e]			
	Montgomery	13 12	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	8 0	6	0 17	0 16 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery			
	Muzaffargarh	14 8	14 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh			
	Dera Ismail Khán	13 11	14 14	15 10	17 8	17 8	21 4	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	11 0	11 0	12	0 9	0 9 0	5 0	13 9	13 8	15 0	100 0	100 0	87 8	31 4	34 0	52 8	Dera Ismail Khán			
	Dera Ghází Khán	13 12	14 6	13 12	15 10	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	10 6	12 5	21	4 9	2 10	10 15 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	20 0	20 0	26 4	Dera Ghási Khán			
	Bannu	No return received						...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	8 2	8 12	15	0 6	14 8	2 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bannu			
	Peshawar	6 11	7 6	17 10	9 7	11 5	29 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 6	9 2	78 8	78 0	97 0	34 12	34 12	56 8	Peshawar			
	Kohát	No return received						...	...	...	5 5	6 0	7 6	6 14	7 13	17	0 7	9 7	9 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kohát			
	Hazára																												Hazára			
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 9	14 9	12 11¼	20 12	20 5	15 15	5 0	5 0	4 8	10 12	10 12	7 0	19 4	19 3½	...	15 3½	16 0	...	19 12*	19 11¼	13 6	14 9½	14 9	12 0½	120 0	122 8	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	* Juar (small).	
	Unáo	14 12	15 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	16 4	7 0	7 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	0	...	...	...	18 0†	18 0	16 0	140 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo		† Choti juar.	
	Bára Banki	14 8	15 0	13 8	20 8	21 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	8	8 16	0 16	0 8 0	24 0‡	28 0	13 0	140 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		‡ Kodo.	
	Sitapur	17 10½	17 7	14 7	24 10	25 8	18 6	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 14	11 11	7 0	...	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	21 0§	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 9½	8 8	8 8	Sitapur		§ Matri.	
	Hardui	15 0	15 0	13 1	22 8	21 7	15 8	4 11	4 11	5 0	10 5	10 5	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 7	Hardui		‖ Lahacre, mendua, kerosa, and kodo.	
	Kheri	18 12	18 4	12 8	8 34	4 31	8 16	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 14	0 13	0 8	20 0	22 0	13	8 20	0 ...	...	36 0†	31 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kheri			
	Fyzabad	14 2	14 4	12 6	21 8	21 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	6 8	28 0	28 0	13	8 20	0 ...	...	14 12	15 4	11 2	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad		¶ Peas, sawan.	
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	13 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	6 8	28 0	28 0	13	0 10	0 10 0	6 0	32 0‡	32 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bharaich		** Peas, arhar, mash, and ...	
	Gonda	16 14	16 14	12 9	29 0	29 0	29 4	15 8	10 3	11 14	7 8	13 1	12 3	8 0	28 3	27 12	12 8	17 13	17 4	32 0‖	29 5	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda			
	Rai Bareli	16 10	15 4	11 3½	21 8	20 0	14 14	13 4	12 8	6 0	14 0	13 0	7 0	19 8	19 0	...	21 0	21 0	0 ...	33 0¶	23 0	14 0	180 0	200 0	250 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Rai Bareli			
	Sultánpur	15 8	16 0	11 8	22 0	23 0	13 8	9 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	...	21 0	21 0	0 ...	33 0**	20 1	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur			
	Partábgarh	16 3	16 0	11 8	23 5	22 8	14 3	13 4	12 9	6 15	15 3	14 9	8 5	22 0	22 8	...	19 0	20 0	...	20 10**	20 1	12 0	14 0	14 3	11 0	193 5	193 5	200 0	8 5	8 4	8 0	Partabgarh			

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	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, Murnwa, Nuzlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuzlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuzlee), *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	10 4	11 8	...	...	...	9 8	7 4	7 0	11 0	9 12	10 4	12 4	12 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	10 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 12	9 8	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	13 0	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 4	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 2	18 2	18 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 2	360 0	360 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	11 0	10 11	11 0	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	14 0	14 12	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 14	8 8	132 0	132 0	120 0	10 4	9 0	10 8	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 4	11 0	10 12	13 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 4	6 8	12 0	12 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	...	11 0	10 0	7 0	...	15 0	13 0	...	11 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	11 0	11 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	6 8	5 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	Saugor		
	Damoh	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	9 4	9 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 0	11 4	10 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	7 12	240 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 2	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	9 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	8 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 0	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 1	6 8	6 8	5 10	11 0	11 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	11 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 4	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	16 5	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 14	Nimár		
	Raipur	22 0	21 8	18 12	...	...	...	16 0	14 12	14 4	24 0	22 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	17 8	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	11 6	21 0	21 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 4	280 0	280 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	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		
Mysore and Coorg.	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		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	12 4	11 2	12 0	17 8	17 0	14 6	5 0	5 6	5 8	7 0	7 4	5 12	15 8	14 8	12 8	15 0	15 8	10 0	13 2	13 1	12 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	19 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	12 0	*	11 8	17 8	*	14 8	6 4	*	6 4	7 8	*	6 12	13 8	*	9 8	13 4	*	13 0	13 4	*	13 4	...	...	...	12 0	*	38 8	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	14 8	14 1	13 8	19 3	18 10	15 12	7 4	7 4	6 2	8 10	8 8	7 4	19 4	17 7	10 0	16 4	15 14	8 0	14 9	14 9	13 6	...	...	...	11 7	11 13	26 8	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 0	14 0	14 12	18 10	18 12	18 6	6 12	6 12	6 12	8 9	9 7	7 4	17 14	18 3	9 6	18 3	18 3	8 10	14 8	14 8	13 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 8	13 4	27 4	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	12 8	11 12	12 12	17 4	16 12	15 4	10 10	10 0	6 4	11 4	10 10	6 7	16 4	15 0	7 1	16 4	14 12	13 11	15 10	15 0	15 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 12	22 4	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	17 8	15 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	14 8	11 0	14 0	13 12	11 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 2	10 14	11 6	16 9	15 12	13 5	...	...	...	8 5	8 8	6 2	16 13	15 6	11 0	16 14	13 15	6 6	...	...	...	12 11	12 2	10 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 5	25 4	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	11 8	11 8	7 12	16 0	14 4	10 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 11	9 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	11 4	11 8	7 8	18 0	18 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	5 0	12 0	12 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	10 4	10 4	7 5	14 8	14 0	9 0	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	18 12	Abu		
	Anadra	10 8	10 8	7 14	14 8	14 8	10 0	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 4	...	...	...	12 2	12 0	10 0	..	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	6 12	14 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	5 8	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 4	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	8 0	6 pies†	8 pies†	8 pies†	9 0	8 8	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 12	8 15	8 1	14 1	13 4	10 2	6 4	5 7	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 8	9 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	13 5	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 13	12 3	9 6	...	...	...	5 0	6 4	5 0	7 8	8 6	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 0	...	...	...	7 13	8 2	8 12	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	8 12	8 12	12 8	...	...	...	5 2	5 10	3 12	6 14	7 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	8 2	13 12	15 0	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	11 9	10 5	7 13	14 6	12 6	10 0	4 6	4 6	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 0	10 0	10 10	9 4	12 8	10 5	10 0	14 6	12 8	11 4	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	43 12	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	2 11	3 11	...	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	4 ...	...	...	...	11 4	11 10	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	13 8	13 8	16 0	19 8	19 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	18 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 4	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	22 0	Boondee		
	Kotah	13 0	13 0	13 4	18 0	17 0	...	6 14	6 6	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	19 8	19 0	14 0	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	14 12	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 8	8 0	15 0	Kotah		
	Tonk	11 4	11 2	13 4	16 4	16 5	15 8	6 4	6 4	5 4	7 0	7 0	6 2	16 0	16 6	10 4	12 8	12 10	9 ...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	13 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 12	9 14	28 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	11 12	12 0	12 9	15 1	13 0	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 1	4 7	17 12	18 6	13 15	12 11	11 6	10 4	...	...	...	13 15	14 4	15 4	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	11 8	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	10 12	11 0	10 8	16 4	16 0	12 8	8 0	7 0	5 10	10 0	8 12	6 12	16 0	15 8	11 6	12 0	12 8	7 ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	28 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	13 9	18 3	12 3	15 10	17 11	14 14	6 12	6 12	6 0	8 7	9 0	6 10	16 14	15 14	9 9	16 8	15 7	6 14	...	...	...	14 1	13 15	12 4	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	14 14	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	8 9	8 9	10 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 10	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 6	11 11	16 8	11 2	10 14	11 0	...	...	...	9 14	10 0	10 14	107 0	107 0	105 0	9 3	8 14	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	10 15	11 3	11 1	15 9	14 10	12 12	5 3	5 1	5 1	6 6	6 3	5 8	15 9	15 13	10 5	14 3	14 10	5 1	...	...	...	12 2	11 5	11 3	109 8	109 8	100 7	9 8	9 13	9 6	Gwalior		
	Goona	14 0	13 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	22 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	6 ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 4	13 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	8 12	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 4	5 12	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	10 12	11 0	13 0	10 8	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 12	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	12 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	5 8	6 0	4 8	14 0	15 0	11 0	19 0	16 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* No return received.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE 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* **JULY** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the ten months, October 1878 to July 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.
Bengal.	Calcutta		27,704	6,35,887	...	...	16,145	4,05,176	3,035	85,000	...	...	...	...	25,296	7,25,092	...	...	71	1,921	72,251	18,53,076
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, July 1879		27,704	6,35,887	...	...	16,145	4,05,176	3,035	85,000	...	...	...	...	25,296	7,25,092	...	...	71	1,921	72,251	18,53,076
	Total 10 months, October 1878 to July 1879.		396,220	89,96,384	35,952	8,57,320	50,293	10,92,793	10,251	2,43,029	...	...	...	...	193,908	54,95,492	...	8	381	8,235	687,005	1,66,93,011
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	4,676	1,22,579	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	29	528	34,350	9,61,689	40	150	82	2,069	39,182	10,88,161
		1876-77	150,053	34,41,290	9,096	1,99,702	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	3	100	122,183	31,66,105	...	...	27	236	285,245	72,01,241
		1875-76	51,414	10,55,690	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	216,547	61,75,126	854	20,874	42	879	268,988	72,55,998
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay		26,449	7,36,446	11,977	3,51,690	350	12,000	27,268	8,00,710	...	...	...	...	9,970	2,98,825	...	...	...	...	76,014	22,08,671
	Kurrachee		1,743	45,700	...	...	350	10,000	2,177	62,200	...	...	...	...	4,109	1,16,900	...	...	700	20,000	9,079	2,54,800
	Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, July 1879		28,192	7,82,146	11,977	3,51,690	700	22,000	29,445	8,71,910	...	...	...	...	14,079	4,15,725	...	...	700	20,000	85,093	24,63,471
	Total 10 months, October 1878 to July 1879.		903,418	2,51,89,467	290,638	83,17,704	397,888	1,16,36,706	315,807	89,99,385	1,641	50,000	...	...	43,191	12,31,782	...	...	137,570	38,10,290	2,095,203	5,92,16,334
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	1,094,985	3,01,73,335	343,134	97,14,318	324,318	1,20,08,086	415,252	1,18,18,267	49,412	12,88,125	...	...	53,499	15,35,187	...	...	205,808	59,19,475	2,586,316	7,25,16,793
		1876-77	1,424,503	3,88,52,240	393,068	1,06,47,032	634,443	1,81,75,087	292,934	78,69,685	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	94,663	26,34,651	...	...	188,294	50,22,281	3,061,169	8,40,73,951
		1875-76	1,902,955	4,78,73,051	329,220	85,98,584	536,708	1,36,77,180	227,568	59,82,943	81,557	21,20,750	...	...	176,436	47,69,638	...	...	130,200	35,34,474	3,384,674	8,65,56,620
Madras.	Madras		49,501	13,04,058	...	...	464	12,756	738	19,460	...	...	...	...	402	11,250	...	...	...	...	50,690	13,47,504
	Cocoanada		6,864	1,55,806	...	...	4,486	1,20,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,540	2,75,543
	Tuticorin		19,255	5,18,460	6,943	1,91,967	7,728	2,16,375	4,977	1,35,049	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	10,446	2,87,700	49,464	13,49,554
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, July 1879		73,910	19,78,024	6,943	1,91,967	12,678	3,49,171	5,715	1,54,489	...	...	...	3	402	11,250	...	...	10,446	2,87,700	110,694	29,72,604
	Total 10 months, October 1878 to July 1879.		246,746	63,70,760	26,378	6,92,435	30,997	8,11,457	23,542	5,90,932	...	...	1	24	1,061	28,662	...	...	10,446	2,87,700	339,171	87,81,970
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	119,172	23,11,877	804	19,020	22,499	5,30,150	9,644	2,34,750	...	...	3,753	93,036	10,831	2,50,249	...	...	...	...	166,703	39,39,082
		1876-77	73,006	16,46,196	1,206	27,600	14,440	3,06,486	6,895	1,60,255	...	...	8,558	2,08,870	11,095	2,55,055	...	...	...	...	115,200	26,04,462
		1875-76	330,647	73,71,406	17,899	4,13,845	54,766	11,57,473	20,146	4,15,410	...	...	2,132	48,292	40,736	9,22,979	...	...	10,355	2,36,999	476,681	1,05,86,404
British Burma.	Rangoon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,676	56,271	...	...	2,676	56,271
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, July 1879		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,676	56,271	...	...	2,676	56,271
	Total 10 months, October 1878 to July 1879.		29,776	5,91,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,752	92,032	34,748	7,15,269	635	10,939	69,911	14,09,738
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	39,895	7,79,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,836	74,121	46,250	9,52,587	...	...	90,781	18,06,437
		1876-77	73,009	13,48,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,203	4,48,489	3,036	53,013	100,248	18,50,346
		1875-76	3,739	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,309	12,56,256	...	...	66,048	13,20,977
Grand Total.	Total, July 1879		129,806	33,96,057	18,920	5,43,657	29,523	7,76,347	38,195	11,11,399	...	...	...	3	39,777	11,52,067	2,676	56,271	11,217	3,09,621	270,114	73,45,122
	Total 10 months, October 1878 to July 1879.		1,581,160	4,11,48,109	353,018	98,67,159	479,178	1,35,40,956	349,606	98,14,376	1,641	50,000	1	24	242,912	68,47,963	34,748	7,15,277	149,032	41,17,214	3,191,290	8,61,01,083
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	1,253,438	3,38,88,520	343,938	97,33,338	446,822	1,25,38,382	434,924	1,21,53,017	49,412	12,88,125	3,782	93,564	103,486	28,81,346	46,290	9,52,737	205,890	59,21,544	2,882,982	7,93,50,473
		1876-77	1,720,571	4,52,88,570	403,369	1,08,75,234	652,365	1,85,66,383	300,231	79,38,938	33,264	8,71,775	8,561	2,08,870	227,941	63,55,811	24,203	4,48,489	191,357	50,75,550	3,561,862	9,57,29,709
		1875-76	2,236,555	5,63,65,068	347,183	90,13,986	591,474	1,46,34,653	247,811	60,02,025	81,557	21,20,750	2,132	48,292	433,719	1,19,67,743	63,163	12,77,130	140,597	37,72,352	4,196,391	10,56,99,909

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 20th

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL KHARIF, 1879-80, UP TO 30th JUNE 1879.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during June 1879: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total Area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges — Northern	10·00	9·92	740	526	26,538	18,474
Ganges — Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	987	44,080	31,505
Ganges — Meerut	8·30	...	969	679	54,275	42,691
Ganges — Bulandshahr	7·35	4·41	972	992	57,970	62,027
Ganges — Aligarh	5·50	3·0	994	1,084	68,330	73,198
Ganges — Cawnpore	6·20	...	988	507	48,870	55,422
Ganges — Etáwah	4·80	2·0	771	614	56,976	65,377
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	5,389	357,039	348,694
Lower Ganges — Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges — Kásganj	...	...	...	119	5,966	...
Lower Ganges — Bhongaon	...	...	...	76	3,905	...
Lower Ganges — Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	195	9,871	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	...	1,250	993	60,578	47,616
Agra Canal	10·	...	2,000	655	14,412	23,193
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	109	10,992	3,789
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	790	...
Dún	...	...	...	109	3,799	1,560
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	19	136
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	300	74
Total of each District	...	...	...	...	457,800	425,062

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total Area.	Rainfall: Total from 1st April to 30th June 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	17,999	413	6,761	1,280	748	210	2,086	29,497	3·0	5·2
Muzaffarnagar	37,375	1,076	7,895	2,848	625	526	2,018	52,363	2·5	4·2
Meerut	64,956	9,763	3,264	6,625	3,848	3,166	1,255	92,877	1·9	4·7
Bulandshahr	8,869	40,502	144	12,106	3,358	1,651	1,546	67,576	3·1	2·8
Aligarh	1,094	38,862	455	5,671	2,442	170	1,399	50,093	4·8	2·2
Muttra	1,316	1,217	2	1,991	258	32	1,035	5,851	2·0	4·0
Agra	1,781	6,450	16	1,647	1,072	86	980	12,032	2·5	3·8
Etah	2,099	11,882	362	486	2,322	70	1,295	18,516	8·2	2·5
Mainpuri	4,297	16,982	293	760	2,596	76	760	25,764	9·1	3·7
Fatehgarh	2,707	9,282	75	53	691	33	363	13,204	6·7	4·3
Etáwah	5,458	25,569	93	97	957	158	839	33,111	1·0	3·3
Cawnpore	6,359	27,120	1,425	16	874	145	946	36,885	3·4	2·6
Delhi	3	...	...	21	...	...	10	34	8·2	3·9
Gurgaon	406	185	13	1,979	67	10	1,427	4,097	1·5	4·6
Dehra Dún	1,285	...	1,789	8	68	...	649	3,799	8·2	10·9
Bijnor	691	...	95	4	...	...	...	790	2·8	4·6
Taraí	512	466	...	...	...	...	2	980	5·4	7·5
Bareilly	9,721	54	179	...	...	...	58	10,012	1·5	6·5
Jhánsi	6	...	...	...	8	...	5	19	1·9	3·7
Hamírpur	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	1·5	4·4
Total	166,934	189,763	23,161	35,592	19,934	5,733	16,683	457,800	...	...
Total for the same period last year	139,090	200,271	13,601	34,630	18,212	6,989	12,269	425,062	...	...
Increase	27,844	...	9,560	962	1,722	...	4,414	32,738	...	...
Decrease	...	10,508	...	...	...	1,256	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

	Cubic feet per second.	
Ganges Canal:—Mean volume passing through Solání aqueduct		6,040
Jani escape	75	
Anúpshahr	109	
Kot escape	29	
Ghiror	30	
Malhousi	22	
Etawah tail	2	
Taria	89	
Kukwan	41	
Dibauli	30	
Cawnpore tail	224	651
Net consumption		5,389
Lower Ganges Canal:— Mean volume passing into Canal at Narora		1,295
Narora escapes	536	
Tatarpur do.	469	
Bhongaon do.	95	1,100
Balance expended		195
Eastern Jumna Canal:— Water entering canal		994
Leaving ditto		1
Net consumption		993
Executive Engineer reports supply very low during second week. Rains began on 23rd.		
Agra Canal:— Water entering canal		819
Leaving Búta escape	116	
Do. Kitam do.	48	164
Net consumption		655
Rohilkhand Canals:— Water entering canal		240
Leaving ditto		131
Net consumption		109
Dún Canals:— Water entering canal		112
Do. leaving		3
Net consumption		109

Allahabad,
The 23rd July 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 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.
Grains.						
Wheat	300	...	35,406	...	35,706	...
Gram	...	...	1,764	...	1,764	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	236	...	50	...	286	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	1,338	...	...	...	1,338	...
Dál	2,163	...	399	...	2,562	...
Juár	17	...	3,412	...	3,429	...
Bájra	58	...	1,423	...	1,481	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,112	...	42,454	...	46,566	...
Cotton	...	...	5,280	...	5,280	...
Oilseeds	688	...	24,343	...	25,031	...
Salt	260	...	28,063	...	28,323	...
Metals	6,187	...	933	...	7,120	...
Building materials	2,556	...	33,456	...	36,012	...
Miscellaneous goods	28,379	...	7,319	...	35,698	...
Firewood	4,500	...	23,225	...	27,725	...
Bamboos	434	8,680	20,500	410,000	20,934	418,680
Timber	969	570	21,358	24,300	22,327	24,870
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	23	46	23	46
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	48,085	9,250	206,954	434,346	255,039	443,596
Total during corresponding period of last year	16,205	24,609	200,903	412,033	217,108	436,642
Increase	31,880	...	6,051	22,313	37,931	6,954
Decrease	...	15,359	...	...	...	...

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.
Wheat	...	...	4,007	...	4,007	...
Gram	...	...	1,728	...	1,728	...
Barley	...	...	502	...	502	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	1,450	...	1,450	...
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	7,687	...	7,687	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	...	...	1,141	...	1,141	...
Salt	...	...	10	...	10	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	10,350	...	...	...	10,350	...
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	357	...	357	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	2,150	...	2,150	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	10,350	...	11,345	...	21,695	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	10,350	...	11,345	...	21,695	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

The grain traffic is but slightly in excess of the quantity boated during May.
The return shows 46,566 maunds carried this month against 34,138 for same period in 1878.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	8,041	9,446	...	775
Ton mileage	1,239,263	1,231,412	...	66,750
Value of goods, Rs.	5,22,892	5,72,076	...	28,332
Number of passengers	*Nil.*		*Nil.*	

Allahabad,
The 23rd July 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of April 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in Canal: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in Canal: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in Canal: Estimated discharge utilized.	Khurreef: Five-year leases: Leased in April 1879.	Khurreef: Five-year leases: Leased up to end of April 1879.	Khurreef: Five-year leases: Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Khurreef: Three-year leases: Leased in April 1879.	Khurreef: Three-year leases: Leased up to end of April 1879.	Khurreef: Three-year leases: Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Khurreef: Annual leases: Leased in April 1879.	Khurreef: Annual leases: Leased up to end of April 1879.	Rubbee: Three-year leases: Leased in April 1879.	Rubbee: Three-year leases: Leased up to end of April 1879.	Rubbee: Three-year leases: Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years	Rubbee: Annual leases: Leased in April 1879	Rubbee: Annual leases: Leased up to end of April 1879.	Sugarcane: Annual leases: Leased in April 1879.	Sugarcane: Annual leases: Leased up to end of April 1879.	Grand Total: Khurreef.	Grand Total: Rubbee.	Grand Total: Sugarcane.	Grand Total: Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall: Inches during the month.	Rainfall: Inches during 1879-80.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period.	REMARKS.
						Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.				
Orissa..	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	176·90	...	...	...	32,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	757	...	...	32,518	757	...	33,275	267				
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	9,815	41	...	9,856	379				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	119·42	...	...	...	12,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,875	...	...	12,875	12	...	...	...	
		Toldundah ...	1,300	110·00	...	...	...	9,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	217	...	...	9,285	217	...	9,502	26				
		Machgong ...	650	51·00	...	...	...	23,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	234	...	...	23,338	234	...	23,572	79				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	1,249	...	...	87,831	1,249	...	89,080	852	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	777	75	75	...	777	75	852	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	...	...	*1,802	1,802	50,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,445	...	...	50,445	16,547	0·24	0·24	1·91 (9 years)	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	9	...	...	...	5,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,956	...	...	5,956	3,060	...	...	1·24	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	1,802	1,802	56,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,401	...	...	56,401	19 607	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	55	19,565	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,607	...	...	19,607	...	...	...	...	
Sone..	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	448	448	...	...	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	...	285	475	475	290	6,004	1,069	760	6,004	7,833	320	...	...	0·25	
		Arrah ...	1,660	415	415	...	...	...	...	...	774	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	1,327	5,085	774	35	5,085	5,894	120	...	...	0·18	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna ...	1,466	223	100	...	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	195	1,305	379	160	1,305	1,844	...	...	...	0·23	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	...	480	475	475	1,812	12,394	2,222	955	12,394	15,571	440	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	438	438	...	2	438	440	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	1,802	1,802	1,44,232	...	...	2,222	...	...	...	...	480	1,724	1,724	1,812	12,394	146,454	2,204	12,394	161,052	20,899	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	55	19,565	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	779	779	513	513	19,607	779	513	20,899	...	...	...	...	

* Of the area of 1,802 acres shown as leased in April 1879, 1,568 acres were actually leased in June 1878, but inadvertently omitted to be shown in the statements for previous months. Canal closed for repairs.

NOTE.—A column headed "Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years" has been added in order to show separately and distinctly the area that may be leased during the year and the total area under lease for irrigation.

D. B. HORN,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 4th July 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of May 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in Canal: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in Canal: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in Canal: Estimated discharge utilized.	Khurreef: Five-year leases: Leased in May 1879.	Khurreef: Five-year leases: Leased up to end of May 1879.	Khurreef: Five-year leases: Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Khurreef: Three-year leases: Leased in May 1879.	Khurreef: Three-year leases: Leased up to end of May 1879.	Khurreef: Three-year leases: Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Khurreef: Annual leases: Leased in May 1879.	Khurreef: Annual leases: Leased up to end of May 1879.	Rubbee: Three-year leases: Leased in May 1879.	Rubbee: Three-year leases: Leased up to end of May 1879.	Rubbee: Three-year leases: Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years	Rubbee: Annual leases: Leased in May 1879.	Rubbee: Annual leases: Leased up to end of May 1879.	Sugarcane: Annual leases: Leased in May 1879.	Sugarcane: Annual leases: Leased up to end of May 1879.	Grand Total: Khurreef.	Grand Total: Rubbee.	Grand Total: Sugarcane.	Grand Total: Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall: Inches during the month.	Rainfall: Inches during 1879-80.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period.	REMARKS.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah...	1,269	176·90	...	...	...	38,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	961	25	25	38,067	961	25	39,053	4,439				
		Pattamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	10,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	76	...	...	10,543	76	...	10,619	467				
		High Level, section I ...	675	...	...	...	...	12,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,918	...	...	12,918	2,012	8·09	8·09*	...	
		Toldundah ...	1,300	...	...	...	...	9,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	9,834	217	...	10,051	4,604				
		Machgong ...	650	...	...	...	...	23,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	267	20	20	23,732	267	20	24,019	5,219				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	95,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	1,521	45	45	96,094	1,521	45	96,660	16,832	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	15,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	1,071	15	90	15,671	1,071	90	16,832	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	68	...	...	1,802	50,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,445	...	...	50,445	16,596	4·44	4·68	7·35 (9 years)	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah...	300	77	...	102	102	6,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	124	...	...	6,058	124	...	6,182	3,248	4·57	4·57	4·83	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	102	1,904	56,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	124	...	...	56,503	124	...	56,627	19,844	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	193	19,758	...	...	...	...	41	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,844	...	...	19,844	...	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad...	Western Main	4,342	344	344	...	...	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	...	285	...	475	70	6,074	1,069	760	6,074	7,903	320	...	...	1·19	
		Arrah ...	1,660	221	221	...	...	...	...	...	774	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	505	5,590	774	35	5,590	6,399	120	...	...	1·18	
	Gya & Patna.	Patna ...	1,466	183	170	...	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	826	826	986	...	...	28	1,333	379	986	1,333	2,698	...	...	...	1·32	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	826	826	1,306	...	475	603	12,997	2,222	1,781	12,997	17,000	440	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	438	...	2	438	440	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	102	1,904	151,597	...	...	2,222	...	...	826	826	1,306	396	2,120	648	13,042	153,819	3,426	13,042	170,287	37,116	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	193	35,429	...	...	...	...	41	86	...	...	...	294	1,073	15	538	35,515	1,073	538	37,116	...	...	...	...	

* Canal closed for repairs.

D. B. HORN,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 4th August 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of June 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in Canal.		Rubbee.			Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Khurreef.				Rainfall.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Annual leases. Leased in June 1879.	Annual leases. Leased up to end of June 1879.	Three-year leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual leases. Leased up to end of June 1879.	Five-year leases. Leased up to end of June 1879.	Sugarcane.	Rubbee.	Kharreef.	Total.	Three-year leases. Leased in June 1879.	Three-year leases. Leased up to end of June 1879.	Three-year leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual leases. Leased in June 1879.	Inches during the month.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.
			Cusecs.	Cusecs.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.		
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	280·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pitamoodee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Section I	675	177·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Taldanda	1,300	207·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Machgong	650	106·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·32	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	20,249	20	1,521	95,604	96,660	...	...	...	...	3·23	...
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	249	...	...	...	...	1,439	25	961	38,067	39,053	...	...	...	...	2·98	16·08 (9 years.)
		Panchkoora	300	224	...	...	...	...	48	...	76	10,543	10,619	...	...	...	...	3·99	14·13
	Howrah		...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,487	20	1,521	95,604	96,660	...	...	...	...	3·23	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,772	25	1,071	35,920	37,091	...	...	...	...	2·98	16·08 (9 years.)
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,312	667	...	236	275	...	846	...	475	4,185	5,781	...	...	...	...	5·62	6·43
	Ditto	Arrah	1,660	814	...	623	35	...	3,625	...	...	6,936	11,184	...	...	...	...	7·14	7·48
	Gya & Patna	Patna	1,466	341	...	...	886	...	2,140	...	...	3,146	5,466	...	...	...	...	5·05	8·41
	Total of the month		...	...	...	859	1,306	...	6,614	13,856	476	14,270	29,007	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	104	...	542	...	13,856	2	210	754	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	...	859	1,306	542	6,614	13,856	476	14,270	29,907	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	104	...	542	1,487	13,856	2	210	754	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	104	1,73	632	26,021	61,460	1,073	61,746	63,461	...	...	...	...	...	...

D. B. HORN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 4th August 1879.

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 21st August, 1879.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.
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, R.A., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., 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.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20.

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

Leave was granted.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill relating to Merchant Shipping. He said that the object of the Bill was to make eight amendments in the law relating to merchant shipping, which he would briefly specify:—

First, to extend to this country the principal provisions of the Statute 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80 (commonly called "Plimsoll's Act"), relating to the seaworthiness of ships, the stowing of grain-cargoes, and the marking of ships with deck and load lines;

Secondly, to provide for the examination and licensing of fit persons to be marine surveyors, and for prohibiting unlicensed persons from acting as marine surveyors in any port in which there might be a licensed surveyor;

Thirdly, to provide for the appointment of receivers of wreck, here following the precedent of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854;

Fourthly, to provide for the appointment of persons to inspect ships for the purpose of seeing whether they were properly furnished with lights, and with the means of making fog-signals, in accordance with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea;

Fifthly, to provide for the appointment of a Port-inspector, who would not only perform the duties at present performed by the Health-officer, but

would inquire into any complaints which might be made on the arrival of a ship in port by any of the crew against the master or any other of the crew;

Sixthly, to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, so as to give power to hold Marine Courts of Enquiry in certain cases which were at present unprovided for;

Seventhly, to empower the Local Governments to fix a minimum scale of provisions for lascars or Native seamen; and

Eighthly, to provide for the conveyance home of distressed Asiatic seamen in Indian waters, and to fix a reasonable rate of allowance for their subsistence when on the voyage.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PLEADERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-agents Act, 1865. He said, with the President's permission, that the changes made in the Bill since the presentation of the former Report were carefully enumerated in the present Report. Only two required special notice. One was the provision in section 28 that agreements between pleader and client regarding the remuneration for services rendered by the former should always be in writing and be filed in Court, and the further provision in section 29 that, when a suit was brought on such an agreement, the Court, unless the transaction were proved to be fair and reasonable, might reduce the amount payable under it or set it aside altogether.

These provisions were, it was thought by the Committtee, better suited to this country, than the elaborate rules contained in the English Statute 33 and 34 Vic., c. 28, Sections 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10.

The other was the penalty which section 36 would impose on the practice of giving or receiving commission on fees paid to legal practitioners. This shameful practice was injurious in many ways. First of all, it injured the interest of those whom the recipients of the commission were bound to protect. On this point MR. STOKES would quote Sir Richard Garth:—

"I will explain the way in which the evil works by an illustration founded on fact.

A mukhtár is employed by his client (a zamindár of eminence) to retain Counsel in Calcutta to conduct a case in the Mufassal.

He is entrusted for this purpose with a liberal retaining-fee (of say Rs. 1,000), with which it is of course his duty to obtain the best professional talent which such a sum can procure.

But the mukhtár's first object is to take care of himself; and, although, for his own credit as well as his client's benefit, he is willing to obtain the best assistance he can, he will only do so subject to his own interests being first provided for. Accordingly, he applies in the first instance to some gentlemen of eminence at the Bar, and offers him the case and the fee, provided he will return him some 25 per cent. of it for his own commission.

The offer is of course indignantly refused; whereupon the mukhtár descends lower, and eventually retains some far less competent, as well as less conscientious, Counsel, who is content to share with him both the fee and the dishonour, and to allow him a much larger commission than he would have dared to ask from a Barrister of good position.

The result is, that the mukhtár's client is cheated. The money which he gave for one purpose is fraudulently misappropriated to another; the case is not conducted nearly so well as it would have been in the hands of an abler Advocate; and the more honourable and eminent members of the Bar are thus supplanted by others of inferior character and position.

Secondly, it sometimes imposed an undue liability on the litigant to whom the practitioner giving the commission was opposed. Thus Mr. Stokes was credibly informed that in one of the Districts of Lower Bengal a wealthy litigant, who was constantly engaged in suits, habitually gave his mukhtár a certain sum, say Rs. 200, to fee his pleader. The mukhtár might get back any commission he could for himself, but it was an essential part of the arrangement that the pleader was to give back a certain percentage of the fee (say 20 per cent.) to the client himself. The pleader gave a receipt for the whole sum, Rs. 200; and if he was successful, and costs were decreed, the Rs. 200

were charged against the opposite party, so that the latter was made to pay a sum to the client under the name of pleader's fee, which the client had in fact never paid to the pleader at all.

Thirdly, the practice demoralized the practitioners who consented to give commission.

Fourthly, it inflicted great hardship on the younger men who honourably refused to submit to it.

Fifthly, it led to the bringing and maintaining of many frivolous suits and appeals.

This salutary addition to their penal law was strongly recommended by the Chief Justice of Bengal, and the Madras High Court; and MR. STOKES trusted that nothing would prevent its enactment at an early date.

In the meantime the Committee would further consider and finally decide on the expediency of empowering the Chief Court of the Panjáb to make rules for the admission of Advocates in that Province.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-Carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton be added to the Select Committee on the following Bills—

To provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

To make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in non-contentious cases.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 4th September, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 21st August, 1879.

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

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for the 7th instant was postponed to the 21st instant.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras moderate rain fell during the week; general prospects are fair. In Bombay and Sind there has been heavy rain and a break is wanted, especially in the Deccan; locusts are still about in Sind, and have damaged crops in parts of Hyderabad; rats are doing injury to crops in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; prospects continue good. In Bengal the rain has been general, and heavy in Behar, where the *bhadoi* crop on riparian and low lands has been much damaged by floods; inundations have also occurred in Cuttack and Pooree; more rain is still wanted in parts of the Burdwan Division for the *amun* rice; prospects of the winter rice are generally favourable throughout the Province, but the yield of the early autumn crops will be short by reason of the excessive rain and floods. Rain has fallen in all the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; a break is now needed in most parts; prospects remain fair. In the Punjab there has been slight rain during the week in most districts, but none in Hissar; recent telegrams report 2½ to 5 inches of rain at Ferozepore, Lahore and Jullundur, where rain was much needed; prospects are fair in the Province, except at Hissar and Sirsa, where they are still unfavourable. The rain in the Central Provinces has been heavy, and some injury has resulted to cotton; a break would be acceptable; prospects are on the whole favourable. In British Burma and the other Provinces and States prospects continue very favourable.

Heavy rain has fallen in parts of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma during the week; in several places floods have occurred and crops have been injured; prospects throughout the Empire remain favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Aug. 20th)—		
Bellary ...	...	No report received.
Kurnool (Aug. 16th)	·99 (average of 8 stations).	*Raggi* 18·82; crops reviving in Cumbum, thriving elsewhere; prices generally stationary, falling in Nandial; pasture and water abundant.
Kistna („ „)	1·21 (average of 11 stations).	*Raggi* 19·0; 139 inches water over anicut; canal supplies reported insufficient in Bandar and Gudivada taluks; upland tanks supply insufficient for wet cultivation.
Ganjam ...	...	No report received.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	No report received.
Coimbatore ...	...	No report received.
Tanjore (Aug. 16th)	1·60 (average of 13 stations).	*Raggi* 15·91; 24 to 90 inches water in Cauvery; crops good; harvest *gingelly*, outturn ½.
Madura („ „)	·39 (average of 9 stations).	*Raggi* 15·89.
Malabar („ „)	2·52 (average of 14 stations).	*Raggi* 17·93; prices slightly falling in Palghat and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; rain sufficient for existing cultivation; harvesting of first crops partially begun; pasture good.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Aug. 20th)—		
Kurrachee ...	3·22 at Keti, 1·0 at Manora, 1·0 at Sákro, ·90 at Ghorabari, 2·3 at Shahbandar, 1·32 at Mugalbhin, ·92 at Sujawal, ·50 at Kurrachee.	River at Kotri on 7th 17 feet 10 inches—last year 19½ feet; cattle-disease prevalent in 2 talukas; locusts still about in Schwan division.
Hyderabad ...	2·40 at Badin, ·25 at Mirpur.	Young crops damaged by locusts in 4 talukas; river high and rising daily; clouds gathering.
Ahmedabad ...	5·97	Total rainfall 23·12; transplantation of rice progressing; crops thriving; slight cholera yet in Dholka.
Baroda ...	2·83	Total rainfall 36·49; crops and health very good.
Surat ...	1·62; heavy in Chikli, Pardi and Bulsar.	Total rainfall 27·34; all crops generally healthy; one cholera case in Surat.
Násik ...	2·8	Sunshine wanted; cholera in Sinnar; prices slightly higher; crops good everywhere.
Poona (Aug. 17th)	Maximum 9·62 at Mawal, minimum ·37 at Sirur.	Weather breaking; rain not required at present.
Ahmednagar ...	1·37; fall general	Crops good, but break desirable in some talukas for weeding; injury to crops by rats in parts of Newása and Párner.
Sholapur ...	...	Break much needed; crops in places damaged by rain; rats doing damage but being killed; fever in Sholapur and Malsiras; condition of poor not good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kanara ...	12·86 at Karwar; maximum 15·48 at Yellapur, minimum 3·25 at Supa.	Total rainfall 97·49; all crops thriving.
Rajkot ...	1·53	Total rainfall 21·22; prospects good; insects doing damage in few places to *bajri*; crops and health generally good but fever and slight cholera continue.
		General Remarks.—Heavy showers general throughout the Presidency and Sind; some damage by locusts in Hyderabad, grasshoppers in Ahmedabad and rats in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; break required generally, but prospects continue good.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	1·41	Prospects good; cholera in Chakaria and Kutubdia.
Dacca ...	1·14	In south 6 to 12 annas *aus* lost, in most other parts 8 to 12 annas expected; *amun* promising, except in flooded localities in south; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·07	Transplantation still going on briskly; prices high; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·87	Prospects good except in low lands in north and east, where *aus* has suffered very much from floods; prices high; general health good.
Rajshahye ...	3·44	*Aus* being cut in some parts, winter rice promises very well, except where damaged by floods; Ganges unusually high.
Burdwan ...	1·67	In Cutwa and Culna sub-divisions crops doing well, in other sub-divisions, especially in Sudder, more rain very much wanted for transplantation; at present in these sub-divisions not more than half the usual quantity of land planted with *amun*, and unless there is plentiful rain during next two weeks and in October that crop will probably be a very short one.
Rungpore ...	8·39	Prospects good; public health good; small-pox much abated.
Bhágalpur ...	2·91	Unusual rise of Ganges, Kosi and Chundun has flooded great portion of district; *bhadoi* crop, except on highest land, already gone; rice prospects favourable; cholera and fever still prevalent.
Purneah ...	7·05	Reports of damage by floods on banks of large rivers and on low lands; indigo crop a complete failure; cholera prevalent.
Patna ...	6·77	A heavy flood in Ganges has done much damage to house and crops on dearahs and low lands, otherwise everything continues favourable.
Durbhanga ...	2·34	Rice prospects generally fair where seedlings are procurable; much *bhadoi* lost.
Hazáribágh ...	1·97	Prospects of all crops except *makai* good in all parts of district, but in north-eastern portion they are suffering from want of rain.
Cuttack ...	·63	Heavy rain on 9th and 10th; storm from west on 10th; high flood from 11th to 13th, but since subsiding; eastern portion of district under water; some embankments breached and damage to crops apprehended; a peculiar cattle-disease reported from Kendrapara.
		General Remarks.—Rain general; prospects of winter rice generally favourable, but in greater portion of Burdwan division more rain still much wanted for transplantation; *aus* and jute on low lands in places in Central and Eastern Bengal injured by excessive rain and floods; in Dacca *aus* will be below average, and in Furreedpore about a four-anna crop; in Behar, Ganges and other rivers have overflowed and *bhadoi* on riparian and low lands much damaged; *bhadoi* in Monghyr and Bhágalpur and indigo in Purneah have nearly failed; high floods also reported in Cuttack and Pooree and damage to crops anticipated; cholera much diminished; fever in some places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 19th)	Benares ... 3·2	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·6 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 21·0; rivers falling; prospects and health good.
Gorakhpur („ 18th)	8·0	Total rainfall 45·6; weather seasonable; rice prospects good; prices high; health average.
Jhansi („ 21st)	1·2	Crops flourishing; weeding in progress; transplanting of rice commenced; prices stationary; some cholera; ploughing going on.
Agra („ 19th)	2·6 (average)	Prospects excellent; fever and ague still very bad in city and pergunas.
Bareilly („ 20th)	4·7 (average)	From continuous wet and cloudy weather prospects of *kharif* crops, except rice, indifferent; sharp outbreak of cholera in two villages in Puranpur, otherwise health good.
Meerut („ „)	3·0	Fine weather needed; fever and ague general; a few cases of cholera in places; prices much the same.
Kumaun („ 18th)	Rain with short breaks throughout week.	
Lucknow („ 20th)	1·8	Weather showery; prospects fair.
Partabgarh („ 18th)	Sudder ... 8·0 Putti ... 2·6 Kunda ... 2·1 4·23 (average).	Rainfall at sudder excessive, a good break wanted; crops everywhere promise well.
Sitapur („ 20th)	2·8	Break much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	4·4	Prospects favourable.
		General Remarks.—Rain during the week in every district; general prospects fair, but a break needed; cholera has appeared in Meerut, Jhansi, and Bareilly; fever and ague prevalent in Meerut and Agra.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab (Aug. 19th)—		
Delhi ...	1·20	Prospects good and prices falling; fever prevails.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Cloudy and windy; rain much wanted as crops are drying up in Hissar and Sirsa and there is very little prospect of a harvest; prices rising.
Umballa ...	·90	Crops fair; health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil* at the station, but a fair fall in district.	Crop prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	*Barani* crops a failure; cholera about.
Ferozepore ...	·20 at station, heavier in district.	Agricultural prospects continue unfavourable.
Siálkot ...	2·60	
Ráwalpindi ...	3·0	Agricultural prospects good; cholera continues.
Pesháwar ...	·60	Prices are rising.
Mooltan ...	·50	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices have risen slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·80	Crops improved but more rain wanted.
		General Remarks.—Prospects fair in all Districts, save Hissar, Sirsa, Ferozepore and Lahore.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Aug. 20th)	2·77	Cloudy; cotton and all other *kharif* crops doing well, but break required for weeding.
Jubbulpore ...	1·1	Prospects of cotton and other *kharif* crops excellent; prices falling.
Saugor ...	·89	Prospects of cotton and other *kharif* crops favourable; fever and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	5·50	Cotton and *jowar* suffering from excessive rain; break required; slight cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	2·0	Cotton and other *kharif* crops good; few cases small-pox.
Raipur (Aug. 16th)	6·8	Cotton slightly injured, other crops good; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 15th)	14·57	Heavy rain slightly injured cotton and rice crops; cholera and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—Break required in the districts of Nágpur and Chhattísgarh Divisions and Seoni of the Jubbulpore Division; cotton slightly injured in Seoni, Raipur, Biláspur and Chánda; prospects generally favourable.
British Burmah— (Aug. 20th)		
Akyab ...	19·82	Total rainfall 174·23; public health good; cattle-disease in Akyab.
Rangoon ...	3·31	Total rainfall 63·73; a few cases of small-pox in town; slight fever and small-pox prevalent in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in 2 sub-divisions; crops in good condition.
Bassein ...	.....	Report not received.
Prome ...	3·75	Total rainfall 25·22; a few cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; rain insufficient in Poungday sub-division; crops progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·60	Total rainfall 105·33; public health good; crops in two townships slightly injured by insects, elsewhere good; no cattle-disease reported.
Toungoo ...	5·92	Total rainfall 44·38; public health good; no cattle-disease; 735 acres land destroyed by inundation.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cholera and small-pox; cattle-disease slight in Arakan, Tenasserim and in 4 Districts of Pegu; cultivation advancing favourably; prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Aug. 20th)	5·04	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of *sáli* in progress.
Sylhet („ „)	8·20	*Aus* reaping nearly over; *amun* promises well; fever still prevalent.
Cachar ...	.....	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	.....	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Aug. 20th)	·26; slight rain also in the districts.	Prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; fever and other ailments still prevalent in parts.
Mysore ...	.....	No report received.
Mercara ...	.....	No report received.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amráoti (Aug. 20th)	·93	*Kharif* crops flourishing; weather favourable to cotton.
Central India States (Aug. 20th)—		
Indore ...	2·34	Crops promising; health good; wheat 9, gram 10, and *jowar* 12 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	3·90	
Sutna ...	1·24	Weather clear; prospects excellent; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ...	·77	Health and prospects good; food prices lowering.
Neemuch ...	·86	Crops thriving well.
Goona ...	1·62	
Bhopal ...	4·05 in Sehore	Prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	·83	Health good.
Nowgong ...	7·91	
Manpur ...	2·0	Crops good; weather clear.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 20th)	8·81	Cloudy.
Serohi („ 17th)	1·40	Tanks full; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cool.
Marwar („ 16th)	2·48	Tanks and wells almost full; fever prevails; prospects excellent; prices falling.
Meywar („ 15th)	·30	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 16th)	8·79 in Deoli, 3·26 in Kotah, and 12·83 in Tonk.	Health and prospects good; cloudy.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	2·94	Prospects very favourable; health good.
Ajmere („ 20th)	7·71	Prospects excellent; prices falling; health good.
Jeypore ...	5·06	Prospects very good; prices falling; fever less.
Bhurtpur („ 19th)	2·69	Ague still prevalent.
Ulwur ...	1·87 (average) ...	Break wanted; fever very prevalent.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Aug. 12th)	2·9	**Total rainfall 40·09; agricultural prospects fair; cholera prevalent in and about Katmandu.**

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 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.

No. XXVII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 6th July 1878.	For week ending 5th July 1879.	Total from 1st January to 6th July 1878.	Total from 1st January to 5th July 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,21,058	5,83,901	1,98,91,121	2,12,44,931	13,53,810	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	78,257	42,469	19,62,756	24,60,187	4,97,431	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	97,681	84,021	80,19,160	17,45,900	...	2,73,260
26th July 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,02,110	51,138	26,61,605	27,71,378	1,09,773	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,15,615	1,66,700	47,25,752	56,49,152	9,23,400	...
19th July 1879	Madras ...	1,75,069	1,28,179	35,48,782	34,13,066	...	1,35,716
Ditto	South Indian ...	1,23,911	78,734	17,19,632	16,77,260	...	42,372
2nd Aug. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	3,52,133	3,26,610	1,72,37,473	1,61,01,782	...	11,35,691
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,434	80,200	42,28,768	46,80,219	4,51,451	...
	TOTAL ...	18,95,268	15,41,952	5,79,95,049	5,97,43,875	17,48,826	...
	State.						
2nd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	(*a*)—522	2,758	71,762	74,723	2,961	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	(*b*)—258	1,804	50,482	49,462	...	1,020
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	76,372	71,728	16,96,477	22,03,775	5,07,298	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	12,630	15,344	4,29,929	4,64,313	34,384	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Khamgaon ...	529	(*c*)532	46,635	(*d*)33,852	...	12,783
26th July 1879	Amraoti ...	586	615	66,685	49,280	...	17,405
19th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,887	3,696	75,499	92,860	17,361	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,365	13,053	4,33,647	3,66,144	...	67,503
2nd Aug. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,807	5,649	2,32,857	2,50,380	17,523	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	19,420	29,568	4,49,324	8,95,627	4,46,303	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,339	6,409	76,773	1,75,587	98,814	...
26th July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,726	13,628	5,87,076	5,65,709	...	21,367
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	66,960	21,805	4,58,091	5,84,227	1,26,136	...
2nd Aug. 1879	Sindia ...	2,521	1,916	(*e*)50,447	57,250	6,803	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	17,601	(*f*)64,085	3,12,479	2,48,394	...
26th July 1879	Indus Valley(*g*) ...	4,676	22,854	4,676	14,11,595	14,06,919	...
	TOTAL ...	2,19,038	2,28,960	47,94,445	75,87,463	27,93,018	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,14,306	17,70,912	6,27,89,494	6,73,31,338	45,41,844	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,13,75,910	3,70,32,236	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,14,13,584	3,02,99,102	...	11,14,482

(*a*) This is due to Rs. [illegible] being traffic taken back on the 30th June 1878.
(*b*) This is due to Rs. [illegible] being traffic taken back on the 30th June 1878.
(*c*) Receipts for the last 2 days of June 1879.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(*e*) Total receipts from 10th January to 6th July 1879.
(*f*) Total receipts from 18th March to 1st June 1878, when the line was closed.
(*g*) The line was opened for public traffic from 1st July 1878.

No. XXVIII 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 July 1878.	12th July 1879.	to 13th July 1878.	to 12th July 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,40,372	5,61,998	2,04,31,493	2,18,06,929	13,75,436	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	29,390	33,794	19,92,146	24,93,981	5,01,835	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,757	67,637	20,75,917	18,13,537	...	2,62,380
26th July 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	59,345	48,136	27,20,950	28,19,514	98,564	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,00,646	1,28,600	48,26,398	57,77,752	9,51,354	...
19th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,19,736	1,27,650	36,68,518	35,40,716	...	1,27,802
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	67,996	74,911	17,87,628	17,52,171	...	35,457
2nd Aug. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,54,133	2,75,215	1,74,91,606	1,63,76,997	...	11,14,609
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	60,281	73,440	42,89,049	47,53,659	4,64,610	...
	Total ...	12,88,656	13,91,381	5,92,83,705	6,11,35,256	18,51,551	...
	State.						
2nd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,803	2,027	73,565	76,750	3,185	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,405	1,473	51,887	50,935	...	952
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	47,169	63,483	17,43,646	22,67,258	5,23,612	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,221	13,965	4,36,150	4,78,278	42,128	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Khamgaon ...	640	(*e*)	47,275	(*a*) 33,852	...	13,423
26th July 1879	Amraoti ...	620	644	67,305	49,924	...	17,381
19th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,881	3,840	77,380	96,700	19,320	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,116	12,057	4,44,763	3,78,201	...	66,562
2nd Aug. 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,583	7,362	2,41,440	2,57,742	16,302	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,482	26,014	4,61,806	9,21,841	4,60,035	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	2,367	6,039	79,140	1,81,626	1,02,486	...
26th July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,830	11,335	6,00,906	5,77,044	...	23,862
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	13,154	17,951	4,71,245	6,02,178	1,30,933	...
2nd Aug. 1879	Sindia ...	1,763	1,839	(*b*) 52,210	59,089	6,879	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,192	(*c*) 64,085	3,14,671	2,50,586	...
20th July 1879	Indus Valley ...	4,957	31,471	(*d*) 9,633	14,13,066	14,33,433	...
	Total ...	1,27,991	2,01,692	49,22,136	77,89,155	28,66,719	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,16,647	15,93,073	6,42,06,141	6,89,24,411	47,18,270	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3,20,83,809	3,79,08,426	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,21,22,332	3,10,15,985	...	11,06,347

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(*b*) Total receipts from 10th January to 13th July 1878.
(*c*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st to 13th July 1878.
(*e*) Return not received.

No. XXIX 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 July 1878.	19th July 1879.	to 20th July 1878.	to 19th July 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd August 1879.	East Indian, Main ...	5,07,088	5,43,584	2,09,38,581	2,23,50,513	14,11,932	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	31,619	40,621	20,23,765	25,34,602	5,10,837	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	70,021	59,501	21,45,938	18,73,038	...	2,72,900
26th July 1879	Oudh and Rohilkhand	70,694	49,862	27,91,644	28,69,376	77,732	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,05,340	1,33,700	49,31,738	59,11,452	9,79,714	...
19th July 1879	Madras ...	1,10,991	1,28,024	37,79,509	36,68,740	...	1,10,769
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,463	63,436	18,51,091	18,15,607	...	35,484
2nd August 1879.	Great Indian Peninsula	2,69,001	2,53,183	1,77,60,607	1,66,30,180	...	11,30,427
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	67,577	73,792	43,56,626	48,27,451	4,70,825	...
	Total ...	12,95,794	13,45,703	6,05,79,499	6,24,80,959	19,01,460	...
	State.						
2nd August 1879.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,841	1,872	75,406	78,622	3,216	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,317	1,445	53,204	52,380	...	824
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	46,239	54,525	17,89,885	23,21,788	5,31,903	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,747	14,011	4,42,897	4,92,289	49,392	...
Last 2 days of June 1879.	Khamgaon ...	(*a*)80	(*g*)	(*b*)47,355	(*c*)33,852	...	13,503
26th July 1879	Amraoti ...	673	657	67,978	50,581	...	17,397
19th July 1879	Wardha Valley ...	2,204	3,592	79,584	1,00,292	20,708	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,935	10,810	4,56,698	3,89,011	...	67,687
2nd August 1879.	Tirhoot ...	6,294	7,437	2,47,734	2,65,179	17,445	...
Ditto ..	Punjab Northern ...	12,301	21,952	4,74,107	9,43,793	4,69,686	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,897	7,410	83,037	1,89,036	1,05,999	...
26th July 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10,599	11,106	6,11,505	5,83,150	...	28,355
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	12,407	16,461	4,83,652	6,18,639	1,34,987	...
2nd August 1879.	Sindia ...	2,090	1,796	(d)54,300	60,885	6,585	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,578	(e)64,085	3,16,249	2,52,164	...
26th July 1879	Indus Valley ...	5,767	44,310	(*f*)15,400	14,87,376	14,71,976	...
	Total ...	1,24,391	1,98,962	50,46,827	79,88,117	29,41,290	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,20,185	15,44,665	6,56,26,326	7,04,69,076	48,42,750	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			3,27,93,475	3,87,57,992	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			3,28,32,851	3,17,11,084	...	11,21,767

(*a*) Total receipts for 14th and 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(*d*) Total receipts from 10th January to 20th July 1878.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st to 20th July 1878.
(*g*) Return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 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 ...	1,373	7,349 11	105	345 9	61	257 4	3,791	14,377 11	...	...	837	3,116 2	52	188 0	395	687 5	6,614	26,321 13
Received ...	885	5,536 7	79	278 0	60	267 2	3,716	13,729 13	...	...	830	3,076 1	66	254 0	256	477 3	5,892	23,018 10
TOTAL ...	2,258	12,886 5	184	623 9	121	524 6	7,507	28,107 8	...	...	1,667	6,192 3	118	442 0	651	1,164 8	12,506	49,340 7
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Vid* Madras ...	4	17 10	...	...	19	46 14	2,532	12,573 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,555	12,637 14
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 0
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Vid* Madras...	279	1,213 8	9	48 5	9	34 14	2,242	10,414 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,539	11,711 9
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40 13
From West to West—																		
Vid Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	2 10	1	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4 8
Via Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	1	3 0	1	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 14
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	283	1,231 2	12	53 15	30	85 8	4,778	23,031 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,103	24,401 10
GRAND TOTAL ...																	17,609	74,312 1

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 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	885	1,373	2,258	18·67	25·76	22·42
	„ Turkey	79	105	184	1·67	1·97	1·83
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi ...	60	61	121	1·26	1·14	1·20
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	3,716	3,791	7,507	78·40	71·13	74·55
	TOTAL ...	4,740	5,330	10,070	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1877-78 AND 1878-79.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI 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	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated. 1878-79.	Area irrigated. 1877-78.	Comparison with last crop. Increase.	Comparison with last crop. Decrease.	Rainfall in Rabi Months. October. 1878.	October. 1877.	November. 1878.	November. 1877.	December. 1878.	December. 1877.	January. 1879.	January. 1878.	February. 1879.	February. 1878.	March. 1879.	March. 1878.	Total. 1878-79.	Total. 1877-78.
Umballa	1,677,337	959,708	4,831	5,391*	...	560	0·1	1·97	...	0·50	1·1	3·02	...	1·88	0·3	2·63	1·5	0·89	3·0	
Karnal	1,505,171	671,896	50,364	72,526	...	22,162	...	2·07	...	0·40	0·9	3·07	...	1·26	0·8	1·66	0·6	0·90	2·3	
Rohtak	1,158,988	905,839	36,990	68,123	...	31,133	...	1·90	...	0·30	...	2·20	...	0·60	0·2	0·60	1·2	0·20	1·4	
Delhi	817,819	532,874	47,220	51,047	...	3,827	...	4·70	...	...	...	2·40	...	1·10	...	1·10	0·9	0·10	0·9	
Hissar	2,265,428	1,407,818	29,324	50,999	...	21,675	...	...	...	0·90	0·4	1·50	...	0·70	0·1	0·50	0·3	...	0·8	
Jind	...	...	25,243	44,647	...	19,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bikaner	...	...	100	106	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total W. J. Canal ...	7,424,743	4,478,135	194,072	292,839	...	98,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gurdaspur	1,163,589	855,675	9,920	12,877	...	2,957	...	0·89	...	2·04	0·34	6·66	...	1·61	0·06	3·66	2·10	0·20	2·50	
Amritsar	999,680	766,720	81,996	69,002	12,394	...	...	1·15	...	1·40	...	4·35	...	1·40	...	2·25	1·05	0·20	1·05	
Lahore	2,341,439	1,080,541	119,780	99,452	20,328	...	...	0·60	...	3·00	0·40	2·90	...	0·40	...	3·60	2·10	0·20	2·50	
Total B. D. Canal ...	4,504,708	2,702,936	211,096	181,331	32,722	2,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Delhi	Given	above	2,988	538	2,450	...	...	4·7	...	...	...	2·4	...	1·1	...	1·1	0·9	0·1	0·9	
Gurgaon	1,267,335	967,449	1,309	1,536	...	227	...	2·4	...	...	...	3·5	...	1·5	0·2	1·5	0·5	...	0·7	
Lahore	Given	above	18,380	10,738	7,642	...	...	...	...	1·59	0·18	1·69	...	0·10	0·46	0·42	0·78	0·43	1·43	
Montgomery	3,566,928	420,957	30,324	25,823	4,501	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	
Mooltan	3,793,280	624,640	153,373	119,041	34,332	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	0·3	1·1	0·4	1·5	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	3,033,312	1,027,098	71,443	46,374	25,069	...	0·1	...	...	0·2	...	3·1	...	...	...	0·5	1·57	...	1·67	
Shahpur ...	3,007,607	420,361	2,130	978	1,152	...	...	...	...	3·1	...	2·3	...	0·4	...	5·9	2·1	0·3	2·1	
Total Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works and Inundation Canals ...	14,668,462	3,460,496	279,947	205,028	75,146	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,597,913	10,641,567	685,115	679,198	107,868	101,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Area irrigated 1878-79 ... ... 685,115 acres.
Ditto 1877-78 ... ... 679,198 „
NET INCREASE ... 5,917 „

* In statement for rabi 1877-78, the acreage of Umballa District was given as 5,392 in Superintending Engineer's statement, which was incorrect. The correct figures are shown in the present return.

† The rainfall on the Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works during rabi of 1877-78 was omitted in the statement furnished by Superintending Engineer for that crop, but is shown in the present return.

‡ The total rainfall shown on the Inundation Canals in the Lahore and Montgomery Districts during rabi months of 1877-78 in the present return differs from that given in return for the corresponding crop of 1877-78, which Superintending Engineer explains is due to the latter having been incomplete in consequence of its submission on 1st March 1878.

§ In the case of the Mooltan and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts the Superintending Engineer reports that the difference between the figures of rainfall for rabi 1877-78 shown in present return and that submitted last year for that crop is due to errors in the latter.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1878-79.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Gurgaon.	Lahore.
Wheat	1,938	36,730	27,486	39,582	19,472	18,061	50	7,283	63,242	110,088	17,059	89,188	61,440	1,738	443	
Barley	2,999	4,892	83	...	2,778	1,207	19	180	309	1,588	896	505	654	13	...	
Mixed Grain ...	833	4,316	6,433	4,597	3,415	4,356	15	484	1,257	735	...	...	9,349	361	...	
Others	...	4,396	2,988	6,029	3,020	1,619	16	1,973	16,588	25,771	12,389	63,680	...	29	366	
Total Rabi, 1878-79	4,831	50,364	36,990	50,208	29,324	25,243	100	9,920	81,396	138,180	30,324	153,373	71,443	2,130	1,309	
Total Rabi, 1877-78 ...	5,391*	72,526	68,123	51,585	50,999	44,647	106	12,877	69,002	110,190	25,823	119,041	46,374	978	1,536	

* In statement for rabi 1877-78, the acreage of the Umballa District was given as 5,392 in Superintending Engineer's statement, which was incorrect. The correct figures are shown in the present return.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1878-79.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal. Karnal Division.	Western Jumna Canal. Hansi Division.	Western Jumna Canal. Delhi Division.	Western Jumna Canal. Total.	Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division.	Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division.	Bari Doab Canal. Total.	Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Delhi & Gurgaon Irrigation Works.
Wheat	9,398	65,360	65,626	140,374	18,543	153,393	171,936	25,714	89,188	61,440	1,738	3,383
Barley	5,153	5,886	...	11,039	265	1,576	1,841	1,132	505	654	13	...
Mixed Grain	2,037	12,378	9,581	23,996	786	1,690	2,476	...	...	9,349	361	29
Others	...	8,836	9,827	18,663	2,391	32,452	34,843	21,858	63,680	...	29	366
Total Rabi, 1878-79 ...	16,588	92,450	85,034	194,072	21,985	189,111	211,096	48,704	153,373	71,443	2,130	4,297
Total Rabi, 1877-78 ...	20,245*	178,652	93,939	293,839	11,396	169,935	181,331	36,561	119,041	46,374	978	5,536

* In statement for rabi 1877-78, the acreage of the Karnal Division was given as 20,249 in Superintending Engineer's statement, which was incorrect. The correct figures are shown in the present return.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Joint-Secretary to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Br.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1878-79.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 in the Canal Districts of the N. W. Provinces.

ZILA.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.		
			Fasl Kharif, 1878-79.			Fasl Rabi, 1878-79.			Whole year 1878-79.			Percentage of increase or decrease, 1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Percentage of increase or decrease, 1878-79.
			Total area.	In comparison with 1877-78.		Total area.	In comparison with 1877-78.		Total area.	In comparison with 1877-78.					
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Saharanpur .	1,418,880	805,120	46,045	...	626	66,353	...	2,423	112,398	...	3,049	—2·6	24·5	32·6	33·06
Muzaffarnagar .	1,061,989	699,622	80,169	3,974	...	103,863	22,168	...	184,032	26,142	...	16·5	24·4	31·1	27·4
Meerut . .	1,510,664	1,071,493	128,401	...	3,814	206,473	103,744	...	334,874	99,930	...	42·5	19·1	26·7	39·6
Bulandshahr .	1,222,400	875,520	96,202	10,500	...	137,870	70,914	...	234,072	81,414	...	53·3	15·2	17·3	13·8
Aligarh . .	1,256,775	919,880	64,291	...	6,195	95,548	24,021	..	159,839	17,826	...	12·5	9·5	29·7	212·6
Muttra . .	1,031,538	827,843	17,379	...	1,527	32,934	...	3,019	50,313	...	4,516	—8·2	9·8	16·0	63·2
Agra . .	1,220,819	873,976	21,807	...	13,666	36,631	...	16,649	58,438	...	30,315	—34·1	10·7	16·1	50·4
Etah . .	967,680	620,800	9,976	...	4,867	37,052	21,152	...	47,028	16,285	...	52·9	12·9	13·3	3·1
Mainpuri . .	1,085,626	607,409	39,711	...	7,890	63,556	19,261	...	103,267	11,371	...	12·3	10·3	18·8	82·5
Farukhabad .	1,116,633	687,361	19,039	...	5,593	28,189	10,218	...	47,228	4,625	...	10·8	19·2	23·0	19·7
Etawah . .	1,274,240	563,200	43,193	...	15,569	71,231	28,096	...	114,424	12,527	...	12·2	12·0	24·5	104·1
Cawnpore . .	1,495,576	865,065	56,438	...	17,733	96,477	17,963	...	152,915	230	...	·1	15·9	17·6	10·7
Delhi . .	817,280	532,480	83	...	67	589	374	...	672	307	...	84·1	15·8	27·8	75·9
Gurgaon . .	1,267,200	967,680	11,828	...	4,962	29,447	...	3,093	41,275	...	8,055	—16·3	18·2	27·1	48·9
Dun . .	653,271	82,218	3,597	...	1,382	9,607	2,929	...	13,204	1,547	...	13·2	32·9	83·8	154·7
Bijnor . .	1,217,886	663,135	...	...	647	1,283	...	192	1,283	...	839	—39·5	15·6	36·1	131·3
Tarai . .	588,793	144,230	1,528	...	267	3,941	3,639	...	5,469	3,372	...	160·8	28·5	51·3	80·00
Bareilly . .	1,910,510	1,228,040	20,151	...	1,126	53,296	46,594	...	73,447	45,468	...	162·5	21·1	48·7	130·8
Jhansi . .	1,002,880	482,560	85	56	...	586	141	...	671	197	...	41·5	15·6	23·3	49·3
Hamirpur . .	1,463,424	800,128	103	...	156	1,026	269	...	1,129	113	...	11·1	14·8	23·1	56·08
Total .	23,584,064	14,317,790	660,026	14,530	86,087	1,075,952	371,483	25,376	1,735,978	321,354	46,804	18·7	...	...	...
			Net decrease, 71,557.			Net increase, 346,107.			Net increase, 274,550.						

Dated Allahabad, the 17th July 1879.

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

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated by Zilas.

Crops.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Bareilly.	Jhansi	Hamirpur.	Total.
Gardens and orchards .	1,984	1,788	4,401	3,764	2,427	712	1,591	336	1,170	634	961	2,096	15	261	658	17	6	868	14	1	23,704
Sugarcane . . .	11,379	33,013	54,308	8,870	941	3,888	2,973	570	6,032	4,359	8,689	7,928	...	135	679	47	202	4,019	6	22	148,060
Cereals — 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
Cereals — Bajra .	40	...	3	29	49	298	75	8	9	4	13	16	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
Cereals — Juar .	...	...	12	679	2,274	1,732	1,355	288	1,003	440	849	1,444	23	1,041	49	...	...	64	...	2	11,255
Cereals — Makai .	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
Cereals — Wheat .	54,344	85,435	151,913	91,663	40,865	4,934	10,992	14,978	30,187	8,165	27,788	27,058	126	6,475	6,552	679	2,229	22,101	185	57	586,776
Cereals — Barley .	4,644	4,012	8,474	24,665	31,562	18,010	10,285	13,337	25,749	15,245	36,157	61,396	262	10,684	922	220	...	...	32	816	266,472
Cereals — Oats .	508	997	14,452	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Cereals — Chena .	...	6	41	1,143	2,595	1,194	1,053	725	409	6	35	43	1	1,285	...	...	...	...	1	...	8,537
Other grains. . .	161	386	1,999	20	...	...	...	...	213	191	25	237	...	7	...	35	...	...	...	82	3,356
Mixed ditto . . .	3,549	4,154	4,980	9,769	14,549	6,864	11,911	6,959	6,663	258	1,539	228	159	7,200	...	264	1,602	23,594	181	2	104,425
Pulses (kharif) Urd or mash and moth.	131	1,605	357	114	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	2	2,261
Pulses (rabi) — Gram .	1,180	4,380	8,594	4,308	4,053	1,552	1,611	844	620	241	837	725	11	3,499	194	17	28	2,314	99	58	35,165
Pulses (rabi) — Peas .	228	2,730	11,750	3,192	322	...	...	...	49	182	378	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar .	...	...	13	20	71	...	23	40	13	6	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	...	688
Pulses (rabi) — Masur .	2,040	3,092	2,125	22	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1,781	50	...	9,201
Fodder crops . .	549	3,331	8,236	4,622	263	341	148	...	...	...	...	...	15	878	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,383
Fibres, cotton . .	3,099	7,860	19,958	17,201	8,789	5,254	2,379	665	1,155	86	338	110	20	7,896	8	4	...	53	1	11	74,887
Other fibres . .	20	166	6	...	17	23	94	15	381	4	37	26	...	5	...	...	...	14	...	2	810
Dyes, indigo . .	376	1,599	10,534	50,988	44,684	3,828	10,742	6,581	19,984	10,777	26,813	40,267	...	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	227,238
Other dyes . .	24	173	...	29	...	227	979	...	...	...	...	...	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533
Drugs, opium . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	2,536	3,860	5,423	2,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,614
Other drugs . .	157	45	29	86	125	6	46	18	80	74	20	3	1	23	730	...	...	1	...	...	1,444
Oil seeds . .	750	1,049	32	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	356	...	7	2,458	...	...	4,660
Miscellaneous . .	845	580	914	510	323	433	507	91	743	1,820	1,463	1,026	18	173	...	...	...	15	78	3	8,102
Total .	112,398	184,032	334,874	234,072	159,839	50,313	68,438	47,028	103,267	47,228	114,424	152,915	672	41,275	13,204	1,283	5,469	73,447	671	1,129	1,735,978

Dated Allahabad, the 17th July 1879.

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

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.							Total Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra.	Rohilkhund.	Dun.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Bijnor.	Lower Ganges Canal			Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.						Jhansi.	Hamirpur.		Kasganj.	Bhongaon.	Total Lower Ganges Canal.	
Gardens and orchards	610	1,384	1,854	3,269	4,072	2,748	1,822	15,759	4,630	1,672	874	658	14	1	17	19	60	79	23,704
Sugarcane	14,607	19,935	32,155	7,942	2,365	12,469	14,037	103,510	32,872	6,703	4,221	679	6	22	47	...	...	...	148,060
Cereals . Rice	14,754	2,088	7,427	266	1,270	1,486	3,169	30,460	29,495	42	16,776	2,389	24	71	...	...	...	...	79,257
Bajra	...	...	...	28	80	11	,30	149	40	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
Juar	...	...	...	37	4,133	1,948	1,538	7,656	...	3,484	64	49	...	2	...	...	...	...	11,255
Maki	...	5,041	8,110	12,200	8,545	6,357	4,533	44,786	18,028	2,792	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,818
Wheat	30,310	44,071	74,199	87,053	60,473	34,994	53,559	384,659	149,834	14,521	24,330	6,552	185	57	679	3,717	2,242	5,959	586,776
Barley	2,082	13,774	562	14,975	44,902	63,326	73,499	213,120	7,441	37,068	...	922	32	816	220	3,970	2,883	6,853	266,472
Oats	...	88	15,377	...	...	...	...	15,465	529	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,661
Chena	...	232	40	39	4,696	61	183	5,251	7	3,166	...	...	1	...	...	...	112	112	8,537
Other grains	3	8	1,968	24	...	651	15	2,669	563	7	...	...	...	82	35	...	...	...	3,356
Mixed ditto	1,819	3,895	1,299	9,424	26,982	1,394	3,900	48,713	6,692	20,984	25,196	...	181	2	264	1,849	544	2,393	104,425
Pulses (kharif)—Urd or mash and moth.	1,468	238	282	124	...	1	...	2,113	99	8	39	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,261
Pulses (rabi) . Gram	1,664	1,721	3,278	5,126	3,891	600	1,651	17,931	7,746	6,317	2,342	194	99	58	17	297	164	461	35,165
Peas	372	7,266	4,063	3,229	...	1,516	2,109	18,555	3,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Arhar	...	38	5	...	111	37	17	208	...	7	457	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	688
Masur	1,542	299	631	74	1	...	...	2,547	4,734	...	1,856	...	50	...	...	...	14	14	9,201
Fodder crops	934	1,647	4,993	5,063	11	...	...	12,648	4,384	1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,383
Fibres, cotton	1,717	5,123	8,010	16,110	13,031	259	1,076	45,326	15,513	13,971	53	8	1	11	4	...	...	...	74,887
Other fibres	55	...	...	...	63	220	207	545	137	112	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	810
Dyes, indigo	...	7,395	4,453	46,073	63,436	43,582	51,721	216,660	2,262	8,315	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227,238
Other dyes	197	29	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	82	7,766	6,688	14,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	65	78	14,614
Other drugs	1	2	8	72	177	118	46	424	220	57	1	730	...	...	...	...	12	12	1,444
Oil seeds	276	...	2	...	5	...	...	283	1,553	3	2,465	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,660
Miscellaneous	56	566	...	270	620	1,000	2,516	5,028	1,879	1,056	15	...	78	3	...	7	36	43	8,102
Total 1878-79	72,467	114,840	168,716	211,398	238,946	180,544	222,316	1,209,227	291,950	123,578	78,916	13,204	671	1,129	1,283	9,880	6,140	16,020	1,735,978
Total 1877-78	99,674	68,028	128,778	148,001	225,953	176,276	198,304	1,045,014	206,732	163,634	30,076	12,360	474	1,016	2,122	...	...	...	1,461,428

Dated Allahabad, the 17th July 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JULY 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1056, AND 1057 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD AUGUST 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. (Kavarn, 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.	
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier	11 4	10 8	9 10	14 8	14 2	11 0	5 7	5 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 2	10 0	12 0	10 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 14	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	
Madras.	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 3	8 12	9 10	11 6	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Cachar	8 14	8 6	7 7	11 6	13 5	11 6	8 14	8 6	9 6	9 6	9 2	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 14	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 3	8 3	
	Goalpara	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kamrup	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Newgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	10 0	7 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	4 8	
	Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	...	4 0	5 0	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	
	Secunderabad	7 2	6 14	7 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 3	6 0	9 4	9 0	6 8	11 11	11 4	8 12	14 2	11 15	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 0	7 8	90 0	90 0	70 0	8 9	8 6	8 14	
	Bolarum	7 11	7 4	8 1	...	...	...	7 11	6 12	6 7	8 11	8 1	6 12	14 7	11 2	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 6	8 1	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Chudderghat	6 8	6 4	6 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	4 12	9 0	8 8	8 6	12 11	0 10	0 8	0 14	0 11	8 10	4	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Amráoti	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	45 0	45 0	44 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	
	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	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Ellichpur	8 4	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldána	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 8	16 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Wun	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	
	Wasim	7 8	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 4	7 4	7 12	8 0	8 0	18 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 6	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Bangalore	6 5	6 3	7 0	8 1	7 15	7 3	9 12	9 7	6 0	11 4	10 12	6 8	17 14	17 11	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 1	9 8	18 2	18 3	9 3	78 0	84 0	84 0	11 0	11 0	10 11	
	Kolar	...	...	7 2	6 8	5 12	...	11 0	10 12	7 3	12 8	12 4	7 13	...	...	10 8	30 8	27 12	12 14	25 12	22 10	9 3	20 7	20 7	11 6	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 5	11 1	12 5	
	Tumkur	6 12	6 8	6 11	6 0	6 0	5 3	11 8	11 0	6 3	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	7 13	20 0	19 0	8 11	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	
	Mysore	4 0	4 0	5 3	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	6 0	11 0	10 0	6 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	23 0	9 5	21 0	20 0	9 6	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 5	7 8	6 11	
	Hassan	5 8	5 0	5 8	6 10	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	6 3	11 2	11 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	7 8	125 0	128 0	133 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	
	Shimoga	4 7	4 7	4 3	5 4	5 4	4 11	8 6	8 6	5 3	12 10	12 9	6 11	18 15	18 14	8 8	...	...	...	30 15	30 15	9 3	16 12	16 4	8 14	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 5	7 5	6 8	
	Kadur	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	6 8	14 0	13 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	8 8	18 0	15 0	8 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Chitaldroog	5 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	7 0	16 7	17 0	7 0	24 6	20 0	7 0	27 5	27 5	8 0	16 7	17 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	
	Coorg	5 3	5 9	5 11	5 5	5 6	5 6	9 0	9 0	6 5	13 7	13 1	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	25 0	10 0	19 11	18 0	9 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 2	8 0	6 13	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th AUGUST 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there was more rain than during the previous week; prospects are promising. In Bombay general, and in parts heavy, rain has fallen; a break is required in some districts; locusts have done some damage in Sind, and rats are doing harm in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar; prospects are excellent. Rain has been general in Bengal; but more is still wanted in most parts of the Burdwan Division, in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Balasore; considerable damage has been caused by floods in Behar, Moorshedabad and Rajshahye; in Cuttack also and Pooree much damage is apprehended from inundations; prospects of the winter rice are on the whole promising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been heavy rain during the week, and a break is much needed in places; prospects remain favourable. Good rain has fallen in the Punjab and prospects are much improved. The rain in the Central Provinces has been less than in the previous week, but a break would prove beneficial to the *kharif* crops; prospects continue favourable. In British Burma the rain has been general; some damage has been done to crops by insects; prospects are good. In Assam also and the other Provinces and States the rain has been general and plentiful, and prospects are very favourable.

Despite inundations in parts of Bengal, and excessive rain in some other parts of the country, prospects are on the whole good throughout the Empire. In the Punjab the rain that has fallen during the week has removed all apprehensions that were entertained of drought.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary ...	...	No report received.
Kurnool (Aug. 23rd)	3·05 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 21·87; crops promising; prices falling in 4 and stationary in 3 taluks; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam ...	...	No report received.
Kistna (Aug. 23rd)	4·0 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 19·97; Kistna risen, 186 inches water over anicut on 21st, 156 inches on 23rd; standing crops doing well; *sazza* and maize ripening; upland tanks received partial supplies; rain opportune and beneficial.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	No report received.
Coimbatore ...	...	No report received.
Tanjore (Aug. 23rd)	1·74 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 16·73; 36 to 90 inches water in Cauvery; crops good; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, and *gingelly*, outturn ½ to ⅝.
Madura („ „)	·57 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 16·14.
Malabar („ „)	2·10 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 17·93; prices slightly fallen in Cherakal, Calicut, and Ponani, risen in Koteyam and Cochin, stationary elsewhere; harvesting of first crop partially begun; rain sufficient.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects promising.
Bombay (Aug. 27th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·39 at Sehwan, ·22 at Manora, ·22 at Mánjhaud, ·20 at Sákro, ·13 at Tatta, ·10 at Ghorabári, ·40 at Kurrachee.	River on 23rd 19 feet, against 19 feet 5¾ inches last year; locusts damaged cotton in Sehwan taluka; cattle-disease continues; cholera is prevalent; *kharif* crops flourishing.
Hyderabad ...	Pretty general, varying from ·05 to 1·0.	River only 2 inches below last year's maximum; locusts damaged crops in Hála taluka.
Ahmedabad ...	1·09	Total rainfall 24·21; transplantation of rice almost completed; other crops excellent.
Baroda ...	4·12	Total rainfall 40·61; prices generally falling.
Surat ...	·86	Total rainfall 28·20; crops healthy; slight cholera in Surat.
Násik ...	.....	Seasonable break in rain; slight cholera in Sinnar and Malegaon; cattle-disease in Násik and Dindori; prices slightly lower.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	5·48	Total rainfall 53·76, being 2·97 below average; average of abnormal temperature 2 degrees cool.
Poona (Aug. 24th)	Maximum 1·86 at Máwal; minimum ·64 at Purandhar.	
Ahmednagar ...	3·59; fall general ...	State of crops good in 4 talukas, in rest *bajri* plants have turned yellow owing to excessive fall, *mung* and other early crops damaged in 2 talukas; injury by rats in parts of 3 talukas; cholera in Nagar.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholápur ...	.....	No report received.
Dharwar ...	Average 1·71 ...	Early crops good; break much desired; slight fever; damage by rats much less.
Kanara ...	4·90 at Karwar; maximum 13·88 at Kumpta, minimum 1·88 at Haliyál.	Total rainfall 102·39; early rice crop coming into ear at Karwar.
Rajkot ...	·88	Total rainfall 22·10; prospects very good; fever continues; cholera in Nawánagar.
		General Remarks.—Showers general; prospects excellent, though some damage has been done by locusts in Sind, and rats in Ahmednagar.
Bengal (27th Aug.)—		
Chittagong ...	·34	Prospects of crops good.
Dacca ...	·81	Floods again rising from recent flush coming down the Ganges from up-country; *aus* reaping nearly concluded; *amun* still promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·96	Prospects generally good, but more rain wanted; prices high; public health fair; fever and cattle-disease in Satkhira; fever in Busseerhat.
Moorshedabad ...	1·24	Prospects of crops on high lands good; rivers risen very high; some embankments given way; damage not yet estimated; public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·39	Ganges unusually high; country generally flooded; considerable damage done to crops in low lands; in high lands rice prospects still good.
Burdwan ...	1·01	Except in Cutwa and Culna, *amun* prospects bad, though even now with rain that crop might be a good one; some cholera in Sudder and Raniganj; many fever cases in Culna and Cutwa.
Rungpore ...	5·31	Prospects good; *aus* harvest almost finished; transplantation going on; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	2·04	District chiefly under water; rice prospects good.
Purneah ...	8·95	Crops in south of Gondwára, 14 miles north of Ganges, much damaged by floods; *aghani* and *rabi* prospects excellent.
Patna ...	2·36	Great damage done by heavy floods in Ganges; crops and many villages on inundated lands entirely destroyed; out of range of these floods prospects favourable.
Durbhanga ...	5·55	Floods in Ganges considerably damaged *bhadoi*; in south rice still promise well; some cholera still in Madhubani.
Hazáribágh ...	3·26	General heavy rain; a little sunshine now wanted.
Cuttack ...	2·34	In several places crops under water; in Kendrapara considerable damage apprehended where *biali* has also suffered, but present fine weather will probably improve matters.
		General Remarks.—Rain general, but more still required for transplanting in most parts of Burdwan Division and in 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore; in Behar, Moorshedabad, and Rajshahye considerable damage done by floods on low and riparian lands; *bhadoi* in many places entirely lost; some winter rice also destroyed, but its prospects on the whole promising; heavy floods also in Cuttack and Pooree, and much damage apprehended; cholera much diminished, but fever reported in many places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 26th)	Benares ... 1·9 Chandauli ... 3·2 Gungapur ... 5·3 3·0 (average)	Prospects good; health fair.
Allahabad („ „)	1·60	Total rainfall since 1st June 24·2; prices nearly stationary; wheat $14\frac{7}{16}$ seers; health and prospects excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)	2·9	Total rainfall 47·2; weather seasonable; prices high; prospects good.
Jhansi („ 28th)	1·1 (average)	Prospects favourable; weeding retarded from excessive rain; prices falling; cholera in the decrease, and fever on the increase.
Agra („ 26th)	6·0	*Kharif* prospects good; fever and ague still bad in city and district.
Bareilly („ 27th)	2·30	Weather unfavourable for *kharif* crops except rice; health good, no further outbreak of cholera.
Meerut („ „)	3 days' continuous rain on 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.	Break much needed; cattle-disease in three tahsils; fever and ague prevalent; slight cholera in one village; prices much the same.
Kumaun („ 26th)	2·1	Weather on the whole favourable for crops.
Lucknow („ 27th)		Fine weather wanted.
Partabgarh („ 25th)	Sadr ... 6·75 Khunda ... 3·3 Putti ... 6·2	Crops are maturing, and in Khunda tahsil *makka* has ripened and is beginning to be cut; rainfall at Sadr heavy, but there has since been a three days' break; prices falling.
Sitapur („ 27th)	4·6	Health good; break much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	2·1	Rice unusually good.
		General Remarks.—General rain during the week; a break much needed in places, but on the whole prospects favourable; fever still prevalent in Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi; cattle-disease has appeared in Meerut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab (Aug. 26th)—		
Delhi ...	2·5	Prospects continue favourable; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	6·0	Rainfall has been heavy throughout the whole Division; all fears from drought removed; health good.
Umballa ...	2·6	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	5·1	Crops prospering and prices falling; health good.
Lahore ...	6·8	Rain will do good; health generally good, but a few cases of cholera still.
Ferozepore ...	3·4	Agricultural prospects improved; no cholera reported.
Siálkot ...	3·7	
Ráwalpindi ...	2·5	Agricultural prospects good; cholera and fever about.
Mooltan ...	Drizzling rain	Prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Crops have improved but more rain wanted.
Pesháwar ...	·2	Harvest prospects have improved; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall general throughout the Cis-Indus Districts, and prospects much improved.
Central Provinces (August 27th)—		
Nágpur ...	2·48	Cotton and *jowar* injured in places by continuous rain; break required.
Jubbulpore ...	3·44	Crops good, but break required for cotton; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	2·18	Break required for cotton and millets; rice promising; fever prevalent; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	2·54	All crops, except rice, suffering from excessive rain; few cholera cases.
Hoshangabad ...	3·61	Cotton and other crops good; small-pox decreasing.
Raipur (Aug. 23rd)	2·23	Rice crops doing well; weeding in progress; cotton in low lands suffered from continuous rain; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 22nd)	·44	Some rice-fields destroyed by floods caused by rain of previous week, being transplanted again; prospects good, except of cotton; cholera and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks.—Rice crops flourishing; other *kharif* crops require break of one week to improve them; prospects as yet good.
British Burmah— (Aug. 27th)		
Akyab ...	4·02	Total rainfall 178·25; public health good.
Rangoon ...	3·39	Total rainfall 67·12; public health normal; crop prospects favourable; slight floods in Pegu and Hline townships, but water subsiding.
Bassein (Aug. 16th)	3·96	Total rainfall 55·08; public health good; a few cases of small-pox; cattle-disease prevalent; ploughing and transplanting progressing, except in the inundated circles.
„ („ 23rd)	6·40	Total rainfall 61·48; public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; cultivation progressing favourably, except in inundated parts and one circle; slight destruction of crops by insects.
Prome ...	1·14	Total rainfall 27·36; a few cases of small-pox; crops progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·79	Total rainfall 115·12; public health good; reports still received of slight damage by insects in parts of district, otherwise crops good; slight cattle-disease in three townships.
Toungoo ...	3·97	Total rainfall 48·35; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health on the whole good throughout province; some cholera and small-pox here and there; slight cattle-disease in parts; crops progressing satisfactorily.
Assam (Aug. 27th)—		
Gauháti (Aug. 27th)	3·98	Weather cool, with rain nearly every day; transplanting of *sáli* in progress; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	2·55	*Aus* crop a good one; prospects good; public health improving.
Cachar ...	...	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 27th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·27	Agricultural prospects favourable; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·45	
Mercara ...	7·08	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 27th)—		
Amráoti ...	3·71	Crops thriving, but break in weather much needed.
Akola ...	·88	Crops in forward condition; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad ...	2·55	Total rainfall from 1st April 21·81; prospects fair; young crops promising; poor-houses still open in West Raichur and Goolburgah.
Central India States (Aug. 27th)—		
Indore ...	2·42	Season most promising; rain has fallen favourably; prices are still very high; wheat 9, and gram 10, seers per rupee.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	3·45	Prospects good; *jowar* 18 seers.
Sutna ...	2·34	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	5·78	Season and crops excellent.
Neemuch ...	3·63	Fever prevalent; health fair; crops very good; wheat 15 seers.
Goona ...	1·91	Prospects of crops good.
Bhopal ...	·95 in Sehora	Health good.
Ágar ...	·87	
Nowgong ...	3·33	Crops good.
Mánpur ...	3·90	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 27th)	5·38 (still raining)	
Serohi („ 24th)	·60	Tanks full; wells good; health fair; prospects very good; seasonable.
Marwar ...	.....	No report received.
Meywar (Aug. 22nd)	2·02	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good; prices still falling.
Harowtee ...	.....	No report received.
Jhallawar (Aug. 21st)	2·82	Normal monsoon weather; health good; prospects favourable.
Ajmere („ 27th)	·99	Prospects good; cloudy; health good.
Jeypore ...	2·54	Total rainfall 23·50; fever increasing.
Bhurtpur (Aug. 26th)	1·63	Cloudy; easterly wind; prospects brilliant; ague very prevalent.
Ulwur („ 27th)	4·35	Prospects excellent; fever prevalent.
Nepal (Aug. 19th)—		
Katmandu ...	4·6	Little cessation in the rain; cholera prevalent; prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REDUCTION OF THE SUPERIOR STAFF OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department,—Nos. 1506-1533 *E.—G., dated Simla, the* 28*th August* 1879.

Read again—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879.

RESOLUTION.—The present number of Chief Engineers, and officers ranking as such, in all India is 22, of whom 9 are in the 1st class and 13 in the 2nd and 3rd classes. In order to carry out the reductions in the Department proportionally, it is necessary to abolish five posts in all—*viz.*, two in the 1st class and three in the 2nd and 3rd. It is therefore desirable to notify to the Department generally the directions which these reductions will take.

2. The Governor General in Council has decided that the reduction in the 1st class shall be in the Irrigation and Railway Branches. The 1st class Chief Engineership of Irrigation will be replaced by an appointment in the 2nd or 3rd class. There must therefore be a reduction of four posts in the 2nd and 3rd classes taken together. After carefully considering the relative importance of the several appointments, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that the following are the posts that ought to be reduced to Superintending Engineers' charges—

Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Madras.
Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay.
Central India.

One of the posts in State Railways will be abolished altogether.

3. The Chief Engineer of Mysore has already been replaced by a Superintending Engineer, irrespective of the present reductions.

4. In each of the Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, there will be one Chief Engineer in the 1st class, and one in the 2nd or 3rd. The post of Secretary in the Public Works Department may be held either by the Chief Engineer in the General Branch, or the Chief Engineer of Irrigation. The officer who is Secretary will hold the 1st class appointment. The other will be Joint Secretary in one of the two lower classes.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should consider the expediency of bringing the business of the Railway Branch and of the Buildings and Roads Branch under one officer. This would be facilitated by placing the Provincial Railways open to traffic under the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, according to the plan now adopted by the Government of India in regard to Imperial State lines.

Further, Local Governments will at once carry out, where the plan is not already adopted, the amalgamation of the several Secretariat offices in the Public Works Department whereby saving might be effected in respect of separate Assistant Secretaries and Registrars, Superintendents, or Chief Clerks in each branch, on the system similar to that obtaining in the Secretariat of the Government of India.

5. The total number of Superintending Engineers in all India is 60. The following reductions in present posts will be carried out:—

	PRESENT SCALE.				REDUCED SCALE.			
	GRADE.			TOTAL.	GRADE.			TOTAL.
	i.	ii.	iii.		i.	ii.	iii.	
Madras	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	4
Bombay	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4
Bengal (Provincial)	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	6
„ (Irrigation)	1	1	1	3				
N. W. P. & Oudh (Provincial)...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	4
„ „ (Irrigation)...	1	1	1	3				
Punjab (Provincial)	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	5
„ (Irrigation)	1	2	1	4				
Local Administrations—								
Burmah ... 1								
Assam ... 1								
Mysore ... 2	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	5*
Rajputana ... 1								
Hyderabad ... 1								
Military Works	4	2	2	8	2	2	1	5
Railway	5	5	6	16	3	4	4	11
Total ...	22	20	18	60	...	...	...	44

* The reduction is in Burmah.

To the reduced scale thus arrived at must be added the Consulting Engineer, Madras, and Central India, so that the whole sanctioned number of Superintending Engineers is 46. The scale in Madras will, including the Consulting Engineer, remain as at present, *viz.*, two in each of the 1st and 2nd grades, and one in the 3rd. In Bombay there will be a reduction of one Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, though the number will remain as at present in consequence of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, being reduced to Superintending Engineer. The number in the Local Administrations will be six.

6. The Governments of Madras and Bombay being left to deal with their own promotions as hitherto, it appears to the Governor General in Council that the reduced staff of Superintending Engineers under Local Governments and Administrations should be again brought on one common list for promotion. The Government of India is not influenced by any desire for increasing its authority in matters of promotion, but in small lists, such as those of Superintending Engineers under Local Governments, the average rate of promotion, which in the long run must tell, has not time to operate within a reasonable period, perhaps not within the space of the longest official career, and the result is inequality in the rate of promotion, and consequent discontent.

The Governor General in Council is convinced that the wishes of the officers concerned are in favor of a reversion to the former mode of promotion. A further reason for the change is found in the fact that the Local Governments are apt to prefer one of their own Superintending Engineers for succession to Chief Engineer to another who may be unknown to them; and this bears very hardly on the Superintending Engineers of the Local Administrations.

7. For the first of these reasons the Executive and Assistant Engineers under Local Administrations will be brought on one list for promotion by the Government of India. In this case the Governor General in Council is of opinion the continuance of the present system would be positively unfair.

8. In like manner and for like reasons, the whole of the Executive and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates now on separate lists under each Local Government will be brought on one list for the purpose of promotion only by such Government. This need not in any way disturb existing arrangements by which Irrigation is made a distinct and special service, though it will admit of the more ready transfer of officers from one branch of work to another within the Province.

9. The changes specified in the two foregoing paragraphs will be carried out from 1st April 1880.

10. The Railway list is sufficiently large to allow of it remaining separate in the executive branches; but Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers, and officers ranking as such, will be borne on the General List of Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers for the purpose of regulating their promotion.

11. There are also good reasons for keeping the list for the Military Works Branch separate, with the same exception.

12. In carrying out these reductions, superfluous officers in any class or grade must be relegated to a lower class or grade, till the reduced scale is reached, 3rd grade Superintending Engineers being relegated to the 1st grade of Executive Engineers. But officers holding substantive rank in a class or grade, who are so relegated, will retain their present substantive emoluments, drawing the difference as a personal allowance. Acting allowances and extra pay due to temporary promotions must cease in accordance with general rules as reductions are effected. Local Governments and Administrations will be addressed separately on the personal arrangements consequent on the changes ordered in this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be notified in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin: also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

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

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Nos. 252—64I., dated Simla, 15th August 1879.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 60I., dated 8th January 1879, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1877-78, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital invested in canals in the Punjab up to the end of 1876-77, exclusive of contributions from the Native States interested in the Sirhind Canal, amounted to Rs.3,12,41,097, which was increased to Rs.3,36,03,334 at the close of the year under review. Of this sum, Rs.1,09,89,544 were expended on works under construction not yet yielding revenue, leaving Rs.2,26,13,790 as the outlay on works in operation.

2. The gross assessments or earnings of the year amounted to Rs.31,42,132, of which Rs.21,24,501 were from direct income, Rs.10,17,631 from indirect.

3. The working expenses amounted to Rs.14 64,192, leaving a net revenue from total earnings of Rs.16,77,940, or Rs.6,60,309 from direct income only; or a profit on the gross outlay at the beginning of the year under review of 4·99 and 1·96 per cent. respectively.

4. Excluding the outlay on incomplete works, the capital debit to works in operation amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs.2,16,00,029, on which the net returns as above shew profits of 7·77 and 3·06 per cent. respectively; which shews a marked improvement on the results of the previous year, when the percentages were 6·09 and 1·32 respectively.

5. The interest charges for the year on the aggregate outlay, both on works in operation and under construction, amount to Rs.14,56,752. The direct earnings of the year thus fall short of the interest charges by Rs.7,96,443; but, adding the indirect revenue, the earnings exceed the interest, leaving a clear profit on the entire transactions of Rs.2,21,188.

6. In reviewing the report for the previous year, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State observed that the satisfactory financial results of irrigation operations in the Punjab were almost entirely due to the Western Jumna Canal, which not only paid its own way, but the large margin of profit which accrued from it covered the loss on other canals; and the lesson deduced from a comparison of the results on the Western Jumna and the Bari Doab Canals is in favor of moderate unambitious schemes and of indefatigable effort to keep down capital expenditure. The contrast is undoubtedly startling, but the circumstances connected with the construction and development of the two systems must be borne in mind in making any comparison. The Western Jumna Canal channels were carried for more than half their aggregate length in natural drainage channels, and the distributaries were, with few exceptions, made by the cultivators themselves crossing and blocking up the natural drainage outfalls in every direction, the result of which has been swamping and supersaturation of the soil, so extensively that a large expenditure is now being incurred to remedy the evils thus caused. The rates of wages and materials were considerably less when the old canals were constructed than they are now. The Western Jumna Canal has besides been in operation for fifty-seven years.

7. On the other hand, the Bari Doab Canal commenced irrigating just eighteen years ago; its channels are all artificial, and the distributary system, as on all canals of later years, has been carried out at the expense of Government. Care was taken from the first to prevent any obstructions to drainage, the result of which is now apparent in the exemption of the irrigated tracts from the evils which have long made the Western Jumna Canal districts unhappily notorious for unhealthiness.

The rise in cost of labor and materials of late years, and the necessity of providing much more liberally for the wants of the increased country traffic by bridges, have raised the outlay on this canal considerably above the amount which would have been required even thirty or forty years ago.

8. Admitting, however, that similar results to those of the older canal systems cannot be expected from the Bari Doab Canal at this early period of its history, the financial results, as shewn by the reports up to date, are not satisfactory, and appear to the Government of India to demand the careful attention of the Punjab Government.

9. The yearly income and expenditure for the last seven years were as follow:—

Year.	Gross direct Revenue (assessed.)	Working expenses.	Net direct Revenue.	Indirect Revenue.	Percentages on outlay		Capital at end of year.	Area irrigated.
					From direct income.	From total income.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Acres.
1871-72 . .	6,85,870	3,47,983	3,37,887	2,50,410	2·56	4·46	1,31,91,288	287,070
1872-73 . .	6,33,910	3,15,702	3,18,208	1,83,180	2·36	3·73	1,34,49,568	228,796
1873-74 . .	6,65,150	3,46,086	3,19,064	1,27,940	2·32	3·25	1,37,50,775	232,146
1874-75 . .	7,60,570	3,37,458	4,23,112	1,46,250	2·99	4·03	1,41,27,792	279,813
1875-76 . .	6,23,450	4,80,939	1,42,511	1,66,530	0·98	2·13	1,45,16,124	214,599
1876-77 . .	5,98,610	5,53,652	44,958	1,07,300	0·31	1·04	1,46,97,271	202,712
1877-78 . .	6,89,630	5,23,987	1,65,643	1,19,030	1·12	1·92	1,48,36,496	266,995
			For 1868-69 the returns were—					
	7,38,460	3,65,585	3,72,875	2,68,400	3·12	5·38	1,19,27,240	299,884

From the above figures it appears that the decrease in profits during the last three years was mainly due to the large increase in working expenses; and

in the year under review the excessive charges on this account are stated by the Chief Engineer to be owing to special repairs to rapids and falls as well as to silt clearances; those in previous years were also due to special repairs to works. The Government of India would be glad to learn when this special expenditure is likely to cease.

10. Again in the capital debit at the close of the year, unproductive expenditure, amounting to Rs.18,96,125, is included, being the outlay on the Kussoor and Subraon branches, to which, although they were ready for the admission of water some time previously, it is stated in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's review that it was not possible to give a supply owing to the inability of the main channel to carry an extra volume on account of the defective condition of some of the rapids near the head. These defects, it is subsequently stated, have been so far remedied that a larger supply was safely passed down and distributed shortly after the close of the year under review, so that an increase in the area of irrigation may be looked for in succeeding years.

The supply, however, actually carried by the main canal does not appear to have been utilized to the full extent possible, the returns shewing a considerable volume running to waste every month in the escapes.

11. Again, the area of irrigation has gradually diminished from the year 1868-69. Every third year shews an area considerably larger than in the two previous or the two succeeding years, but these maxima have steadily decreased. The figures are, for—

1868-69	299,835 acres.
1871-72	287,070 „
1874-75	279,813 „
1877-78	266,995 „

The irrigated area in 1868-69 was, it is true, exceptionally large, as was the case on all the canals in Northern India, owing to the deficiency of rainfall, but the large and steady decrease down to the year under review calls for investigation.

12. In the Superintending Engineer's report on this canal, the fact is noticed that the irrigated area is fast approaching an average proportion of one-fourth the gross area. As this is a point of considerable importance in the successful development of irrigation, some further information regarding it is very desirable. The proportion in many villages is known to be much in excess of the above average, and in future reports the maximum and minimum as well as average proportion should be given; and also the maximum proportion of irrigated to gross area which observation shows to be admissible without causing an undue rise of the spring level.

13. The Government of India is glad to observe that the insufficiency of the income on the Indus series of inundation canals is under consideration.

Previous to the year 1873-74 these canals had not been credited with the share of the land revenue fairly due to them. Since then the credits on this account have been calculated according to rules made by the Local Government and approved by the Government of India. The results of the past five years, however, show that the total income, direct and indirect, has not been sufficient to cover the expenses, irrespective of interest charges. The share of land revenue due to the works, it would appear from the review of the Local Government of the report for 1874-75, should be at least Rs.1,69,718, whereas the highest yet credited in any year only amounts to Rs.1,38,761. The remissions to Jagirdars amounting, it is stated, from Rs.20,000 to Rs.30,000, have not yet been credited, though in the report for 1876-77 it was noted that this had been arranged for.

14. Again, the capital account is heavily weighted by the expenditure on the flood embankments without any corresponding credit on account of the vast extent of country, irrespective of the irrigated tracts, protected by them. Of the total capital debit at the close of the year under review, amounting to

Rs.5,77,475, no less than Rs.3,99,287, or over 65 per cent., is outlay on these embankments. The adjustment of the incidence of the maintenance charges, it is observed, is under consideration.

15. The state of the collections on these canals calls for explanation. The uncollected balance of the clearance rate, amounting to a fixed sum of Rs.45,000 annually, was at the close of the year under review Rs.80,920, although the crops on the irrigated lands were, it is stated, matured and more valuable than usual owing to drought elsewhere.

16. The operations of the year under review bring out very clearly the vast importance of the irrigation works to this Province. Their benefits were extended to no less than 1,324,480 acres or 2,070 square miles, and as it was a year of drought, the larger proportion of this area would have been either unproductive or nearly so without the aid of artificial irrigation. Of the total quantity of produce thus raised, food grains naturally form the largest share. The figures for the two permanent canals stand thus :—

	Area. Acres.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Western Jumna	328,309	4,381,423	1,13,55,947
Bari Doab	210,270	3,959,874	78,94,428
TOTAL .	538,579	8,341,297	1,92,50,375

shewing that the cultivation dependent on these two canals alone supplied upwards of 306,000 tons of food grains, where little or none could have been produced without irrigation. The gross value of all the crops grown under these two canals is estimated at Rs.1,88,45,967 out of an aggregate for all the irrigation works amounting to Rs.3,34,25,212.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the *Gazette of India* Supplement.

J. CROFTON, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department,—No. 59, dated 8th January 1879.

READ—

Revenue Report, 1877-78, and Review by Chief Engineer.

RESOLUTION.—The expenditure brought to account during the year on the works under the control of the Irrigation Department was Rs.32,39,965, of which Rs.8,77,728 were contributed by Native States; the addition to the capital invested in Canal works by the British Government was therefore Rs.23,62,237. This addition is mainly on account of the construction of the Sirhind and Swát River Canals, and of the new branches of the Western Jumna Canal, none of which at present yield income.

2. The capital (exclusive of the contributions of Native States) invested in the works was, on 1st April 1877, Rs.3,12,41,097, and on the 1st April 1878 it had, on account of the additions above noted, increased to Rs.3,36,03,334.

3. Of this sum, Rs.2,26,13,790 is the capital of the canals in operation, and Rs.1,09,89,544 of those under construction.

4. The *gross "direct"* revenue from all sources, based on the *assessments or earnings* of the year under review, was Rs.21,24,501; with the addition of the so-called *"indirect"* revenue, it amounted to Rs.31,42,132. The working expenses were Rs.14,64,192, so that the *net "direct"* revenue was Rs.6,60,309, and including the land revenue due or dependent on the works, Rs.16,77,940. These figures give percentages of 3·06 and 7·77, respectively, on Rs.2,16,00,029, which was the capital of the canals in operation at the beginning of the year.

5. Taking the *collections* of the year, the *gross "direct"* revenue was Rs.17,15,036, and with the addition of the *"indirect"* it was Rs.26,30,527; deducting the working expenses as in the preceding paragraph, the *"net"* revenue was Rs.2,50,844 from *"direct"* returns alone, and including the *"indirect"* Rs.11,66,335, or 1·16 and 5·39 per cent. on the capital at the beginning of the year.

6. The working expenses are Rs.40,379 in excess of those of the previous year. The principal works on which the abnormal expenditure was incurred are mentioned in paras. 6 and 50 of the Chief Engineer's Review. They may be briefly summarized as regulating the River Jumna near the head, and raising the banks of the Western Jumna Canal, and extensive silt-clearance, and strengthening of masonry works on the Bári Doáb Canal. In both cases the execution of the works could no longer have been postponed with safety.

7. The charge for interest for the year on the capital invested in canals under construction and in operation is Rs.14,56,752.

The net revenue of the year, direct and indirect, from canals in operation exceeds the interest charges on their capital by Rs.1,71,835. The excess of the net revenue over interest charges on these canals up to the end of the year was Rs.2,06,43,835. Deducting Rs.20,48,964, the interest on the capital spent on canals under construction, the net income is still Rs.1,85,94,871 greater than the total charge for interest.

8. The area irrigated during the year was 1,324,480 acres, against 1,114,082 in the previous year. The increase in irrigated area was principally due to the failure of the monsoon. The increase on the Western Jumna Canal was 141,492 acres, and on the Bári Doáb Canal 64,283 acres. As explained in para. 53 of the Chief Engineer's Review, the Bári Doáb Canal might have watered a much larger area if the rapids on the upper part of the canal had been strong enough to pass a larger supply of water. The irrigation on the Inundation Canals was nearly stationary—a result which, considering the unusually small rise in the rivers, must be considered satisfactory.

9. The following table shows the area irrigated and the rain-fall for eight years :—

AREA IRRIGATED.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Average of preceding seven years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals .	741,917	731,455	580,616	543,893	662,660	524,194	569,194	774,969	621,990
Inundation Canals .	464,299	431,749	573,522	445,930	545,413	574,235	544,888	549,511	511,434
TOTAL .	1,206,216	1,163,204	1,154,138	989,823	1,208,073	1,098,429	1,114,082	1,324,480	1,133,424
RAIN-FALL.									
Permanent Canals.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna Canal .	27·62	30·94	34·57	32·36	28·14	32·84	26·00	17·00	30·35
Bári Doáb Canal . .	23·15	20·35	26·80	26·66	18·43	46·29	37·86	23·88	28·51
Inundation Canals.									
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works.	16·56	16·38	25·90	39·02	24·92	36·52	23·34	15·02	26·09
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.	7·30	5·09	13·99	8·01	8·57	19·18	10·17	12·47	10·33
L. S. and C. Inundation Canals.	4·43	2·34	6·10	4·93	4·26	3·04	7·60	14·92	4·67
Indus Inundation Canals	3·95	1·97	7·40	6·20	6·20	4·52	7·22	5·60	5·35

From this it will be seen that the area irrigated by the permanent canals was considerably greater, not only than the area of the previous year, but also than the average area irrigated during the preceding seven years. On the Inundation Canals, although the area irrigated was but slightly larger than that of 1876-77, it was considerably in excess of the average for seven years. The rain-fall was, as a general rule, below the average; it, moreover, fell unseasonably.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

10. The area irrigated by this canal during the year under review exceeds that of the previous year by 141,492 acres, and is the largest on record. The increase is due to the failure of the autumnal rains. There is an increase of 7,533 acres under sugar-cane, but a decrease in the area under rice and cotton; the decrease is due to considerable areas of these crops having withered under the scorching west winds which blew night and day throughout June, July and August.

11. The area under wheat has only been exceeded by that of the year 1868-69, which was also a year of drought; the measurements were 206,361 and 209,981 acres for these years, respectively. The increased acreage under wheat alone, at the moderate estimate of 10 maunds per acre, must have yielded 630,000 maunds of food more than was produced in the previous year. It is satisfactory to know that the area under irrigation can be so greatly expanded when necessary.

12. The assessments for the year shew a net profit of 16·98 per cent. from the direct and 24·63 per cent. from the total income, as against 13·44 and 22·36 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. It is satisfactory to find that the profits from this canal have increased, notwithstanding an unusually heavy expenditure on repairs.

13. The balances unrealized at the end of the year amounted to Rs.16,372, which is greater than that reported last year; the increase is stated to be due to the exceptional season.

DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS.

14. These bunds were so severely damaged by the floods which occurred in 1875, that the question was raised whether, considering the small revenue which the Canal Department derived from them, further expenditure from the funds at the disposal of the Irrigation Branch was justifiable. After careful consideration of the opinions of officers of both Civil and Irrigation Departments, it was concluded that the cost of the present repairs and subsequent maintenance of these works should for the future be borne by the people who profit by them; and it was further decided that the services of the officers of the Western Jumna Canal should continue to be available for professional advice, and also, when necessary, for supervision of the more important works on payment of the usual percentage on the cost of such works.

15. These proposals received the sanction of the Supreme Government, who also directed that the capital accounts of these works should not be retained in the general account of Irrigation in the Punjab after their transfer to the Civil Department has been completed.

16. In accordance with the above arrangement, the bunds in the Delhi and Rohtak Districts were finally made over to the Civil Department in November 1877, and those in the Gurgáon District on the 1st May 1878, so that these works have now passed entirely from the control of the Canal Department, and will not again find a place in the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Branch.

BÁRI DOÁB CANAL.

17. The area irrigated is 64,283 acres in excess of that measured in the previous year; the excess is due, as in the case of the Western Jumna Canal, to deficiency of rain during the kharíf. The decrease in the area under sugarcane, rice and cotton was caused by the unfavourable nature of the season. There is an increase of 39,793 acres in the area under wheat.

18. The assessments of the year shew a net profit of 1·13 per cent. from the direct and 2·49 per cent. from the total income, as against 0·31 and 1·37 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. These results, though not satisfactory, are a considerable improvement on the returns of the past year.

19. The expenditure, though less than that of the previous year, exceeds that of any other year. The causes of this expenditure are enumerated in paragraph 50 of Chief Engineer's Review.

20. From the inability of the works on the main line of this canal to carry a sufficient supply for the requirements of the existing irrigation, it was evident that no extension of irrigation would be possible from the newly completed Kasúr and Subráon branches until the defects in the construction of the rapids had been rectified. Even what water could be delivered at the heads of the Lahore branch and main branch lower was, owing to the contracted state of the channels, with difficulty forced down the branches; and where the bed was only slightly below the surface of the country, well-grounded fears were felt for the safety of the banks.

21. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the experience of the present year has shown that the work done during the year under review has so far attained its object that a larger supply has with safety been passed down and distributed.

22. The unrealized balances of demands on account of water and water advantage rates are larger than in the previous year; this is probably due to the exceptional season.

UPPER SUTLEJ.

23. There is a profit from all sources of 7·34 per cent. on the capital of these canals. The calculation by which this result is obtained is shewn in detail in paragraphs 74 and 75 of the Chief Engineer's Review.

24. There is an increase of 6,942 acres over the area irrigated in the previous year. It is mentioned in the 78th paragraph of Chief Engineer's Review that the favorable returns from these canals during the present year are due more to decrease of expenditure and establishment charges than to any considerable increase in the income.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB CANALS.

25. The operations of the year shew a profit from all sources of 140·25 per cent. on the capital invested in the canals, as against 157·65 per cent. in the previous year. The area irrigated was 284,680 acres; this area is only 965 acres less than that of last year, which was the largest on record. There is again a marked increase in the cultivation of indigo, and, as mentioned in paragraph 94 of the Chief Engineer's Review, it is reasonable to expect a still further increase in the future.

26. The cost of irrigation, which had been yearly decreasing, appears now to be stationary at Rs.1·36 per acre. The cost of maintenance has slightly increased, being Rs. 0·78 per acre, as against Rs.0·71 in the previour year.

INDUS SERIES.

27. There is an increase of 5,030 acres in the area irrigated by these canals as compared with the previous year.

28. The income from all sources shews a loss of 12·07 per cent., as against 5·05 per cent in the previous year. This unfavorable return is due to an increase of expenditure, which is explained in paras. 109 and 110 of the Chief Engineer's Review, and to the insufficiency of the contribution of Rs.45,000 which is recovered yearly from the irrigators, and was estimated to cover half the cost of clearing the canals; the five years for which this sum was fixed have now elapsed, and the more correct division of the expenditure is under consideration.

29. It is explained in para. 107 of the Chief Engineer's Review that these canals have not as yet been credited with that part of the land revenue due to canal irrigation which is remitted to Jágírdárs. It is expected that the increase in credit to the canals from this source will amount to between Rs.20,000 and Rs.30,000 per annum.

30. The adjustment of the incidence of charges for the maintenance of the river embankments is still receiving attention.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

31. The returns from these canals are again favorable, the profit being Rs.6,402, or 28·06 per cent. on a capital of Rs.22,813. The area irrigated was 5,588 acres, or 3,585 less than in the previous year. The principal decrease was in the rabi crop, which only measured 978 acres, as against 2,452 in 1876-77. The falling off is attributed to the unusually low supply in the River Jhelum throughout the summer months.

32. In paragraph 124 the Chief Engineer draws attention to the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur, who mentions that, in a season of drought, these canals, in addition to their income from the irrigation of cereals and other crops, ensure a supply of grass for the cattle; the value of this seasonable supply of fodder can scarcely be calculated in money.

GENERAL.

33. The plethora of establishment in the Irrigation Department, which was prominently mentioned last year, is again brought to notice. The charges under this head are largely in excess of the requirements of the Department, and until some relief is given, the value of the canals in this Province as reproductive works cannot be correctly gauged.

34. This Report is submitted one month later than the specified date; efforts will be made to expedite the submission of next year's Report.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVIEW OF REVENUE REPORT FOR 1877-78.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

1. The debit to capital, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs.8,75,408; the expenditure on works was as follows:—

	Rs.	
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Jumna Dam	30,155	
New Main Line	5,22,307	
New Delhi Branch	2,04,718	
Hánsi Branch	39,248	
New Hánsi Branch	8,896	
No. IX Distributary	9,806	
„ XII „	18,990	
Jind Distributaries	166	
		8,34,286
ORDINARY.		
Indri Cut Works—Loss in stock	8,399	
Demolition of Old Mills	— 163	
Pandoe Nallah Diversion	— 10	
		8,226
TOTAL		8,42,512

The remainder consists of charges for Establishment, Tools and Plant, Balance of Suspense Accounts, and Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue:—

	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Establishment	1,42,744	2,058	1,44,802
III.—Tools and Plant	20,008	— 1	20,007
IV.—Suspense Accounts	— 1,32,566	— 181	— 1,32,747
V.—Capital Receipts	— 604	...	— 604
VI.—Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue	1,438	...	1,438
TOTAL	31,020	1,876	32,896

2. REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		3,983	Water-rates from irrigation	11,91,862
Maintenance and Repairs	1,39,657		Miscellaneous	56,116
Plantations	3,362			
		1,43,019		
Compensation		1,607		
Establishment, Direction	51,140			
Ditto, Executive	2,12,713			
		2,63,853		
Tools and Plant		6,263		
		4,18,725		
Balance profit of 16·98 per cent. on capital of Rs. 48,83,805		8,29,253		
TOTAL		12,47,978	TOTAL	12,47,978
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	3,73,757

3. The net profits of the year amount, as shewn above, to Rs.8,29,253, which is 16·98 per cent. on the capital debit at the beginning of the year, which was Rs.48,83,805. If the land revenue due or dependent on the works is included, the net income becomes Rs.12,03,010, which on the same capital is a percentage of 24·63. In the previous year the corresponding percentages were 13·44 and 22·36 on a capital debit of Rs.43,27,634.

4. The result for the past four years, based on the earnings, is as follows:—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rates	9,47,929	7,64,809	9,16,244	11,91,862
	Miscellaneous	69,027	56,567	54,902	56,116
	TOTAL	10,16,956	8,21,376	9,71,146	12,47,978
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	1,03,806	1,28,120	1,34,478	1,54,872
	Establishment, Direction	47,046	47,105	61,470	51,140
	Ditto, Executive	1,87,885	1,99,933	1,93,425	2,12,713
	TOTAL	3,38,737	3,75,158	3,89,373	4,18,725
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	20·29	11·71	13·44	16·98
	Do. plus indirect	31·44	22·24	22·36	24·63

5. The increase of Rs.2,75,618 in the water-rates over the previous year is due entirely to the failure of the monsoon and to the abnormal supply passed down the canal.

6. The increase of Rs.20,394 in works is due to various causes, which are detailed by the Superintending Engineer, the principal ones being—the heavy works required near the head of the canal for the regulation of the Jumna; the raising of the banks of both the Karnál and Hánsi Divisions to enable them to carry the extra water forced down the canal; and works and clearances on the rájbahás rendered necessary by the same causes.

7. The reduction of Rs.10,330 in the charges for Direction is stated by the Superintending Engineer to be due to a larger amount of work having been done from Extraordinary funds, which are debited with a percentage on this account, the balance chargeable to Revenue being thus decreased.

8. The Superintending Engineer points out that the charges for Establishment, Executive, are largely affected by collection fees, which increase with the area irrigated.

9. The area irrigated for the past five years is as follows:—

YEARS.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1873-74	171,630	140,117	311,747
1874-75	160,118	222,729	382,847
1875-76	188,189	121,406	309,595
1876-77	175,729	190,753	366,482
1877-78	215,135	292,839	507,974

10. It will be seen that there has been a very large increase in the area irrigated. The Superintending Engineer records that the kharif crop was a very good one, and has only twice been surpassed, *viz.*, by that of 1869-70, which was 234,464 acres, and that of 1870-71, which was 218,535.

11. The rabi crop of 292,839 acres is the largest ever recorded, the nearest approach to it being that of 1868-69, which was 288,208 acres, or 4,631 acres less than the one now under review.

12. The total area irrigated is also the largest on record.

13. The increase thus obtained was due to the failure of the rains. The Superintending Engineer remarks that the people from the *bárání* villages crowded down to the canal with their flocks and their herds, and cultivated every patch of ground for which they could in any way obtain irrigation.

14. The area of double-cropped land for five years was as follows:—

	Acres.
1873-74	30,935
1874-75	51,896
1875-76	28,309
1876-77	39,298
1877-78	85,202

The large increase in the area of double-cropped lands is entirely due to the scarcity and dearness of food, which induced the cultivators to secure as much food-grain as could possibly be raised.

15. The following were the acres irrigated of the four principal crops for the last five years:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	42,068	33,439	26,555	34,602	42,135
Rice	43,818	50,029	51,827	46,074	34,733
Cotton	54,806	58,236	69,577	76,616	65,989
Wheat	86,355	151,067	80,040	143,072	206,361
TOTAL	227,047	292,771	227,999	300,364	349,218
Other crops	84,700	90,076	81,596	66,118	158,756
GRAND TOTAL	311,747	382,847	309,595	366,482	507,974

16. There is an increase in sugarcane over the preceding year; but the Superintending Engineer points out that the amount is about the same as in 1873-74, and a little less than in 1869-70.

17. It is also explained, with regard to the rice and cotton, which are both less in area than last year, that, owing to the scorching west winds which blew night and day throughout June, July and August, much was lost and not assessed.

18. The wheat crop was very large, and nearly equalled that of 1868-69, which is the largest on record; it was 63,289 acres larger than the area under the same crop in the previous year.

C

19. The area of indigo sown for the past six years is as follows :—

	Acres.
1872-73	6,489
1873-74	12,165
1874-75	2,871
1875-76	11,513
1876-77	1,086
1877-78	3,041

20. The whole of the increase in area of this crop was measured in the Skinner Estates.

21. The percentages of flow and lift irrigation and double-cropped land were for five years :—

	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.		Double-cropped land.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	
1873-74	94·24	5·76	79·00	21·00	87·39	12·61	9·92
1874-75	96·04	3·96	91·49	8·51	93·38	6·62	13·55
1875-76	96·08	3·92	90·57	9·43	93·91	6·09	10·31
1876-77	96·31	3·69	90·32	9·68	93·19	6·81	10·72
1877-78	94·00	6·00	87·42	12·58	90·20	9·80	16·77

22. The increase in the percentage of lift irrigation is due to the dryness of the season, the cultivators raising the water on to high lands which they would not in ordinary seasons have taken the trouble to irrigate.

23. The proportion of kharif and rabi irrigation has been as follows :—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
1873-74	55·05	44·95
1874-75	41·83	58·17
1875-76	60·78	39·22
1876-77	47·95	52·05
1877-78	42·34	57·66

24. The average water-rate per acre irrigated for five years is as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif, per acre	3·07	3·01	2·75	2·94	2·66
Rabi, „	2·03	2·08	2·03	2·09	2·12

25. The decrease of the rate per acre in the kharif is due to a large area being under the lower-priced crops, principally for food for the cattle. In the rabi there is a slight increase, which, however, calls for no special remark.

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

	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	254	121
1874-75	226	187
1875-76	203	124
1876-77	231	202
1877-78	218	317

27. The duty obtained in acres from the total supply during past five years is detailed below :—

	Kharif. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.
1873-74	83	60
1874-75	74	89
1875-76	73	61
1876-77	78	97
1877-78	81	149

28. The duty in the kharif, though greater than that of the three preceding years, was not remarkably high. The Superintending Engineer explains that not only did the hot winds necessitate more frequent waterings than in ordinary seasons, but that more water than usual was given to village ponds for watering cattle and for domestic purposes.

29. In the rabi the increase in the duty is very large, and is ascribed to several causes, which together contributed to the result shewn. The failure of all but the irrigated kharif crops and the high price of food-grain induced the cultivators to sow a more than usually large area, and they were thus compelled to economise the water. The new rájbahás also undoubtedly enabled the officers to check wasteful expenditure; and, lastly, in December and January the canal irrigation was greatly aided by timely and abundant falls of rain, which

assisted at the very time when, without this aid, the season of greatest pressure would have been felt.

30. In para. 70 *et seq.* of his Report, the Superintending Engineer advocates the withdrawal of canal irrigation from tracts where the springs have risen to within a few feet of the surface of the ground, and suggests that it would be advisable to utilize this rise of the springs by means of wells for irrigation purposes. This idea might be tried on some of the worst of tracts now under canal irrigation when the new settlement comes into force; a trial of the scheme as an experiment would not then interfere with rights in the water which exist under the present settlement.

31. The maintenance charges for the past five years per acre irrigated are as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance, whole canal	1·20	0·88	1·21	1·06	0·82
Repairs, distributaries	0·06	0·03	0·07	0·04	0·04

32. As remarked in last year's Report, the decrease in the maintenance charges of the whole canal is in one sense not satisfactory, being due, to a certain extent, to the impossibility of making thorough silt clearances.

33. The state of water collections was as follows :—

	Balance from previous year.	Rabi, 1876-77.	Kharif, 1877-78.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	6,677	3,87,771	5,57,914	9,52,362
Realizations	6,677	3,87,771	5,41,542	9,35,990
Balance unrealized	...	...	16,372	16,372

34. The balance unrealized is greater than that of last year, which was Rs. 6,699. The increase is probably due to the exceptional season.

35. The Superintending Engineer, in the 106th and 107th paragraphs of his Report, has brought to special notice the successful exertions of the officers of the Revenue Divisions of his Circle. The results of the year were obtained by forcing an unprecedentedly large supply down the canal, and by unremittting exertions in its distribution.

DELHI AND GURGÁON IRRIGATION WORKS.

36. There was no expenditure on Capital Account during the year; the total amount was as before, excluding interest, Rs.1,83,410, including interest, Rs.4,26,510.

Revenue Account Current.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs	991		Water-rates from irrigation	3,261
Plantations	53		Miscellaneous	1,697
		1,044		
Establishment, Direction	468			
Ditto, Executive	3,391			
		3,859		
		4,903		
Balance profit, @ 0·03 on capital of Rs.1,83,410		55		
Total		4,958	Total	4,958

37. The results from direct income for the past three years were as follows :—

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	Water-rates from irrigation	3,349	3,721	3,261
	Miscellaneous	977	825	1,697
	Total	4,326	4,546	4,958
	Works, &c.	3,607	2,600	1,044
	Establishment, Direction	1,345	1,579	468
	Ditto, Executive	7,628	8,123	3,391
	Total	12,580	12,302	4,903
	Percentage on capital from direct income	— 4·50	— 4·23	0·03

38. The area irrigated was in acres—

	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
Total from tanks and jhíls	24	2,074	2,098
Of this—			
The tanks contributed	...	...	...
Najafgarh and Chandáni jhíls	24	2,074	2,098

	Acres.
The area in 1873-74 was	16,533
1874-75 „	9,428
1875-76 „	8,414
1876-77 „	9,303
1877-78 „	2,098

39. The bunds in the Delhi and Rohtak Districts were transferred to the Civil Department; the former on the 1st and the latter on the 8th November 1877. The remaining bunds in the Gurgáon District were transferred on the 1st May 1878.

UPPER BÁRI DOÁB CIRCLE.

Bári Doáb Canal.

40. The capital debit of this canal, exclusive of interest, was increased during the year by Rs.1,39,225; of this, the expenditure on works was as follows:—

Extraordinary.	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing Thamman rájbahá		16,233
Ditto Turkwind do.		3,961
Ditto Water-course heads, Main Branch Lower		529
Ditto ditto, Lahore Branch		606
Ditto Kasur Branch, Main Canal	18,224	
Ditto ditto, Distributaries	65,581	
		83,805
Ditto Sobráon Branch, Main Canal	12,041	
Ditto ditto, Distributaries	3,552	
		15,593
Total	...	1,20,727

41. The remainder consists of charges for Establishment, Tools and Plant, Balance of Suspense Accounts and Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue, as follows:—

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Establishment	...	36,859	36,859
III.—Tools and Plant	...	— 349	— 349
IV.—Suspense Accounts	— 4,154	— 13,330	— 17,484
V.—Capital Receipts	...	— 668	— 668
VI.—Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue	...	140	140
	— 4,154	22,652	18,498

42. The aggregate debit, excluding interest, at close of the year, amounted to Rs.1,48,36,496, and including interest, to Rs.2,68,15,129.

Revenue Account Current.

Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		14,925
Maintenance and Repairs	1,37,757	
Plantations	10,698	
		2,48,455
Establishment, Direction	58,420	
Ditto, Executive	1,99,642	
		2,58,062
Tools and Plant	...	2,545
		5,23,987
Balance profit at 1·13 per cent. on capital of Rs.1,46,97,271		1,65,646
Total		6,89,633

Receipts.	Rs.
Water-rates from irrigation	6,28,451
Miscellaneous	61,182
Total	6,89,633
Land revenue due or dependent on the works	2,00,102

43. The land revenue due or dependent on the works assessed by the canal officers for both crops amounted to Rs.2,00,083, to which Rs.19 was added for the kharif crop

of 1877-78 by the civil officers on account of resumed *jágír* lands which are liable to water-advantage rate, and to *chahi* lands which have given up well-irrigation and used canal water, making a total of Rs.2,00,102 for both crops.

44. The details of the assessments and remissions are as follow:—

Area.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	Rs.
137	acres @	1	8	0	per acre	206	
2,473	„ „	1	4	0	„	3,091	
19,237	„ „	1	2	0	„	21,643	
92,613	„ „	1	0	0	„	92,613	
95,525	„ „	0	12	0	„	71,644	
103	„ „	0	12	0	„	77	
1,874	„ „	0	10	0	„	1,171	
2,677	„ „	0	9	0	„	1,506	
11,090	„ „	0	8	0	„	5,545	
6,898	„ „	0	6	0	„	2,587	
232,627							2,00,083
	Additions made by civil officers, as explained above						19
							2,00,102
	Deduct—Remissions to Jágírdárs					8,137	
	Do. on account of *chahi* lands					5,188	
	Do. do. other causes					342	
							13,667
	Net Balance						1,86,435

The remissions and additions shown above are only for the kharif crop, the charges for the rabi not being leviable till the ensuing year. The average rate per acre is Rs.0·86.

45. The following statement shows the assessments, remissions and collections of the land revenue due or dependent on the works to end of the year. The figures for 1877-78 are liable to be altered, owing to the additions by civil officers and remissions for the rabi crop, as stated above, not being known till the following year. For the same reasons the figures for 1876-77 do not agree with those shown in the Revenue Report for the previous year, the additions and remissions for the rabi crop having now been added.

Years.	Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.			Remissions.				Balance realizable.
	Amount originally assessed.	Additions made by Civil Officers.	Total.	Jágírdárs.	Well lands.	Other causes.	Total.	
Balance to end of	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,97,004
1876-77	1,45,576	8,289	1,53,865	21,110	18,498	444	40,052	1,13,813
1877-78	2,00,083	19	2,00,102	8,137	5,188	342	13,667	1,86,435
								17,97,252
	Deduct—Remissions for old crops							29
								17,97,223
	Realized to end of 1876-77						15,39,029	
	„ during 1877-78						1,19,877	
								16,58,906
	Balance to be realized for crops to end of kharif 1877-78						5,439	
	„ „ for rabi crop, 1878-79						1,32,878	
								1,38,317

46. The Revenue Account shows a profit of Re.1·13 per cent. from direct income; including the land revenue due or dependent on the works it is raised to Rs.2·49—a result which, though not satisfactory, shows a considerable improvement on the previous year, when the corresponding figures stood as Re.0·81 and 1·37 respectively. The increase of Rs.1,03,155 in the water-rates from irrigation is due to a great extent to the great demand for water caused by the failure of the rains; that this increase was not greater is owing mainly to two causes, *viz.*, 1st, that the dangerous condition of some of the rapids, as well as the fact that the canal was badly choked with silt, did not permit of an abnormal supply being sent down; 2nd, that during the kharif the crops were grown by the aid of canal water alone, whereas in ordinary years the canal-supply is largely supplemented by the rainfall. Steps have been taken to enable the canal to carry a larger supply. During the closure in January and February good progress was made in strengthening and repairing the rapids, and very extensive silt-clearance was also carried out. The decrease of Rs.12,053 in the miscellaneous income is mainly due to canal wood not having been required by the Head Works to the same extent as in the previous year, when there were very large sales on this account; also to falling off of mill rents, which was due to the prolonged closure of the canal.

47. The following statement shows the cost of maintenance, the income assessed, and the area irrigated for five years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
INCOME—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates from irrigation	6,13,000	6,91,457	5,53,336	5,25,296	6,28,451
Miscellaneous	52,270	69,118	70,161	73,235	61,182
TOTAL	6,65,270	7,60,575	6,23,497	5,98,531	6,89,633
EXPENDITURE—					
Works, &c.	1,46,738	1,29,053	2,30,103	2,97,476	2,65,925
Establishment, Direction, &c.	46,718	48,183	65,348	73,995	58,420
Ditto Executive	1,52,630	1,60,222	1,85,488	1,82,181	1,99,642
TOTAL	3,46,086	3,37,458	4,80,939	5,53,652	5,23,987
Percentage on Capital from { Direct Income	2·37	3·08	1·01	0·31	1·13
Net { Direct + Indirect	3·77	4·76	2·28	1·37	2·49
AREAS IRRIGATED	232,146	279,813	214,599	202,712	266,995

48. From this it will be seen that both the area irrigated and the income were, with the exception of 1874-75, larger than that of any other year shown in the statement.

49. On the other hand, the expenditure, though smaller than that of the previous year, exceeds that of any other above shown.

50. As explained by the Superintending Engineer, the special repairs to the rapids and falls on the Main Line and Main Branch Upper, and the silt-clearance of the Main Branch Lower and Lahore Branch, were carried out at a very considerable expenditure.

51. The decrease in Establishment charges, which would have accrued from the amalgamation of the 1st and 3rd Divisions, was more than counterbalanced by the cost of Establishment which was temporarily transferred to supervise the work undertaken during the annual closure.

52. The areas irrigated for the past five years in acres are—

YEARS.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1873-74	100,913	131,233	232,146
1874-75	87,214	192,599	279,813
1875-76	92,335	122,264	214,599
1876-77	75,748	126,964	202,712
1877-78	85,664	181,331	266,995

53. Compared with last year, there is an increase of 9,916 acres in the kharif. As previously stated, this increase should have been very much greater. The reasons of the very limited area irrigated during this crop are, that it started badly, there being at the end of May a very serious deficiency as compared with other years. This was due to the unusual lateness of the season and the abundant rabi harvest preceding; in fact the cultivators are stated not to have been able to gather in the rabi and prepare the ground for the kharif by the usual dates. Subsequently, when the rains failed, there was a rush for water, and the area irrigated increased rapidly; but unfortunately, owing to the state of the canal, it was found impossible to send down an abnormal supply which could have been utilized to the last drop.

54. There was a large increase in the rabi irrigation, stated by the Superintending Engineer to be mainly due to the extension of irrigation on the new Turkwind and Thammau rájbahás.

55. The area of double-cropped lands for five years was as follows :—

	Acres.
1873-74	24,672
1874-75	30,818
1875-76	25,260
1876-77	26,288
1877-78	28,062

56. There is again an increase to be recorded in the area of double-cropped land, which is not a matter for congratulation.

57. The following were the areas irrigated of the four principal crops for the last five years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	10,305	8,900	8,729	7,498	6,339
Rice	32,882	27,638	24,511	27,468	24,245
Cotton	27,868	17,612	33,215	19,676	10,545
Wheat	94,731	145,593	91,218	96,486	136,279
TOTAL	165,786	199,743	157,673	151,128	177,408
Other Crops	66,360	80,070	56,926	51,584	89,587
GRAND TOTAL	232,146	279,813	214,599	202,712	266,995

58. The reduction in the area of rice is stated to be due to the unfavorable nature of the season, and that in cotton is said to be accounted for by the cultivators finding it more profitable to grow *jowár* and *charri*. The increase in the area of wheat is satisfactory.

59. The percentage of flow and lift irrigation and double-cropped land were for five years—

	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.		Double-cropped land.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	
1873-74	92·94	7·06	87·70	12·30	89·98	10·02	10·63
1874-75	92·93	7·07	85·27	14·73	87·66	12·34	11·01
1875-76	93·80	6·20	86·84	13·16	89·83	10·17	11·77
1876-77	94·17	5·83	84·82	15·18	88·21	11·79	12·96
1877-78	91·90	8·10	85·78	14·22	87·75	12·25	10·51

60. The proportion of kharif and rabbi irrigation has been as follows :—

	Kharif. Acres.	Rabbi. Acres.
1873-74	43·5	56·5
1874-75	31·2	68·8
1875-76	43·0	57·0
1876-77	37·3	62·7
1877-78	32·1	67·9

61. The average water-rates for five years are as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif, per acre	3·25	3·17	3·13	3·36	2·86
Rabi, „	2·17	2·15	2·16	2·14	2·12

62. The decrease in the kharif is due to the comparatively small acreage under the better paying crops; both sugarcane and rice were less cultivated than in preceding years.

63. The value of the cubic foot per second of water entering the canal and of supply utilized was as follows :—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total entering at head	131·05	178·49	124·25	202·20	153·69	178·48	145·62	201·75	134·46	339·22
Utilized	150·1	201·1	132·1	212·1	179·7	189·9	169·7	314·1	157·9	394·3

64. This statement shows a very good return for the rabi, and, as might be expected from the extreme dryness of the season, an unfavorable return for the kharif crop.

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

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Total entering at head	40·24	82·43	39·13	23·95	49·14	80·17	43·33	94·61	46·99	160·47
Utilized	46·40	92·87	41·59	98·57	57·46	87·77	50·50	147·29	55·20	186·56

66. The maintenance charges for the past five years per acre irrigated are as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total charges	1·45	1·21	2·24	2·73	1·96
Rájbahá repairs	0·16	0·16	0·16	0·17	0·16

67. As explained in a previous para. (50), the maintenance charges were swelled by heavy expenditure on strengthening the rapids on the upper part of the canal, and in clearing silt deposits in the branches. The experience of the kharif crop had shown that these repairs could not with safety be delayed any longer.

68. The state of water collections was as follows:—

	Balance in 1876-77.	Rabi, 1876-77.	Kharif, 1877-78.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	606	2,69,661	2,44,598	5,14,865
Realizations	165	2,69,401	2,38,289	5,07,855
BALANCE AT CLOSE OF YEAR	441	260	6,309	7,010

69. There is a considerable increase in the unrealized balances which amounted at the close of the year to Rs.7,010 as against Rs.2,826 in 1876-77.

70. The state of the collections of the land revenue or owners' rate due to or dependent on the works is shown below:—

	Balance of assessment from Kharif 1865-66 to Rabi 1867-68.	Balance of assessments from Kharif 1868-69 to Kharif 1876-77.	Rabi, 1876-77.	Kharif, 1877-78.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total demands	2,230	1,561	86,311	67,224	1,57,326
Deduct remissions	...	29	18,315	13,667	32,011
Net demands	2,230	1,532	67,996	53,557	1,25,315
Realizations	...	1,483	67,986	50,407	1,19,876
BALANCE UNREALIZED	2,230	49	10	3,150	5,439

71. Here also the unrealized balance, Rs.5,439, exceeds that at the end of the previous year, when it was Rs.3,792.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

72. The capital debit of these canals, exclusive of interest, was increased by Rs.454; of this, the expenditure on works was as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing Atári Rájbaha	1,042	
Ditto Chunián ditto	908	
		1,950
The remainder consists of charges—		
Establishment		487
Fluctuations in Suspense Accounts		— 1,983
TOTAL		454

73. The capital debit at the close of the year amounted to Rs.5,68,127, exclusive of interest, and including interest to Rs.9,82,273.

REVENUE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements		307	Water-rates from irrigation	8,559
Maintenance and Repairs	28,483		Miscellaneous	4,234
Plantations	178		Contributions	...
		28,661	TOTAL	12,793
Establishment, Direction	5,608		Balance loss at 9·28 per cent. on capital of Rs.5,67,673	52,714
Ditto, Executive	29,959			
		35,567	TOTAL	65,507
Tools and Plant		972		
TOTAL		65,507	Receipts as above	12,793
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	8,525
			Fluctuating land revenue, Montgomery District	85,894
			GRAND TOTAL	1,07,212

74. The Revenue Account Current is drawn out in the same form as that for all the other canals, in order to admit of easy comparison in the various entries; but, as it stands, it is somewhat misleading, as these canals have almost no direct revenue, the charge for water being included in the land revenue. The actual state of the account is—expenditure, Rs.65,507; income, Rs.1,07,212; balance, Rs.41,705,—being a profit on the capital of Rs.5,67,673 of 7·34 per cent.

75. For the past four years the income and expenditure were as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
INCOME—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	5,038	12,346	8,040	8,559
Land revenue due or dependent on the works	5,038	12,096	7,868	8,525
Fluctuating land revenue	99,724	1,29,717	66,477	85,894
Miscellaneous	3,298	2,983	4,337	4,234
Contributions	787	260	670	...
	1,13,885	1,57,402	87,392	1,07,212
EXPENDITURE—				
Works, &c.	58,593	66,024	37,176	29,940
Establishment—Direction	22,254	16,757	6,898	5,608
Do. Executive	29,793	3,285	34,284	29,959
	1,10,640	1,13,066	78,358	65,507
Percentage on Capital	0·73	8·21	1·75	7·34
Maintenance charges per acre irrigated	1·32	0·81	1·05	0·81

76. The areas irrigated for the last four years are as follows:—

	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1874-75	49,749	34,371	84,120
1875-76	48,719	90,218	138,937
1876-77	28,029	46,214	74,243
1877-78	44,624	36,561	81,185

77. The increase in area over last year is not large enough to call for any special remarks. The causes are stated by the Superintending Engineer in his 79th para. to be a short rainfall in August and September; the re-opening of water-courses which had been closed in the previous year; and the opening of rájbahás from the Katora Canal.

78. From this and the statement immediately preceding it will be seen that the favorable returns of this canal for the present year are due to decrease of expenditure both on works and establishment charges rather than to any considerable increase of income.

79. The following table gives the detail of the area and assessments of the fluctuating land revenue:—

	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.	
	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Class I	122	199	...	...	122	199
„ II	7,068	20,827	...	...	7,068	20,827
„ III	16,112	29,055	...	...	16,112	29,055
„ IV	14,942	14,955	25,823	20,712	30,765	35,66
Fixed	...	60	...	86	...	146
	38,244	65,096	25,823	20,798	64,067	85,894

80. The average duty of the water for the past four years is as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	46·4	40·13	27·9	38·6
Rabi	124·6	152·14	124·2	113·5

81. The proportions of overflow to lift for the past four years were as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Overflow	84·8	91·8	96·7	83·7
Lift	5·2	8·2	9·3	16·3

82. The measurements and compilation of the assessments appear to have been made by the patwáris with fairly satisfactory results; but the Superintending Engineer again brings prominently to notice that, in the absence of more establishment for checking their work, the system can hardly be expected to improve or even to remain efficient.

83. The chief point to which the Superintending Engineer directs attention is, that the cultivators having abandoned the idea that the rates would be lowered, have now shown a general disposition to take steadily to irrigation.

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

84. The capital was increased during the year by Rs.440 on account of Suspense Balances the total capital to end of year, exclusive of interest, was Rs.1,08,082, and including interest was Rs.1,89,094.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
I. A. Extensions and Improvements		12,568	I. Water-rates from irrigation	680
I. B. Maintenance & Repairs	11,134		Miscellaneous	6,568
Plantations	1,041		Expenditure from Fine Fund	13,734
		12,175		20,982
II. Establishment, Direction	4,902			
Do. Executive	49,771		Value of statute labor	89,535
		54,673		1,10,517
III. Tools and Plant		665	Balance loss at 5·490 per cent. on capital of Rs.1,07,642	59,099
		80,081		
Value of statute labor		89,535		
TOTAL		1,69,616	TOTAL	1,69,616
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	2,10,069

85. The result therefore of the operations of the year is a loss of Rs.59,099, or 5·490 per cent. on the capital, if the land revenue due or dependent on the works is excluded; taking this into consideration, we have a profit of Rs.1,50,970 or 140·25 per cent. on the capital.

86. The figures for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Water-rates from irrigation	679	684	680
	Miscellaneous	4,844	7,873	6,568
	Expenditure from Fine Fund	26,337	13,003	13,734
	TOTAL	31,860	21,560	20,982
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	34,960	22,317	25,408
	Establishment, Direction	2,234	2,593	4,902
	Ditto, Executive	36,965	41,195	49,771
	TOTAL	74,159	66,105	80,081
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM NET	Direct income	−39·32	−41·28	−5·490
	Do. plus indirect	+158·98	+157·65	+140·25

87. The abstract of expenditure from Fine Fund has been as follows:—

Extensions and Improvements	Rs.	9,758
Maintenance and Repairs	„	3,976
TOTAL	Rs.	13,734

88. The number of statute laborers called out were in excess of last year—

	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Present	410,882	80·71	363,839	78·53	375,522	78·94
Remitted	30,978	6·09	27,957	6·04	27,921	5·87
Absent	67,192	13·20	71,498	15·43	72,253	15·19
TOTAL CALLED OUT	509,052	...	463,294	...	475,696	...
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Fines levied, Zarnagha	33,604	...	35,755	...	36,127	...

89. The value of statute labor employed, calculated as hitherto at 6 annas per man, is Rs.1,40,821. The Superintending Engineer states that the average obtaining in the district is probably near 6·6 annas. The amount entered in the Provincial accounts, Rs.89,535, is based on the value of labor at the time the settlement was made.

90. The following statement shows the area irrigated for the last five Years:—

YEARS.	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.
1873-74	108,528	55·07	88,536	44·93	197,064
1874-75	163,605	59·77	110,083	40·23	273,688
1875-76	134,280	48·32	143,603	51·68	277,883
1876-77	154,998	54·26	130,647	45·74	285,645
1877-78	165,639	58·18	119,041	41·82	284,680

91. The decrease in area compared with that of the previous year is 965 acres.

92. That this result is satisfactory will be at once conceded when it is considered that the state of the rivers during a critical period was unfavorable, and that the area irrigated in 1876-77 was exceptionally large.

93. The area of the principal crops for the last five years is as follows:—

CROPS.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Indigo	27,641	51,399	33,189	54,862	69,322
Cotton	21,682	30,480	25,127	24,178	28,280
Rice	6,347	9,563	7,732	8,100	9,197
Sugarcane	3,123	3,497	2,923	3,176	3,473
Millet (Jowár)	34,249	50,337	41,698	40,316	39,307
Wheat	63,388	60,261	64,406	60,422	51,686
Turnips	15,032	19,331	25,324	20,046	23,894

94. Experience has shown that indigo is a crop peculiarly liable to sudden fluctuation in extent. It is, as Mr. Garbett observes, a remunerative crop, and the increase shown in the above table cannot but have been specially advantageous during the year under review, in which high prices were the rule. It remains to be seen whether the opening of the Indus Valley State Railway will favorably affect the cultivation of the more valuable crops; it is reasonable to expect that it will do so.

95. It is observed that in the Superintending Engineer's report no explanation is given of the decrease of 8,736 acres of wheat as compared with the area cultivated in 1876-77. Though the difference is not very large, still some reasons for it should have been stated.

96. The proportion of overflow to lift for the last five years was as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Overflow	77·7	82·9	80·6	82·9	79·6
Lift	22·3	17·1	19·4	17·1	20·4

97. The increase in areas watered by lift is due to the very low state of the rivers during the whole year.

98. The percentage of double-cropped lands was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Area	8,308	12,864	8,867	10,518	14,997
Percentage	4·22	4·70	3·19	3·68	5·27

99. The increase is probably to be accounted for by the prevailing scarcity and dearness of food-supply which stimulated the cultivators to get as much out of their land as possible.

100. The cost of irrigation to the cultivators has been—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of labor supplied	1,69,410	1,98,391	1,54,081	1,36,439	1,40,821
Fine Fund	28,315	42,566	33,604	35,755	36,127
Land revenue due or dependent on the works	2,13,299	2,13,299	2,13,299	2,14,665	2,10,069
Direct water-rate assessment	679	679	679	684	680
TOTAL	4,11,703	4,54,935	4,01,663	3,87,543	3,87,697
Area in acres	197,064	273,688	277,883	285,645	284,680
COST PER ACRE	2·09	1·66	1·45	1·36	1·36

101. The result may be considered satisfactory.

102. The total cost of maintenance, which shows approximately what would have been the cost to Government if statute labor was not in existence, has been—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works from Imperial Funds	11,572	9,761	8,623	9,314	11,674
Ditto Fine Fund	23,708	12,956	26,337	13,003	13,734
Establishment	39,178	44,017	39,199	43,788	54,673
Value of statute labor	1,69,410	1,98,391	1,54,081	1,36,439	1,40,821
TOTAL	2,43,868	2,65,125	2,28,240	2,02,544	2,20,902
COST PER ACRE	1·24	0·97	0·82	0·71	0·78

103. These figures call for no special remarks.

104. Before closing the review on the working of these canals, it will be well to notice the extraordinary rainfall entered in the returns as having been registered in the month of September 1877 at Shujábád. The gauge is placed on top of the Tahsil building, and is registered by the Tahsildar. According to his report, on the 7th September 1877, there was a rainfall of 26 inches in the 24 hours. The correctness of the return was, at the instance of the Financial Commissioner, investigated by the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan, whose report was published at page 729 of the Supplement to *Punjab Gazette*, dated 1st October 1877. The Deputy Commissioner, after visiting Shujábád and seeing the state of the city and surrounding country, had no reason to doubt the correctness of the Tahsildar's report: 700 houses had fallen in the town, and after the lapse of a month there were still large tracts of country of miles in length under water.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

105. From the capital of Rs.6,10,647 at the end of last year, Rs.35,095 has been transferred to the Capital Account of Abdul Rahím Khán's Canal, which does not belong to the Indus series, and Rs.1,923 was added on account of fluctuations in suspense balances during the year; the capital therefore at the end of the year was Rs.5,77,475 excluding, and Rs.8,99,581 including, interest.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE		Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
I A. Extensions & Improvements		30,301	Clearance rate	45,000
I B. Maintenance & Repairs	1,17,890		Miscellaneous	1,139
Plantations	5,001			46,139
	1,22,891			
II. Establishment, Direction	51,287			
Ditto, Executive	47,188			
	98,475		Balance loss at 36 per cent. on capital of Rs.5,75,552	2,07,226
III. Tools and Plants	1,698			
TOTAL	2,53,365		TOTAL	2,53,365
			Land revenue due or dependent on the works	1,37,755

106. The result therefore of the operations of the year is a loss of Rs.2,07,226, or 36 per cent. on the capital excluding, and Rs.69,471, or 12·07 per cent., including, the land revenue due or dependent on the works.

107. These canals have not as yet been credited with the part of the land revenue due to canal irrigation which is remitted to Jagírdárs. The exact amount has not yet been satisfactorily arrived at; the investigation is still in hand, and the additional credit to the canals is expected to amount to between Rs.20,000 and 30,000 per annum, which will considerably decrease the loss which has hitherto been shown as accruing every year from the working of the canals, added to the heavy charges for the maintenance of the river protection works of this division.

108. The result of the past four years is as follows :—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME	Clearance rate	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
	Miscellaneous	1,493	1,143	1,135	1,139
	TOTAL	46,493	46,143	46,135	46,139
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	1,28,291	1,24,891	1,34,196	1,54,890
	Establishment, Direction	24,813	31,495	30,910	51,287
	Ditto, Executive	38,632	33,624	48,857	47,188
	TOTAL	1,91,736	1,90,013	2,13,963	2,53,365
PERCENTAGE ON CAPITAL FROM	Direct income	— 33·19	— 30·70	— 29·18	— 36·00
	„ plus indirect	— 1·35	— 1·12	— 5·05	— 12·07

109. The increase over the expenditure of the previous year of Rs.20,694 on works, &c., is mainly due to the construction of a new regulator to the head of the Shoria Canal, and to the excavation of a new straight channel in connection with it, and to expenditure on the recently-purchased Massúwah Canal.

110. The increase of Rs. 20,377 on Establishment—Direction, is due to the abolition of the Special Survey Circle of Superintendence.

111. The slight decrease in Establishment—Executive, appears to call for no remarks.

112. The percentage of overflow to lift for the last five years was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Overflow	92·24	91·81	90·70	92·22	90·06
Lift	7·76	8·19	9·30	7·78	9·94

113. The slight increase in the area watered by lift is due to most of the canals having a smaller supply in them than in the previous year.

114. The area irrigated for the last five years was—

	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.	Rainfall.
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.		
1873-74	115,590	70·91	47,430	29·09	163,020	8·10
1874-75	121,804	70·89	50,018	29·11	171,822	9·90
1875-76	103,324	71·28	41,636	28·72	144,960	9·20
1876-77	124,166	74·54	42,408	25·46	166,574	13·20
1877-78	125,230	72·98	46,374	27·02	171,604	6·10

115. The actual area irrigated was 175,960, but 4,356 acres had to be deducted for various causes.

116. The area of principal crops for last five years was—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	8,351	9,839	9,383	7,913	11,245
Indigo	19,019	14,953	9,956	24,868	28,711
Cotton	27,846	29,934	28,182	29,491	35,158
Wheat	42,638	45,270	39,768	41,004	37,479
Millets	48,348	54,229	38,830	48,452	34,203

117. There is a satisfactory increase in the principal kharif crops; the area under indigo appears to be steadily increasing. Wheat and millets were below the average.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

118. The capital was increased during the year by Rs.14,763, due to the extension of the Station Canal which was sanctioned during the year: the total to end of the year was Rs.37,576 exclusive of interest, and including interest Rs.45,249.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs, &c.	5,041	Water-rates from irrigation	12,403
Establishment—Direction	960		
	6,001		
Balance profit at 28·06 per cent. on capital of Rs.22,813	6,402		
TOTAL	12,403	TOTAL	12,403

119. The result of the last four years was as follows :—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME—Water-rates from irrigation		8,112	6,314	15,101	12,403
EXPENDITURE	Works, &c.	3,396	4,448	5,000	5,041
	Establishment—Direction	294	766	778	960
		3,690	5,214	5,778	6,001
Percentage of profit on direct income		20·84	5·18	43·93	28·06

120. The percentage of profit for 1876-77 does not agree with the figures shown in the Report for that year, owing to Examiner having shown the assessment at Rs.17,418 instead of Rs.15,101.

121. The area irrigated for the past four years was—

	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Pe	
1874-75	5,146	80·98	1,209	19·02	6,355
1875-76	2,733	67·63	1,308	32·37	4,041
1876-77	6,671	73·12	2,452	26·88	9,123
1877-78	4,610	82·50	978	17·50	5,588

122. The falling-off in area irrigated is ascribed by the local officer to the River Jhelum having been unusually low during the whole of the summer months.

123. The principal corps irrigated for three years were—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	1,612	4,059	3,667
Jowar	621	1,466	659
Wheat	759	1,739	916
Gram	516	670	59

124. It will be seen from this table that the distribution of crops on the area irrigated was much the same as in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner mentions that these canals also ensure a supply of grass for the cattle, which must have been very valuable in a season of drought.

125. The average water-rate and maintenance per acre for four years was—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate per acre	1·28	1·56	1·66	2·22
Maintenance	0·58	1·29	0·63	1·07

126. Here also the water-rate per acre for 1876-77 will not agree with that shown in the Report for that year for the reason given in para. 120. The water-rate per acre is higher in this than in any preceding year.

GENERAL.

127. The capital debits to each series of canals, exclusive of interest, according to the Examiner's returns, stand thus :—

Series of Canals.	Capital, 1st April 1877.	Addition during the year 1877-78.	Capital on 1st April 1878.	Add Contributions.	Grand Total Capital, 1st April 1878.
Canals yielding Income.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	48,83,805	8,75,408	57,59,213	...	57,59,213
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	1,83,410	...	1,83,410	...	1,83,410
Bári Doáb Canal	1,46,97,271	1,39,225	1,48,36,496	...	1,48,36,496
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	5,67,673	454	5,68,127	...	5,68,127
Lower S. and C. Inundation Canals	1,07,642	440	1,08,082	...	1,08,082
Indus Inundation Canals	5,75,552	1,923	5,77,475	...	5,77,475
Shahpur Canals	22,813	14,763	37,576	...	37,576
Total	2,10,38,166	10,32,213	2,20,70,379	...	2,20,70,379
Canals under Construction and Project.					
Sirhind Canal	87,37,953	11,59,802	98,97,755	60,88,524	1,59,86,279
Swát River Canal	1,23,020	1,88,726	3,11,746	...	3,11,746
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	35,095	...	35,095	...	35,095
Special Survey, Deraját Circle	3,06,957	— 5	3,06,952	...	3,06,952
„ „ L. B. D. Circle	4,38,043	—47	4,37,996	...	4,37,996
Total	96,41,068	13,48,476	1,09,89,544	60,88,524	1,70,78,068
Mádhopur Workshops	5,61,863	—18,452	5,43,411	...	5,43,411
GRAND TOTAL	3,12,41,097	23,62,237	3,36,03,334	60,88,524	3,96,91,858

128. The interest debited to each series of canals is as follows :—

Series of Canals.	On Capital Outlay.		
	To 1st April 1877.	During 1877-78.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	40,53,334	2,38,533	42,91,867
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	2,34,817	8,253	2,43,100
Bári Doáb Canal	1,13,13,644	6,64,989	1,19,78,633
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	3,88,529	25,617	4,14,146
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	76,140	4,872	81,012
Indus Inundation Canals	2,96,197	25,909	3,22,106
Shahpur Canals	6,561	1,112	7,673
Sirhind Canal	14,38,814	4,17,091	18,55,905
Swát River Canal	15,663	10,055	25,718
Abdul Rahmán Khan's Canal	2,106	1,580	3,686
Special Survey, Deraját Circle	50,446	13,812	64,258
„ „ Lower Bári Doáb Circle	79,683	19,714	99,397
Mádhopur Workshops	2,94,810	25,215	3,20,025
Total	1,82,50,774	14,56,752	1,97,07,526

129. The estimated value of the crops irrigated during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	95,72,882
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works	1,28,061
Bári Doáb Canal	92,73,085
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	18,02,717
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	54,42,063
Indus Inundation Canals	71,67,019
Shahpur Canals	39,385
Total	3,34,25,212

130. The following statement shows the rainfall and area irrigated by the permanent and Inundation Canals for five years :—

Series of Canals.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Rainfall.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna Canal	49·90 to 12·50	77·60 to 9·90	52·70 to 23·30	51·80 to 3·90	25·60 to 12·80
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works	44·60 „ 34·00	31·30 „ 16·80	46·40 „ 23·60	31·40 „ 16·60	18·20 „ 9·80
Bári Doáb Canal	55·29 „ 17·87	50·18 „ 10·30	68·09 „ 23·16	81·97 „ 17·70	47·74 „ 12·35
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	9·82 „ 6·5	9·40 „ 7·10	35·75 „ 7·00	14·22 „ 7·50	19·52 „ 8·30
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	8·10 „ 2·59	7·90 „ 0·60	3·70 „ 0·60	10·60 „ 5·00	36·20 „ 1·50
Indus Inundation Canals	8·10 „ 0·70	9·90 „ 1·30	9·20 „ 0·60	13·20 „ 1·30	7·00 „ 2·3
Areas irrigated.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent Canals	543,893	662,660	523,194	569,194	774,969
Inundation Canals	445,930	545,413	574,235	544,888	549,511
Total	989,823	1,208,073	1,097,429	1,114,082	1,324,480

REMARKS ON ESTABLISHMENT.

131. During the year under review, Major R. Home, R.E., officiated as Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary, with Captain W. Broadfoot, R.E., as Assistant Secretary.

132. The following officers, deputed to Madras and Bombay on Famine duty, were employed in those Presidencies up to the dates specified :—

Mr. H. Daniell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to 13th December 1877.
„ D. McMordie, ditto ditto, to 14th January 1878.
„ C. A. Greenwood, ditto ditto, to 13th December 1877.
„ H. P. Leupolt, ditto 2nd grade, during the year.
„ A. G. Reid, ditto ditto, to 14th December 1877.
„ S. Reisch, ditto ditto, was permanently transferred to the Bombay Presidency from 25th January 1878.

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in operation in the Punjab for and to end of the Year 1877-78,—the Revenue Account being based on the Assessments of the Year 1877-78.

Works in Operation.	Capital.		Gross Assessments, 1877-78.		Working Expenses.	Profit and Loss.				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of year.				Acres irrigated.
						Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		
	To end of 1876-77.	To end of 1877-78.	Direct.	Direct with Indirect.		Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal .	48,83,805	57,59,213	12,47,978	16,21,735	4,18,725	8,29,253	...	12,03,010	...	16·98	...	24·63	...	507,974
Delhi and Gurgáon Works	1,83,410	1,83,410	4,958	6,488	4,903	55	...	1,585	...	0·03	...	0·86	...	2,098
Bári Doáb Canal . .	1,46,97,271	1,48,36,496	6,89,633	8,89,734	5,23,987	1,65,646	...	3,65,747	...	1·13	...	2·49	...	266,995
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.	5,67,673	5,68,127	12,793	1,07,212	65,507	...	52,714	41,705	...	...	9·28	7·34	...	81,185
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	1,07,642	1,08,082	1,10,517	3,20,586	1,69,616	...	59,099	1,50,970	...	...	54·90	140·25	...	284,680
Indus Canals . . .	5,75,552	5,77,475	46,139	1,83,891	2,53,365	...	2,07,226	...	69,471	...	36·00	...	12·07	175,960
Shahpur Canals . .	22,813	37,576	12,403	12,403	6,001	6,402	...	6,402	...	28·06	...	28·06	...	5,588
Total, 1877-78 .	2,10,38,166	2,20,70,379	21,24,421	31,42,052	14,42,104	10,01,356	3,19,039	17,69,419	69,471	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Madhopur Workshops.	5,61,863	5,43,411	80	80	22,088	...	22,008	...	22,008	...	3·91	...	3·91	...
GRAND TOTAL .	2,16,00,029	2,26,13,790	21,24,501	31,42,132	14,64,192	6,60,309	...	16,77,940	...	3·06	...	7·77	...	1,324,480

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in operation in the Punjab for, and to end of, the Year 1877-78,—the Revenue Account being based on the Collections of the Year 1877-78.

Works in Operation.	Capital.		Gross Collections, 1877-78.		Working Expenses.	Profit and Loss.				Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of year.				Acres irrigated.
						Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		Direct.		Direct and Indirect.		
	To end of 1876-77.	To end of 1877-78.	Direct.	Direct with Indirect.		Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal .	48,83,805	57,59,213	9,92,106	13,65,863	4,18,725	5,73,381	...	9,47,138	...	11·74	...	19·39	...	507,974
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works.	1,83,410	1,83,410	4,939	4,306	4,903	36	...	...	597	0·01	...	...	0·32	2,098
Bári Doáb Canal . .	1,46,97,271	1,48,36,496	5,69,037	6,88,065	5,23,987	45,050	...	1,64,078	...	0·3	...	1·11	...	266,995
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals,	5,67,673	5,68,127	12,818	88,333	65,507	...	52,689	22,286	...	...	9·28	4·02	...	81,185
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	1,07,642	1,08,082	1,10,515	3,20,584	1,69,616	...	59,101	1,50,968	...	...	54·9	140·25	...	284,680
Indus Inundation Canals .	5,75,552	5,77,475	13,563	1,51,318	2,53,365	...	2,39,802	...	1,02,047	...	39·27	...	16·71	175,960
Shahpur Canals . .	22,813	37,576	11,978	11,978	6,001	5,977	...	5,977	...	26·2	...	26·2	...	5,588
Total 1877-78 .	2,10,38,166	2,20,70,379	17,14,956	26,30,447	14,42,104	6,24,444	3,51,592	12,90,987	1,02,644	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Madhopur Workshops.	5,61,863	5,43,411	80	80	22,088	...	22,008	...	22,008	...	3·91	...	3·91	...
GRAND TOTAL .	2,16,00,029	2,26,13,790	17,15,036	26,30,527	14,64,192	2,50,844	...	11,66,335	...	1·16	...	5·39	...	1,324,480

General Abstract of [illegible] Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to the close of 1877-78.

NAMES OF PROJECTS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contributions.	Total.	To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contributions.	Total.	REVENUE. During year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	Total.	To end of year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. During year.	To end of year.	NET REVENUE. During year. Direct income.	Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	Total.	To end of year. Direct income.	Land Revenue due or dependent on the works.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	10,102	8,65,306	...	8,75,408	23,42,730	34,16,483	...	57,59,210	9,92,106	3,73,757	13,65,863	2,22,22,068	1,56,15,539	3,78,37,607	4,18,725	94,67,911	5,73,381	3,73,757	9,47,138	1,27,54,157	1,56,15,539	2,83,69,696
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,83,410	...	...	1,83,410	4,939	—A 633	4,306	74,234	5,31,435	6,05,669	4,903	2,63,240	36	—633	—597	1,89,006	5,31,435	3,42,429
Bári Doáb Canal	—4,154	1,43,379	...	1,39,225	1,15,16,597	33,19,899	...	1,48,36,496	5,69,037	1,19,028	6,88,065	95,00,592	34,52,795	1,29,53,387	5,23,987	68,39,830	45,050	1,19,028	1,64,078	26,60,762	34,52,795	61,13,557
L. S. & Chenab Inundation Canals	440	...	...	440	1,08,082	...	...	1,08,082	1,10,515	B 2,10,069	3,20,584	21,87,110	42,64,116	64,51,226	1,69,616	29,10,083	—59,101	2,10,069	1,50,968	—7,22,973	42,64,116	35,41,143
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	454	...	...	454	5,32,478	35,649	...	5,68,127	12,818	C 75,515	88,333	7,17,414	7,75,593	14,93,007	65,507	15,83,924	—52,689	75,515	22,826	—8,66,510	7,75,593	—90,917
Indus Inundation Canals	1,923	...	...	1,923	5,77,475	...	...	5,77,475	13,568	1,37,755	1,51,318	7,14,074	22,54,176	29,68,250	2,53,365	25,98,337	—2,39,802	1,37,755	—1,02,047	—18,84,263	22,54,176	3,69,913
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals	14,763	...	...	14,763	37,576	...	...	37,576	11,978	...	11,978	61,905	...	61,905	6,001	37,529	5,977	...	5,977	24,376	...	24,376
TOTAL	23,528	10,08,685	...	10,32,213	1,52,98,318	67,72,031	...	2,20,70,379	17,14,956	9,15,491	26,30,447	3,54,77,397	2,68,93,654	6,23,71,051	14,42,104	2,37,00,854	2,72,852	9,15,491	11,88,343	1,17,76,543	2,68,93,654	3,86,70,197
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																						
Sirhind Canal	...	11,59,802	8,77,728	20,37,530	35,357	98,62,398	60,88,524	1,59,86,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal	...	1,88,726	...	1,88,726	4,955	3,06,791	...	3,11,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey Deraját Canals	—5	...	...	—5	3,06,952	...	...	3,06,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey L. B. D. Canal	—47	...	...	—47	2,24,320	2,13,676	...	4,37,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	...	...	...	...	35,095	...	...	35,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	—52	13,48,528	8,77,728	22,26,204	6,06,679	1,03,82,865	60,88,524	1,70,78,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mádhopur Workshops	—18,452	...	...	—18,452	5,43,411	...	...	5,43,411	80	...	80	36,359	...	36,359	22,088	4,04,159	—22,008	...	—22,008	—3,67,800	...	—3,67,800
GRAND TOTAL	5,024	23,57,213	8,77,728	32,39,965	1,64,48,438	1,71,54,896	60,88,524	3,96,91,858	17,15,036	9,15,491	26,30,527	3,55,13,756	2,68,93,654	6,24,07,410	14,64,192	2,41,05,013	2,50,844	9,15,491	11,66,335	1,14,08,743	2,68,93,654	3,83,02,397

A.—Amount for 1877-78 . . . . . Rs. 1,530
Deduct—Erroneously credited in 1876-77—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 2656 I, dated 11th June 1878 . 2,163
—633

B.—Amount for 1877-78 . . . . . Rs. 2,16,340
Deduct on account of remissions—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 1484 A-I, dated 1st April 1878 . 4,905
Deduct excess credited in 1876-77—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, No. 5192 A-I. dated 8th December 1877 1,366
6,271
2,10,069

C.—Amount for 1877-78 . . . . . Lahore. Rs. 2,912 Montgomery. Rs. 89,592 Total. Rs. 92,504
Add short credited in 1876-77—*vide* Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch. No. 1157 I, dated 14th March 1878 . . . . 1,394 1,394
2,912 90,986 93,898
Deduct amount of fees paid to Patwáris & Lambardárs during 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78, as per ditto ditto, and No. 3233, dated 17th July 1878 . . . . 18,383 18,383
Net amount credited in 1877-78 . 2,912 72,603 75,515

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to the close of 1877-78.

NAMES OF PROJECTS.	CHARGES FOR INTEREST. During year. Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.	To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Excluding Land Revenue. During year.	To end of year.	Including Land Revenue. During year.	To end of year.	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. Excluding Land Revenue.	Including Land Revenue.	AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED DURING YEAR. Kharif.	Rabbi.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western Jumna Canal	1,05,007	1,33,526	2,38,533	37,92,166	4,99,701	42,91,867	3,34,848	84,62,290	7,08,605	2,40,77,829	11·74	19·39	215,135	292,839	5,07,974
Delhi and Gurgáon Irrigation Works	8,253	...	8,253	2,43,100	...	2,43,100	—8,217	—4,32,106	—8,850	99,329	·01	—·32	24	2,074	2,098
Bári Doáb Canal	5,18,277	1,46,712	6,64,989	1,11,86,840	7,91,793	1,19,78,633	—6,19,939	—93,17,871	—5,00,911	—58,65,076	·3	1·11	85,664	181,331	266,995
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	4,872	...	4,872	81,012	...	81,012	—63,973	—8,03,985	1,46,096	34,60,131	—54·9	140·25	165,639	119,041	284,680
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	24,015	1,602	25,617	4,01,188	12,958	4,14,146	—78,306	—12,80,656	—2,791	—5,05,063	—9·28	4·02	44,624	36,561	81,185
Indus Inundation Canals	25,909	...	25,909	3,22,106	...	3,22,106	—2,65,711	—22,06,369	—1,27,956	47,807	—39·27	—16·71	129,586	46,374	175,960
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals	1,112	...	1,112	7,673	...	7,673	4,865	16,703	4,865	16,703	26·2	26·2	4,610	978	5,588
TOTAL	6,87,445	2,81,840	9,69,285	1,60,34,085	13,04,452	1,73,38,537	—6,96,433	—55,61,994	2,19,058	2,13,31,660	1·29	5·63	645,282	679,198	1,324,480
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.															
Sirhind Canal	1,591	4,15,500	4,17,091	26,928	18,28,977	18,55,905	—4,17,091	—18,55,905	—4,17,091	—18,55,905	...	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal	221	9,834	10,055	1,588	24,130	25,718	—10,055	—25,718	—10,055	—25,718	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey Deraját Canals	13,812	...	13,812	64,258	...	64,258	—13,812	—64,258	—13,812	—64,258	...	...	...	...	...
Special Survey Lower Bári Doáb Canal	10,097	9,617	19,714	51,267	48,130	99,397	—19,714	—99,397	—19,714	—99,397	...	...	...	...	...
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	1,580	...	1,580	3,686	...	3,686	—1,580	—3,686	—1,580	—3,686	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	27,301	4,34,951	4,62,252	1,47,727	19,01,237	20,48,964	—4,62,252	—20,48,964	—4,62,252	—20,48,964	...	...	...	...	...
Mádhopur Workshops	25,215	...	25,215	3,20,025	...	3,20,025	—47,223	—6,87,825	—47,223	—6,87,825	—3·91	—3·91	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	7,39,961	7,16,791	14,56,752	1,65,01,837	32,05,689	1,97,07,526	—12,05,908	—82,98,783	—2,90,417	1,85,94,871	·8	3·73	645,282	679,198	1,324,480

A. DAVIDSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Summary of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to the close of 1877-78.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	REVENUE. During year. Direct Income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Total.	To end of year. Direct income by water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works.	Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. During year.	To end of year.	NET REVENUE. During year. Direct Income.	Increased Land Revenue.	Total.	To end of year. Direct Income.	Increased Land Revenue.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	44,983	74,891	1,19,874	1,50,12,631	74,891	1,51,17,522	16,45,585	8,64,480	25,10,065	1,62,88,930	1,74,68,262	3,37,57,192	9,68,816	1,14,66,286	6,76,769	8,64,480	15,41,249	48,22,644	1,74,68,262	2,22,90,906
1868-69	34,331	2,95,190	3,29,621	1,50,77,062	3,70,081	1,54,47,143	15,01,829	9,87,644	24,89,473	1,77,90,759	1,84,55,906	3,62,46,665	9,42,425	1,24,13,711	5,54,404	9,87,644	15,42,048	53,77,048	1,84,55,906	2,38,32,954
1869-70	—49,312	5,45,000	4,95,687	1,50,27,749	9,15,081	1,59,42,830	21,40,383	9,24,269	30,64,652	1,99,31,142	1,93,80,175	3,93,11,317	11,51,410	1,35,65,121	9,88,973	9,24,269	19,13,242	63,66,021	1,93,80,175	2,57,46,196
1870-71	—30,510	7,12,320	6,81,810	1,49,97,239	16,27,401	1,66,24,640	23,69,414	9,80,669	33,50,083	2,23,00,556	2,03,60,844	4,26,61,400	11,81,329	1,47,46,450	11,88,085	9,80,669	21,68,754	75,54,106	2,03,60,844	2,79,14,950
1871-72	28,985	6,91,243	7,20,228	1,50,26,221	23,18,644	1,73,44,868	20,94,981	9,69,670	30,64,631	2,43,95,537	2,13,30,494	4,57,26,031	11,91,336	1,59,37,786	9,03,645	9,69,650	18,73,295	84,57,751	2,13,30,494	2,97,88,245
1872-73	—34,889	4,46,601	4,11,712	1,49,91,335	27,65,245	1,77,56,580	20,12,677	9,02,417	29,15,094	2,64,08,214	2,22,32,911	4,86,41,125	12,32,476	1,71,70,261	7,80,202	9,02,417	16,82,619	92,37,953	2,22,32,911	3,14,70,864
1873-74	8,147	5,15,241	5,23,388	1,49,99,482	32,80,486	1,82,79,968	19,53,109	9,37,838	28,90,947	2,83,61,323	2,31,70,749	5,15,32,072	11,76,470	1,83,46,731	7,76,639	9,37,838	17,14,477	1,00,14,592	2,31,70,749	3,31,85,341
1874-75	56,292	8,67,926	9,24,218	1,50,55,774	41,48,412	1,92,04,186	17,59,185	7,85,185	25,44,370	3,01,17,180	2,39,55,934	5,40,73,114	11,62,289	1,95,09,020	5,96,896	7,85,185	13,82,081	1,06,08,160	2,39,55,934	3,45,64,094
1875-76	2,14,400	8,18,932	10,33,332	1,52,70,174	49,67,344	2,02,37,518	19,46,494	10,52,640	29,99,134	3,20,63,674	2,50,08,574	5,70,72,248	13,40,664	2,08,49,684	6,05,830	10,52,640	16,58,470	1,12,13,990	2,50,08,574	3,62,22,564
1876-77	—7,434	7,48,535	7,41,101	1,52,62,740	57,15,879	2,09,78,619	16,98,767	9,69,589	26,68,356	3,37,62,441	2,59,78,163	5,97,40,604	14,09,066	2,22,58,750	2,89,701	9,69,589	12,59,290	1,15,03,691	2,59,78,163	3,74,81,854
1877-78	23,528	10,08,685	10,32,213	1,52,98,348	67,72,031	2,20,70,379	17,14,956	9,15,491	26,30,447	3,54,77,397	2,68,93,654	6,23,71,051	14,42,104	2,37,00,854	2,72,852	9,15,491	11,88,343	1,17,76,543	2,68,93,654	3,86,70,197
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																				
1867-68	22,211	...	22,211	36,133	...	36,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	82,215	1,78,731	2,60,946	1,18,648	1,78,731	2,97,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	33,826	4,66,009	4,99,835	1,52,474	6,44,740	7,97,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	92,655	10,74,511	11,67,166	2,45,129	17,19,251	19,64,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	5,459	24,14,210	24,19,669	2,50,588	41,33,461	43,84,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	—66,880	46,964	—19,916	1,83,708	41,80,425	43,64,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	1,39,016	8,72,855	10,11,871	3,22,724	50,53,280	53,76,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	30,861	12,46,975	12,77,836	3,53,585	63,00,255	66,53,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	1,50,843	14,84,543	16,15,386	4,84,428	77,84,798	82,69,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	87,208	11,09,976	11,97,184	5,71,636	88,94,774	94,66,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	—52	13,48,528	13,48,476	6,06,679	1,03,82,865	1,09,89,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADHOPUR WORKSHOPS.																				
1867-68	50,438	25,627	76,065	4,13,476	25,627	4,39,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	3,94,436	27,788	4,22,224	8,07,912	53,415	8,61,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	—30	...	—30	8,07,882	53,415	8,61,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	63,715	—50,000	13,715	8,71,597	3,415	8,75,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	167	...	167	8,71,764	3,415	8,75,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	3,707	—3,115	292	8,75,471	...	8,75,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	—2,71,478	...	—2,71,478	5,78,366	...	5,78,366	35,343	...	35,343	35,343	...	35,343	3,26,437	3,26,437	—2,91,094	...	—2,91,094	—2,91,094	...	—2,91,094
1874-75	—12,155	...	—12,155	5,66,211	...	5,66,211	240	...	240	35583	...	35,583	19,425	3,45,862	—19,185	...	—19,185	—3,10,279	...	—3,10,279
1875-76	18,717	...	18,717	5,84,928	...	5,84,928	341	...	341	35,924	...	35,924	21,462	3,67,324	—21,121	...	—21,121	—3,31,400	...	—3,31,400
1876-77	—23,065	...	—23,065	5,61,863	...	5,61,863	355	...	355	36,279	...	36,279	14,747	3,82,071	—14,392	...	—14,392	—3,45,792	...	—3,45,792
1877-78	—18,452	...	—18,452	5,43,411	...	5,43,411	80	...	80	36,359	...	36,359	22,088	4,04,159	—22,008	...	—22,008	—3,67,800	...	—3,67,800
Outlay from Contributions on Sirhind Canal to end of 1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	60,88,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.																				
1867-68	1,17,632	1,00,518	2,18,150	1,54,92,540	1,00,518	1,55,93,058	16,45,585	8,64,480	25,10,065	1,62,88,930	1,74,68,262	3,37,57,192	9,68,816	1,14,66,286	6,76,769	8,64,480	15,41,249	48,22,644	1,74,68,262	2,22,90,906
1868-69	5,11,082	5,01,709	10,12,791	1,60,03,622	6,02,227	1,66,05,849	15,01,829	9,87,644	24,89,473	1,77,90,759	1,84,55,906	3,62,46,665	9,47,425	1,24,13,711	5,54,404	9,87,644	15,42,048	53,77,048	1,84,55,906	2,38,32,954
1869-70	—15,517	10,11,009	9,95,492	1,59,88,105	16,13,236	1,76,01,341	21,40,383	9,24,269	30,64,652	1,99,31,142	1,93,80,175	3,93,11,317	11,51,410	1,35,65,121	9,88,973	9,24,269	19,13,242	63,66,021	1,93,80,175	2,57,46,196
1870-71	1,25,860	17,36,831	18,62,691	1,61,13,965	33,50,067	1,94,64,032	23,69,414	9,80,669	33,50,083	2,23,00,556	2,03,60,844	4,26,61,400	11,81,329	1,47,46,450	11,88,085	9,80,669	21,68,754	75,54,106	2,03,60,844	2,79,14,950
1871-72	34,611	31,05,453	31,40,064	1,61,48,576	64,55,520	2,26,04,096	20,94,981	9,69,650	30,64,631	2,43,95,537	2,13,30,494	4,57,26,031	11,91,336	1,59,37,786	9,03,645	9,69,650	18,73,295	84,57,751	2,13,30,494	2,97,88,245
1872-73	—98,062	4,90,150	3,92,088	1,60,50,514	90,01,139	2,50,51,653	20,12,677	9,02,417	29,15,094	2,64,08,214	2,22,32,911	4,86,41,125	12,32,475	1,71,70,261	7,80,202	9,02,417	16,82,619	92,37,953	2,22,32,911	3,14,70,864
1873-74	—1,24,315	13,88,096	12,63,781	1,59,00,572	1,08,78,687	2,67,79,259	19,88,452	9,37,838	29,26,290	2,83,96,666	2,31,70,749	5,15,67,415	15,02,907	1,86,73,168	5,54,404	9,37,838	14,23,383	97,23,498	2,31,70,749	3,28,94,247
1874-75	74,998	21,14,901	21,89,899	1,59,75,570	1,04,48,667	2,64,24,237	17,59,425	7,85,185	25,44,610	3,01,52,763	2,39,55,934	5,41,08,697	11,81,714	1,98,54,852	5,84,709	7,85,185	13,62,896	1,02,97,881	2,39,55,934	3,42,53,815
1875-76	3,63,960	23,03,475	26,67,435	1,63,39,530	1,27,52,142	2,90,91,672	19,88,835	10,52,640	29,99,475	3,20,99,598	2,50,08,574	5,71,08,172	13,62,126	2,12,17,008	5,84,709	10,52,640	16,37,349	1,08,82,590	2,50,08,574	3,58,91,164
1876-77	56,709	18,58,511	19,15,220	1,63,96,239	1,46,10,653	3,10,06,892	16,99,122	9,69,589	26,68,711	3,37,98,720	2,59,78,163	5,97,76,883	13,23,813	2,26,40,821	2,75,309	9,69,589	12,44,898	1,11,57,899	2,59,78,163	3,71,36,062
1877-78	5,024	23,57,213	23,62,237	1,64,48,438	1,71,54,896	3,96,91,858	17,15,036	9,15,491	26,30,527	3,55,13,756	2,68,93,654	6,24,07,410	14,64,192	2,41,05,013	2,50,844	9,15,491	11,66,335	1,14,08,743	2,68,93,654	3,83,02,397

Summary of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to the close of 1877-78.

	CHARGES FOR INTEREST. During year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	To end of year. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NET REVENUE AND CHARGES FOR INTEREST. Excluding Land Revenue. During year.	To end of year.	Including Land Revenue. During year.	To end of year.	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. Excluding Land Revenue.	Including Land Revenue.	AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED DURING YEAR. Kharif.	Rabbi.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1867-68	7,49,883	...	7,49,883	74,68,768	...	74,68,768	—73,114	—26,46,124	7,91,366	1,48,22,138	—5·73	15·3	610,013	408,318	1,018,331
1868-69	7,52,131	3,745	7,55,876	82,20,899	3,745	82,24,644	—2,01,472	—28,47,596	7,86,172	1,56,08,310	—8·92	46·89	549,675	598,482	1,148,157
1869-70	7,53,852	18,564	7,72,356	89,74,751	22,249	89,97,000	2,16,617	—26,30,979	11,40,886	1,67,49,196	—7·59	46·25	689,308	562,679	1,251,987
1870-71	7,51,387	45,753	7,97,140	97,26,138	68,002	97,94,140	3,90,945	—22,40,034	13,71,614	1,81,20,810	—6·75	45·9	624,045	572,672	1,196,717
1871-72	7,32,341	95,046	8,27,387	1,04,58,479	1,63,048	1,06,21,527	76,258	—21,63,776	10,45,908	1,91,66,718	—5·43	34·3	...	...	1,163,203
1872-73	6,77,502	1,13,752	7,91,254	1,11,35,981	2,76,800	1,14,12,781	—33,427	—36,65,423	9,04,411	1,95,05,326	4·30	9·65	534,854	454,969	989,823
1873-74	6,74,662	1,35,404	8,10,066	1,32,67,811	4,12,204	1,36,80,015	—2,43,117	—39,11,868	5,42,068	2,00,44,066	3·26	7·56	590,251	617,822	1,208,073
1874-75	6,75,466	1,64,547	8,40,013	1,39,43,277	5,76,751	1,45,20,028	—2,43,117	—39,11,868	7,70,811	2,08,14,877	3·15	8·63	569,734	528,695	1,098,429
1875-76	6,82,857	2,04,802	8,87,659	1,46,26,134	7,81,553	1,54,07,687	—2,81,829	—41,93,697	7,70,811	2,08,14,877	3·15	8·63	569,734	528,695	1,098,429
1876-77	7,22,612	2,41,059	9,63,671	1,53,48,746	10,22,612	1,63,71,358	—6,73,970	—48,67,667	2,95,619	2,11,10,496	1·43	6·22	572,183	541,899	1,114,082
1877-78	6,87,445	2,81,840	9,69,285	1,60,34,085	13,04,452	1,73,38,537	—6,96,433	—55,61,994	2,19,058	2,13,31,660	1·29	5·63	645,282	679,198	1,324,480
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.															
1867-68	678	...	678	3,498	...	3,498	—678	—3,498	—678	—3,498	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	2,179	1,229	3,408	5,677	1,229	6,906	—3,408	—6,906	—3,408	—6,906	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	5,216	10,303	15,513	10,893	11,532	22,425	—15,519	—22,425	—15,519	—22,425	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	7,933	29,107	37,040	18,826	40,639	59,465	—37,040	—59,465	—37,040	—59,465	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	11,308	83,121	94,429	30,134	1,23,760	1,53,894	—94,429	—1,53,894	—94,429	—1,53,894	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	10,953	1,50,267	1,61,220	41,087	2,74,027	3,15,114	—1,61,220	—3,15,114	—1,61,220	—3,15,114	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	19,056	2,10,053	2,29,109	60,143	4,84,080	5,44,223	—2,29,109	—5,44,223	—2,29,109	—5,44,223	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	15,457	2,57,446	2,72,903	75,600	7,41,526	8,17,126	—2,72,903	—8,17,126	—2,72,903	—8,17,126	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	18,145	3,20,548	3,38,693	93,745	10,62,074	11,55,819	—3,38,693	—11,55,819	—3,38,693	—11,55,819	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	24,575	4,04,212	4,28,787	1,18,320	14,66,286	15,84,606	—4,28,787	—15,84,606	—4,28,787	—15,84,606	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	27,301	4,34,951	4,62,252	1,47,727	19,01,237	20,48,964	—4,62,252	—20,48,964	—4,62,252	—20,48,964	...	...	...	...	...
MADHOPUR WORKSHOPS.															
1867-68	18,152	...	18,152	58,577	...	58,577	—18,152	—58,577	—18,152	—58,577	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	20,674	1,281	21,955	79,251	1,281	80,532	—21,955	—80,532	—21,955	—80,532	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	40,396	2,671	43,067	1,19,647	3,952	1,23,599	—43,057	—1,23,599	—43,067	—1,23,599	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	40,394	2,671	43,065	1,60,041	6,623	1,66,664	—43,065	—1,66,664	—43,065	—1,66,664	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	42,485	169	42,654	2,02,526	6,792	2,09,318	—42,654	—2,09,318	—42,654	—2,09,318	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	39,386	...	39,386	2,41,912	6,792	2,48,704	—39,386	—2,48,704	—39,386	—2,48,704	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	—1,70,177	—6,792	—1,76,969	71,735	...	71,735	—1,14,125	—3,62,829	—1,14,125	—3,62,829	—34·25	—34·25	...	...	...
1874-75	1,71,308	...	1,71,308	2,43,043	...	2,43,043	—1,90,493	—5,53,322	—1,90,493	—5,53,322	—3·31	—3·31	...	...	...
1875-76	25,532	...	25,532	2,68,575	...	2,68,575	—46,653	—5,99,975	—46,653	—5,99,975	—3·73	—3·73	...	...	...
1876-77	26,235	...	26,235	2,94,810	...	2,94,810	—40,627	—6,40,602	—40,627	—6,40,602	—2·46	—2·46	...	...	...
1877-78	25,215	...	25,215	3,20,025	...	3,20,025	—47,223	—6,87,825	—47,223	—6,87,825	—3·91	—3·91	...	...	...
Outlay from contributions on Sirhind Canal to end of 1877-78.															
GRAND TOTAL.															
1867-68	7,68,713	...	7,68,713	75,30,843	...	75,30,843	—91,944	—27,08,199	7,72,536	1,47,60,063	...	...	610,013	408,318	1,018,331
1868-69	7,74,984	6,255	7,81,239	83,05,827	6,255	83,12,083	—2,26,835	—29,35,034	7,60,809	1,55,20,872	...	...	549,675	598,482	1,148,157
1869-70	7,99,464	31,478	8,30,942	91,05,291	37,733	91,43,024	—1,58,031	—27,77,003	10,82,300	1,66,03,172	...	...	689,308	562,679	1,251,987
1870-71	7,99,714	77,531	8,77,245	99,05,005	1,15,284	1,00,20,269	—3,10,840	—24,66,163	12,91,509	1,78,94,681	...	...	624,045	572,672	1,196,717
1871-72	7,86,134	1,78,336	9,64,470	1,06,91,139	2,93,600	1,09,84,739	—60,825	—25,26,988	9,08,825	1,88,03,506	...	...	...	...	1,163,203
1872-73	7,27,841	2,64,019	9,91,860	1,14,18,980	5,57,619	1,19,76,599	—2,11,658	—27,38,646	6,90,759	1,94,94,265	...	...	...	...	1,160,218
1873-74	6,23,541	3,38,665	8,62,206	1,33,99,689	8,96,284	1,42,95,973	—3,76,661	—45,72,475	5,61,177	1,85,98,274	...	...	534,851	454,969	989,823
1874-75	8,62,231	4,21,993	12,84,224	1,42,61,920	13,18,277	1,55,80,197	—7,06,513	—52,82,316	78,672	1,86,73,618	2·31	5·62	590,251	617,822	1,208,073
1875-76	7,26,534	5,25,350	12,51,884	1,49,88,454	18,43,627	1,68,32,081	—6,67,175	—59,49,491	3,85,465	1,90,59,083	2·21	6·19	569,734	528,695	1,098,429
1876-77	7,73,422	6,45,271	14,18,693	1,57,61,876	24,33,898	1,82,50,774	—11,43,384	—70,92,875	—1,73,795	1,88,85,288	·94	4·28	572,183	541,899	1,114,082
1877-78	7,39,961	7,16,791	14,56,752	1,65,01,837	33,04,689	1,97,07,526	—12,05,908	—82,98,783	—2,90,417	1,85,94,871	·8	3·73	645,282	679,198	1,324,480

A. DAVIDSON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII.

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, during the Year 1877-78.

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Hansi Division.							Delhi Division.							Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
Kharif.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—																						
Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,158	224	2,382	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	1,90,560	1,90,560
Sugarcane	749	199	948	13 0 0	12,324	0 7 4	67,994	12,303	142	12,445	32 0 0	398,240	0 10 0	15,92,960	27,806	936	28,742	34 0 0	977,228	0 11 0	35,53,556	52,14,510
Total	749	199	948	...	...	...	67,994	12,303	142	12,445	...	...	...	15,92,960	29,964	1,160	31,124	...	...	...	37,44,116	54,05,070
Class II—																						
Cereals—Rice	10,793	346	11,139	14 0 0	155,946	0 7 8	8,31,712	17,990	4	17,994	23 0 0	413,862	0 16 0	10,31,655	5,600	...	5,600	25 0 0	140,000	0 16 0	3,50,000	22,16,367
Drugs—Tobacco	7	1	8	9 0 0	72	0 8 0	360	12	22	34	8 0 0	272	0 8 0	1,360	26	18	44	10 0 0	440	0 8 0	2,200	3,920
Spices—Ajwáin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5 0 0	5	0 10 0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Chillies	2	...	2	20 0 0	40	0 4 0	400	154	289	443	80 0 0	35,440	1 0 0	35,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,840
Miscellaneous—Vegetables.	34	39	73	80 0 0	5,840	0 32 0	7,300	78	47	125	80 0 0	10,000	1 20 0	6,667	445	66	511	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	25,550	39,517
Singhára(Water-nuts)	142	...	142	19 0 0	2,698	0 8 0	13,490	24	...	24	80 0 0	1,920	1 0 0	1,920	168	...	168	80 0 0	13,440	1 0 0	13,440	28,850
Melons	65	25	90	80 0 0	7,200	0 20 0	14,400	189	125	305	80 0 0	24,400	1 20 0	16,267	57	17	74	80 0 0	5,920	1 0 0	5,920	36,587
Carrots	29	100	129	80 0 0	10,320	2 0 0	5,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160
Total	11,072	511	11,583	...	...	...	8,72,822	18,438	488	18,926	...	...	...	10,96,329	6,296	101	6,397	...	...	...	3,97,110	23,66,261
Class III—																						
Fibres—Cotton	1,012	987	1,999	6 0 0	11,994	0 2 6	2,02,004	40,818	3,172	43,990	4 0 0	175,960	0 8 0	8,79,800	18,950	1,050	20,000	3 0 0	60,000	0 3 0	8,00,000	18,81,804
Dyes—Indigo	150	17	167	0 4 0	17	0 0 7	1,554	2,374	17	2,391	0 5 0	299	0 0 6	31,893	470	13	483	7 0 0	3,381	Rs. 50 per maund.	1,69,050	2,02,497
Oil-seeds—Toria	118	107	225	4 0 0	900	0 12 0	3,000	3	...	3	12 0 0	36	0 20 0	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,072
Fodder—Lucerne grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	103	325	90 0 0	29,250	5 0 0	5,850	1	...	1	50 0 0	50	2 0 0	25	5,875
Total	1,280	1,111	2,391	...	...	...	2,06,558	43,417	3,292	46,709	...	...	...	9,17,615	19,421	1,063	20,484	...	...	...	9,69,075	20,93,248
Class IV—																						
Cereals—Maize(Makai)	1,497	378	1,875	8 0 0	15,000	0 14 0	42,857	97	32	129	23 0 0	2,967	0 9 0	13,187	333	22	355	20 0 0	7,100	0 16 0	17,750	73,794
Jowár (great millet).	1,917	865	2,782	7 0 0	19,474	0 16 0	48,685	23,995	1,836	24,831	19 0 0	473,689	0 15 0	12,63,171	10,828	1,142	11,970	10 0 0	119,700	0 16 0	2,99,250	16,11,106
Bájra (spiked millet).	30	2	32	7 0 0	224	0 20 0	448	29	4	33	19 0 0	627	0 14 0	1,791	88	5	93	12 0 0	1,116	0 14 0	3,188	5,427
Mundwa	122	107	229	5 0 0	1,145	0 20 0	2,290	3	...	3	12 0 0	36	0 20 0	72	2	...	2	12 0 0	24	0 16 0	60	2,422
Gowár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	24	283	12 0 0	3,396	0 16 0	8,490	40	19	59	22 0 0	1,298	0 20 0	2,596	11,086
Kangni	3	...	3	5 0 0	15	0 20 0	30	8	...	8	18 0 0	144	0 16 0	360	10	3	13	5 0 0	65	0 16 0	162	552
China	5	18	23	5 0 0	115	0 20 0	230	5	...	5	15 0 0	75	0 16 0	187	36	12	48	12 0 0	576	0 16 0	1,440	1,857
Oil-seeds—Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	9 0 0	27	0 7 0	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Sarson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	8 0 0	40	0 15 0	107	107
Pulses—Urad	17	2	19	4 0 0	76	0 15 0	203	20	1	21	18 0 0	378	0 10 0	1,512	19	1	20	12 0 0	240	0 10 0	960	2,675
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	47	18 0 0	846	0 17 0	1,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,990
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	10 0 0	30	0 14 0	86	86
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	7	46	18 0 0	828	0 13 0	2,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,548
Fibres—Hemp	154	5	159	4 0 0	636	0 8 0	3,180	73	6	79	12 0 0	948	0 6 0	6,320	25	6	31	5 0 0	155	0 6 0	1,033	10,533
Fodder—Country grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53	60 0 0	3,180	3 0 0	1,060	1,060
Total	3,745	1,377	5,122	...	...	...	97,923	23,677	1,911	25,588	...	...	...	12,99,782	11,440	1,212	12,652	...	...	...	3,27,692	17,25,397
Class V—																						
Fallow lands	240	32	272	...	...	...	...	19,493	314	19,807	...	...	...	...	685	2	687	...	...	...	...	...
Total	240	32	272	...	...	...	...	19,493	314	19,807	...	...	...	...	685	2	687	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL KHARIF	17,086	3,230	20,316	...	...	...	12,45,297	117,328	6,147	123,475	...	...	...	49,06,686	67,806	3,538	71,344	...	...	...	54,37,993	1,15,89,976
Rabbi.																						
Class I—																						
Gardens	117	33	150	Rs. 80 per acre.	...	...	12,000	858	227	1,085	Rs. 50 per acre.	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	54,250	31	7	38	...	...	Rs. 80 per acre.	3,040	69,290
Total	117	33	150	...	...	...	12,000	858	227	1,085	...	...	...	54,250	31	7	38	...	...	...	3,040	69,290
Class II—																						
Drugs—Tobacco	23	3	26	9 0 0	234	0 8 0	1,170	473	697	1,170	8 0 0	9,360	0 13 5½	28,080	1	...	1	10 0 0	10	0 8	50	29,300
Poppy-head	5	2	7	1 0 0	7	0 8 0	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Spices—Ajwáin (*Ptychotis*).	1	...	1	4 0 0	4	0 6 0	27	115	14	129	5 0 0	645	0 10 0	2,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,607
Dhania (Coriander-seed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	36	70	5 0 0	350	0 13 5½	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
Hallon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	3	121	5 0 0	605	0 16 0	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512
Saunf(Aniseed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	7 0 0	14	0 13 5½	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Miscellaneous—Vegetables.	20	20	40	80 0 0	3,200	0 32 0	4,000	129	203	332	80 0 0	26,560	2 0 0	13,280	800	314	1,114	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre.	55,700	72,980
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	55	87	80 0 0	6,960	2 0 0	3,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,480
Methi (*Trigonella*)	313	354	667	6 0 0	4,002	0 32 0	5,003	4,532	482	5,014	5 0 0	25,070	0 16 0	62,675	2,808	579	3,387	4 0 0	13,548	0 8 0	67,740	1,35,418
Carrots	33	45	78	80 0 0	6,240	2 0 0	3,120	546	466	1,012	80 0 0	80,960	2 0 0	40,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,600
Melons	4	...	4	80 0 0	320	0 20 0	640	246	127	373	80 0 0	29,840	2 0 0	14,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,560
Kásni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	5 0 0	25	0 13 5½	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Total	399	424	823	...	...	...	13,095	6,228	2,087	8,315	...	...	...	1,68,174	3,609	893	4,502	...	...	...	1,23,490	3,05,659
Class III—																						
Cereals—Wheat	4,609	2,594	7,203	12 0 0	86,436	0 18 0	1,92,080	105,883	16,611	122,494	8 0 0	979,952	0 14 0	27,99,863	68,771	7,893	76,664	20 0 0	1,533,280	0 17 0	36,07,718	65,99,661
Barley	1,334	699	2,033	15 0 0	30,495	0 26 0	46,915	7,922	2,033	9,955	9 0 0	89,595	0 21 0	1,49,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,240
Gram	730	22	752	12 0 0	9,024	0 16 0	22,560	18,745	258	19,003	6 0 0	114,018	0 20 0	2,28,036	1,309	271	1,580	20 0 0	31,600	0 15 0	84,267	3,34,863
Mixed grains—Barley and gram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,191	197	3,388	7 0 0	23,716	0 21 0	45,173	5,182	353	5,535	20 0 0	110,700	0 20 0	2,21,400	2,66,573
Barley and masúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	28	213	9 0 0	1,917	0 20 0	3,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,834
Wheat and barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	94	1,534	7 0 0	10,738	0 18 0	23,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,862

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII—*concluded.*

Names of Crops.	Karnal Division.							Delhi Division.							Hansi Division.							Whole Year.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Total value of produce.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Rabbi—*concluded.*																						
Class III—*concluded.*																						
Dyes—Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Oil-seeds—Sarson	...	2	2	3 0 0	6	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	405	405	5 0 0	2,025	0 16 0	1,266	13,739
Tarah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Toria	657	367	1,024	3 0 0	3,072	0 12 0	10,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	353	1 0 0	353	1 0 0	353	10,784
Karár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565
Linseed	...	15	15	3 0 0	45	0 12 0	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Pulses—Masúr	719	254	973	10 0 0	9,730	0 24 0	16,217	2,809	267	3,076	9 0 0	21,360	0 16 0	21,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,787
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	281	622	90 0 0	5,598	0 17 0	4,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Fodder—Lucerne grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	169	403	9 0 0	3,627	2 0 0	7,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,321
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,254
Total	8,064	3,938	12,002	...	...	...	33,47,408	75,885	8,771	84,656	...	...	...	2,88,182	141,489	20,178	161,617	...	...	...	39,43,477	75,79,067
Class IV—																						
Cereals—China	36	1	37	5 0 0	185	0 20 0	370	174	51	225	10 0 0	2,250	0 16 0	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,555
Jowar	5	2	7	7 0 0	49	0 16 0	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	718
Fodder—Chari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	14	384	50 0 0	19,200	5 0 0	3,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,840
Grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
Total	41	3	44	...	...	...	493	544	65	609	...	...	...	6,090	27	6,996	...	...	...	...	...	12,523
Class V—																						
Palewar	131	31	162	...	...	...	...	2,869	27	2,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serabi	6,930	138	7,068	...	...	...	...	4,109	...	4,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,061	169	7,230	...	...	...	...	6,969	27	6,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rabbi	15,682	4,567	20,249	...	...	...	35,79,297	84,242	9,697	93,939	...	...	...	3,14,670	156,068	22,584	178,652	...	...	...	79,66,539	
Total Kharif	17,086	3,230	20,316	...	...	...	12,46,686	67,896	3,538	71,434	...	...	...	12,45,297	117,328	6,147	123,475	...	...	...	1,15,89,976	
Grand Total	32,768	7,797	40,565	...	...	...	84,85,983	152,045	13,235	165,283	...	...	...	15,59,967	273,396	28,731	302,127	...	...	...	95,10,565	1,95,56,515
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,72,882

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL CIRCLE.

DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII.

Statement of Area of Crops irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, in 1877-78.

Name of Crop.	Area irrigated in acres.			Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Average rate in bazar per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
KHARIF.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class II—							
Miscellaneous—							
Singháras	3	1	4	80	320	1 0 0	320
Class III—							
Fibres—Cotton	17	...	17	3	51	0 3 0	680
Class IV—							
Cereals—Jowar	...	3	3	10	30	0 16 0	75
TOTAL KHARIF	20	4	24	...	...	...	1,075
RABBI.							
Class II—							
Miscellaneous—							
Vegetables	...	6	6	...	...	Rs. 50 per acre	300
Miscellaneous—Melons	1,029	...	1,029	80	82,320	1 0 0	82,320
Total	1,029	6	1,035	...	...	...	82,620
Class III—							
Cereals—Jow (Barley)	41	194	235	20	4,700	0 30 0	6,267
Gram	36	6	42	20	840	0 15 0	2,240
Wheat	479	283	762	20	15,240	0 17 0	35,859
Total	556	483	1,039	...	...	...	44,366
TOTAL RABBI	1,585	489	2,074	...	...	...	1,26,986
GRAND TOTAL	1,605	493	2,098	...	...	...	1,28,061

BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—Form No. VII.

Statement of the Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, during 1877-78.

Nature of Crops.	1st Division.		2nd Division.		Total.		Grand Total.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate per rupee in bazar.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
KHARIF, 1877-78.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
Class I—											
Sugarcane	2,438·58	37·18	3,539·93	315·87	5,978·51	353·05	6,331·56	25 0 0	158,289	0 20 0	3,16,578
Class II—											
Rice	6,183·86	0·29	17,979·87	63·31	24,163·73	63·60	24,227·33	19 0 0	460,319	0 20 0	9,20,638
Gardens	75·43	9·15	152·40	5·75	227·83	14·90	242·73	Rs. 66 per acre		...	16,020
Total	6,259·29	9·44	18,132·27	69·06	24,391·56	78·50	24,470·06	...	...	...	9,36,658
Class III—											
Fibres—Cotton	194·94	1·23	9,085·36	1,263·63	9,280·30	1,264·86	10,545·16	9 0 0	94,906	0 10 0	3,79,624
Hemp	5·97	...	164·17	11·79	170·14	11·79	181·93	4 20 0	819	0 9 0	3,640
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Turmeric	14·49	...	...	...	14·49	...	14·49	12 0 0	174	0 8 0	870
Tobacco	0·78	0·41	72·39	48·89	73·17	49·30	122·47	25 0 0	3,062	0 16 0	7,655
Oil-seeds—Til (Sesamum)	17·56	...	687·64	46·61	705·20	46·61	751·81	2 0 0	1,504	0 8 0	7,520
Toria	28·26	0·36	...	...	28·26	0·36	28·62	7 0 0	200	0 20 0	400
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	21·38	14·00	847·13	124·43	868·51	138·43	1,006·94	Rs. 36 per acre		...	36,286
Orchards	5·76	0·04	703·67	49·46	709·43	49·50	758·93	„ 66 „		...	50,094
Total	289·14	16·04	11,560·36	1,544·81	11,849·50	1,560·85	13,410·35	...	...	...	4,86,089
Class IV—											
Cereals—Jowár (great millet)	850·42	6·84	21,658·52	4,001·18	22,508·94	4,008·02	26,516·96	16 0 0	424,271	0 20 0	8,48,542
Kangni (Italian millet)	...	...	685·47	96·28	685·47	96·28	781·75	20 0 0	15,635	0 20 0	31,270
Maize (Indian corn)	...	...	8,725·24	571·24	8,725·24	571·24	9,296·48	28 0 0	260,301	0 20 0	5,20,602
Fodder—Grass	...	...	1,723·60	...	1,723·60	...	1,723·60	Rs. 1-8-0 per acre		...	2,585
Miscellaneous	237·98	3·92	1,963·78	248·10	2,201·76	252·02	2,453·78	About Rs. 18 per acre		...	46,223
Total	1,088·40	10·76	34,756·61	4,916·80	35,845·01	4,927·56	40,772·57	...	...	...	14,49,222
Class V—											
Miscellaneous—Fallow lands	135·82	1·55	528·80	13·56	664·62	15·11	679·73	...	...	...	...
Total	10,211·23	74·97	68,517·97	6,860·10	78,729·20	6,935·07	85,664·27	...	...	...	31,88,547
RABBI, 1877-78.											
Class I—											
Sugarcane	0·39	...	6·82	...	7·21	...	7·21	25 0 0	180	0 20 0	360
Class II—											
Gardens	39·68	6·07	160·45	12·13	200·13	18·20	218·33	Rs. 66 per acre		...	14,410
Rice	...	...	15·75	1·74	15·75	1·74	17·49	19 0 0	332	0 20 0	664
Total	39·68	6·07	176·20	13·87	215·88	19·94	235·82	...	...	...	15,074
Class III—											
Cereals—Wheat	5,330·72	71·65	108,278·97	22,597·63	113,609·69	22,669·28	136,278·97	19 0 0	2,589,301	0 20 0	51,78,602
Barley	370·29	0·87	1,367·23	77·61	1,737·52	78·48	1,816·00	14 0 0	25,424	0 20 0	50,848
Mixed Grain	310·72	1·21	779·24	30·27	1,089·96	31·48	1,121·44	14 0 0	15,700	0 20 0	31,400
Oil-seeds—Linseed	23·63	...	43·32	0·93	66·95	0·93	67·88	2 0 0	136	0 10 0	544
Sarson (*Sinapis campestris*)	7·53	...	565·31	66·12	572·84	66·12	638·96	9 0 0	5,751	0 10 0	23,004
Toria	173·29	0·76	490·40	287·16	663·69	287·92	951·61	8 0 0	7,613	0 10 0	30,452
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Poppies	0·47	...	207·47	33·48	207·94	33·48	241·42	4 0 0	966	0 8 0	4,830
Tobacco	0·76	...	20·26	13·16	21·02	13·16	34·18	25 0 0	854	0 16 0	2,135
Miscellaneous—Safflower	9·52	...	...	...	9·52	...	9·52	1 0 0	9	0 2 0	180
Vegetables	26·26	4·89	845·58	356·01	871·84	360·90	1,232·74	Rs. 36 per acre		...	44,379
Orchard	1·87	...	1,028·69	50·47	1,030·56	50·47	1,081·03	„ 66 „		...	71,348
Total	6,255·06	79·38	113,626·47	23,512·84	119,881·53	23,592·22	143,473·75	...	...	...	54,37,722
Class IV—											
Pulses—Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)	14·17	...	7,427·66	241·15	7,441·83	241·15	7,682·98	17 0 0	130,611	0 20 0	2,61,222
Masúr (*Ervum lens*)	49·94	...	144·82	15·57	194·76	15·57	210·33	6 0 0	1,262	0 16 0	3,155
China (*Panicum miliaceum*)	9·15	0·82	2,389·35	132·70	2,398·50	133·52	2,532·02	15 0 0	37,980	0 30 0	50,640
Fodder—Grass	...	...	216·59	158·41	216·59	158·41	375·00	Rs. 1-8-0 per acre		...	563
Sinji (*Medicago*)	1,208·52	5·94	12,844·91	1,319·80	14,053·43	1,325·74	15,379·17	Rs. 14 per acre		...	2,15,308
Miscellaneous	...	...	5,365·72	217·78	5,365·72	217·78	5,583·50	About Rs. 18 per acre		...	1,00,494
Total	1,281·78	6·76	28,389·05	2,085·41	29,670·83	2,092·17	31,763·00	...	...	...	6,31,382
Class V—											
Fallow lands	3,712·53	15·17	2,057·74	66·09	5,770·27	81·26	5,851·53	...	...	...	...
Total	11,289·44	107·38	144,256·28	25,678·21	155,545·72	25,785·59	181,331·31	...	...	...	60,84,538
GRAND TOTAL	21,500·67	182·35	212,774·25	32,538·31	234,274·92	32,720·66	266,995·58	...	...	...	92,73,085

BARI DOAB CIRCLE.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—**Form No. VII.**

Classified Statement of Areas irrigated, and estimated Value of Produce, during 1877-78.

Class.	Crops.	Area Irrigated in Acres.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate in bazár per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Rs.
	KHARIF.							
I.	Sugarcane . . .	109·08	19·67	128·75	17 0 0	2,189	0 25 0	3,502
	Total .	109·08	19·67	128·75	...	...	...	3,502
II.	Gardens . . .	22·94	5·86	28·80	Rs. 36 per acre.		...	1,036
	Rice	7,371·05	9·30	7,380·35	8 2 0	59,412	0 10 0	2,37,648
	Total .	7,393·99	15·16	7,409·15	...	...	...	2,38,684
III.	Fibres—							
	Cotton . . .	12,596·64	3,309·54	15,906·18	6 1 0	95,835	0 10 0	3,83,340
	Hemp . . .	51·36	8·33	59·69	3 0 0	179	0 5 0	1,432
	Dyes, Drugs & Spices—							
	Chillies . . .	12·75	19·46	32·21	Rs. 3 per acre.		...	97
	Oil-seeds—							
	Til	1,460·31	205·82	1,666·13	2 0 0	3,332	0 8 0	16,660
	Total .	14,121·06	3,543·15	17,664·21	...	...	...	4,01,529
IV.(*a*)	Cereals—							
	Jowár (Great Millet) .	3,282·66	1,642·66	4,925·32	4 0 0	19,701	0 18 0	43,780
	Bájra (Spiked „) .	6·81	2·75	9·56	4 0 0	38	0 20 0	76
	Maize (Indian Corn) .	206·75	253·80	460·55	5 10 0	2,418	0 20 0	4,836
	Kangni(Italian Millet)	111·27	76·79	188·06	5 0 0	940	0 22 0	1,709
	Pulses—							
	China (*Panicum miliaceum*).	361·52	258·75	620·27	5 13 0	3,303	0 24 0	5,505
	Mung (*Phaseolus mungo*).	101·14	3·15	104·29	4 0 0	417	0 9 0	1,853
	Másh (*Phaseolus roxburghii*).	194·03	13·69	207·72	4 0 0	831	0 10 0	3,324
	Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).	303·99	20·85	324·84	4 20 0	1,462	0 20 0	2,924
	Dyes, Drugs & Spices—							
	Indigo . . .	0·06	0·26	0·32	12 0 0	4	Rs. 70 per md.	280
	Total IV.(*a*) .	4,568·23	2,272·70	6,840·93	...	...	...	64,287
IV.(*b*)	Fodder—							
	Charri (*Sorghum*) .	9,297·34	2,413·64	11,710·98	80 0 0	936,878	1 20 0	6,24,585
	Grasses . . .	624·51	0·43	624·94	Rs. 3 per acre.		...	1,875
	Miscellaneous—							
	Vegetables . .	15·74	11·96	27·70	Rs. 36 „ „		...	997
	Miscellaneous . .	185·90	31·99	217·89	Rs. 3 „ „		...	654
	Total IV.(*b*) .	10,123·49	2,458·02	12,581·51	...	...	...	6,28,111
	Total IV. .	14,691·72	4,730·72	19,422·44	...	...	...	6,92,398
	TOTAL KHARIF .	36,315·85	8,308·70	44,624·55	...	...	...	13,36,113
	RABBI.							
IV.(*b*)	Cereals—							
	Wheat . . .	15,292·67	3,641·73	18,934·40	6 0 0	113,606	0 18 0	2,52,458
	Barley . . .	746·34	197·95	944·29	6 20 0	6,138	0 27 0	9,093
	Mixed Grain . .	5,575·65	111·65	5,687·30	7 0 0	39,811	0 20 0	79,622
	Pulses—							
	Gram	5,549·02	29·64	5,578·66	10 0 0	55,787	0 20 0	1,11,574
	Mussur . . .	14·01	2·45	16·46	2 20 0	41	0 10 0	164
	Miscellaneous—							
	Miscellaneous . .	3,649·60	914·78	4,564·38	Rs. 3 per acre.		...	13,693
	Fallow lands . .	832·35	3·16	835·51	...	...	...	...
	Total .	31,659·64	4,901·36	36,561·00	...	...	...	4,66,604
	TOTAL RABBI .	31,659·64	4,901·36	36,561·00	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	67,975·49	13,210·06	81,185·55	...	...	...	18,02,717

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—**Form No. VII.**

Classified Statement of Crops irrigated, with estimated Value of Produce, during 1877-78.

Nature of Crops.	Area irrigated.			Produce per Acre.	Estimated produce.	Bazár rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
KHARIF.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S.C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
Class I—							
Sugarcane . . .	3,343·1	129·8	3,472·9	16 0 0	55,566 16 0	0 9 0	2,69,184 0 0
Class II—							
Rice	9,046·9	149·8	9,196·7	10 0 0	91,967 0 0	0 26 0	1,41,488 0 0
Gardens . . .	476·9	322·1	799·0	.....	.....	Rs. 200 per acre.	1,59,800 0 0
Total .	9,523·8	471·9	9,995·7	.....	.....	.....	3,01,288 0 0
Class III—							
Fibres—Cotton . .	19,543·1	8,737·1	28,280·2	2 0 0	56,560 16 0	0 7 0	3,23,202 0 0
Hemp . .	...	0·7	0·7	6 0 0	4 8 0	0 6 0	28 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices. Indigo .	65,862·8	3,459·3	69,322·1	0 15 0	25,995 31 8	Rs. 83 per md.	21,57,650 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices. Chillies .	13·4	37·2	50·6	6 0 0	303 24 0	0 6 0	2,024 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, and Spices. Mehndi .	30·0	29·0	59·0	8 0 0	472 0 0	0 7 0	2,697 0 0
Oil-seeds—Til . . .	1,996·4	629·6	2,626·0	6 0 0	15,756 0 0	0 7 0	90,034 0 0
Miscellaneous—Vegetables .	133·6	251·2	384·8	.....	.....	Rs. 34 per acre.	13,083 0 0
Total .	87,579·3	13,144·0	100,723·4	.....	.....	.....	25,88,718 0 0
Class IV—							
Cereals—							
Jowár (Great Millet) .	25,006·2	14,301·1	39,307·3	6 0 0	235,843 32 0	0 24 0	3,93,073 0 0
Bájra (Spiked Millet) .	1,335·9	1,368·0	2,703·9	5 0 0	13,519 20 0	0 21 0	25,751 0 0
Sawánk . . .	256·4	63·5	319·9	6 0 0	1,919 16 0	0 20 0	3,839 0 0
Kangni (Italian Millet) .	7·7	18·2	25·9	5 0 0	129 20 0	0 15 0	345 0 0
Maize (Indian Corn) .	28·8	188·4	217·2	10 0 0	2,172 0 0	0 23 0	3,777 0 0
Pulses—							
China (*Panicum miliaceum*)	204·3	91·1	295·4	6 0 0	1,772 16 0	0 25 0	2,836 0 0
Másh (*Phaseolus roxburghii*).	56·3	4·5	60·8	6 0 0	364 32 0	0 20 0	730 0 0
Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).	343·9	23·5	367·4	4 0 0	1,469 24 0	0 20 0	2,939 0 0
Mung (*Phaseolus mungo*) .	26·2	15·4	41·6	6 0 0	249 24 0	0 14 0	713 0 0

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—**Form No. VII**—*concluded.*

Nature of Crops.	Area irrigated. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per Acre.	Estimated produce.	Bazár rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
KHARIF—*concluded.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
Class IV—*concluded.*							
Miscellaneous—							
Rawán	2·8	0·3	3·1	1 0 0	3 4 0	0 21 0	6 0 0
Gower	38·7	30·8	69·5	8 0 0	556 0 0	0 32 0	695 0 0
Kaláli	30·7	...	30·7	10 0 0	307 0 0	0 30 0	409 0 0
Mandira	0·4	0·6	1·0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 32 0	8 0 0
Kuriah	4·1	3·5	7·6	4 0 0	30 16 0	0 16 0	76 0 0
Nangni	6·1	2·9	9·0	4 0 0	36 0 0	0 26 0	55 0 0
Posal	7,724·4	262·2	7,986·6	.....	.....	4 annas per acre.	1,997 0 0
Karonjna	...	0·2	0·2	4 0 0	0 32 0	0 10 0	3 0 0
Total	35,072·9	16,374·2	51,447·1	.....	.....	.....	4,37,252 0 0
TOTAL KHARIF	135,519·1	30,120·0	165,639·1	.....	.....	.....	35,96,442 0 0
RABBI.							
Class III—							
Cereals—							
Wheat	39,054·4	12,631·2	51,685·6	9 0 0	465,170 16 0	0 16 0	11,62,926 0 0
Barley	227·0	95·2	322·2	9 0 0	2,899 32 0	0 27 0	4,296 0 0
Dyes, Drugs, &c—							
Tobacco	42·3	17·8	60·1	8 0 0	480 32 0	0 4 0	4,808 0 0
Oil-seeds—							
Sarson (*Sinapis campestris*)	142·1	85·0	227·1	5 0 0	1,135 20 0	0 12 0	3,785 0 0
Pulses—							
China (*Panicum miliaceum*)	582·6	548·7	1,131·3	6 0 0	6,787 32 0	0 25 0	10,860 0 0
Miscellaneous—							
Turnips	16,975·3	6,918·2	23,893·5	.....	.....	Rs. 25 per acre.	5,97,338 0 0
Ossri	1,649·4	355·7	2,005·1	5 0 0	10,025 20 0	0 18 0	22,279 0 0
Carrots	7·7	17·2	24·9	.....	.....	Rs. 30 per acre.	747 0 0
Methra	143·3	111·3	254·6	5 0 0	1,273 0 0	0 22 0	2,315 0 0
Vegetables	26·0	29·9	55·9	.....	.....	Rs. 70 per acre.	3,913 0 0
Shakarkandi (*Batatus edulis*)	...	0·2	0·2	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 32 0	5 0 0
Total	58,850·1	20,810·4	79,660·5	.....	.....	...	18,13,272 0 0
Class IV—							
Pulses—							
Gram	2,270·7	214·5	2,485·2	6 0 0	14,911 8 0	0 22 0	27,111 0 0
Peas	660·9	74·9	735·8	6 0 0	4,414 39 0	0 34 0	5,194 0 0
Dyes, Spices, &c.—							
Dhaniah (Coriander seed)	2·5	1·1	3·6	4 0 0	14 16 0	0 13 0	44 0 0
Miscellaneous—							
Onions	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	...	.....
Fallow lands	29,295·8	6,859·6	36,155·4	.....	.....	...	.....
Total	32,229·9	7,150·1	39,380·0	.....	.....	...	32,349 0 0
TOTAL RABBI	91,080·0	27,960·5	119,040·5	.....	.....	...	18,45,621 0 0
GRAND TOTAL BOTH CROPS	226,599·1	58,080·5	284,679·6	.....	.....	...	54,42,063 0 0

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

REVENUE RETURN, 1877-78.—**Form No VII.**

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated and estimated Value of Produce.

Names of Crops.	Area irrigated. Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total Produce.	Average rate per rupee.	Total value of Produce.	Remarks.
KHARIF.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Rs.	
Class I—								
Sugarcane	40·70	2·78	43·48	80 0 0	3,478 16 0	2 0 0	1,739	
Class II—								
Gardens	332·73	42·61	375·34	30 0 0	11,260 8 0	0 20 0	22,520	
Rice	11,196·49	48·51	11,245·00	12 0 0	134,940 0 0	0 6 0	8,99,600	
Total	11,529·22	91·12	11,620·34	...	.....	...	9,22,120	
Class III—								
Fibres—Cotton	31,084·08	4,073·70	35,157·78	2 0 0	70,315 22 6	0 2 0	14,06,301	
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—								
Indigo	27,781·02	930·42	28,711,44	0 20 0	14,355 28 12	0 1 0	5,74,229	
Mehndi	23·33	0·11	23·44	1 0 0	23 17 9	0 6 0	156	
Chillies	59·30	26·28	85·58	4 0 0	342 12 13	0 4 0	3,423	
Oil-seeds—Til (*Sesamum*)	867·33	107·74	975·07	5 0 0	4,875 14 0	0 6 0	32,502	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	178·29	50·68	228·97	30 0 0	6,869 4 0	1 0 0	6,869	
Total	59,993·35	5,188·93	65,182·28	...	.....	...	20,23,480	
Class VI—								
Cereals—Jowár	23,061·42	5,675·80	28,737·22	10 0 0	287,372 8 0	0 12 0	9,57,907	
Bájra	4,496·72	969·41	5,466·13	10 0 0	54,661 12 0	0 10 0	2,18,645	
Sawánk	316·91	146·00	462·91	10 0 0	4,629 4 0	0 11 0	16,833	
Pulses—China (*Panicum miliaccum*).	45·59	22·64	68·23	5 0 0	341 6 0	0 14 0	975	
Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).	348·97	13·12	362·09	6 0 0	2,172 21 9	0 6 0	14,484	
Mung (*Phaseolus mungo*).	92·86	8·32	101·18	6 0 0	607 8 3	0 8 0	3,035	
Fodder—Grass	4,995·52	328·44	5,323·96	100 0 0	532,396 0 0	2 0 0	2,66,198	
Miscellaneous—Waste	7,557·95	304·53	7,862·48	...	.....	...	...	
Total	40,915·94	7,468·26	48,384·20	...	.....	...	14,78,077	
GRAND TOTAL KHARIF	112,479·21	12,751·09	125,230·30	...	.....	...	44,25,416	
RABBI.								
Class III—								
Cereals—Wheat	33,489·40	3,989·23	37,478·63	16 0 0	599,658 3 3	0 10 0	23,98,632	
Oil-seeds—Sarson (*Sinapis campestris*).	5,745·33	7·40	5,752·73	8 0 0	46,021 33 9	0 10 0	1,84,087	
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—								
Poppy	37·64	35·83	73·47	5 0 0	367 14 0	0 1 0	14,694	*Waste.* Flow 4,336·61 Lift 19·70 4,356·31
Tobacco	109·53	23·06	132·59	10 0 0	1,325 36 0	0 6 0	8,839	
Miscellaneous—Turnips	853·88	228·91	1,082·79	50 0 0	54,139 20 0	2 0 0	27,070	
Total	40,235·78	4,284·43	44,520·21	...	.....	...	26,33,322	
Class V—								
Pulses—Gram	333·90	19·69	353·59	20 0 0	7,071 32 0	0 10 0	28,287	
Muttur (Peas)	1,495·41	4·46	1,499·87	20 0 0	29,997 16 0	0 15 0	79,993	
Total	1,829·31	24·15	1,853·46	...	.....	...	1,08,280	
GRAND TOTAL RABBI	42,065·09	4,308·58	46,373·67	...	.....	...	27,41,602	
TOTAL OF BOTH	154,544·30	17,059·67	171,603·97	...	.....	...	71,67,018	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

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, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum*. 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.			
MADRAS.	Ganjam	8 2	8 2	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 10	13 13	13 13	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	9 8	22 8	22 8	15 2	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 2	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	MADRAS.	
	Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	6 11	5 10	8 8	8 0	6 3	15 2	15 2	11 14	17 13	15 13	14 13	16 3	15 2	14 2	20 0	19 10	14 0	87 8	87 8	106 14	10 8	10 8	11 11	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	7 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 14	5 14	12 8	12 0	8 0	16 5	16 5	13 6	...	...	...	20 0	19 2	12 11	24 2	23 2	12 10	243 0	243 0	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	6 6	6 6	4 14	...	...	...	12 6	11 14	7 0	13 10	12 8	7 10	...	..	10 6	...	...	...	19 10	18 10	11 13	19 6	20 8	12 0	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 3	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 0	6 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 11	14 0	14 0	9 3	20 14	20 14	12 3	...	...	...	28 8	28 3	18 14	18 14	18 6	10 8	93 5	93 5	77 13	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	8 2	8 2	7 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	12 6	12 0	8 5	16 10	14 10	11 10	16 5	15 3	10 11	21 0	19 14	12 6	16 13	16 6	12 8	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	12 10	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	7 3	...	...	...	10 3	9 10	7 8	10 13	10 5	7 13	16 8	14 6	10 5	15 0	15 0	9 6	17 14	16 8	11 2	17 14	17 6	10 6	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 13	12 13	11 14	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 6	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	9 3	8 14	6 0	10 0	9 2	7 2	13 6	12 0	9 14	13 2	11 14	...	15 8	14 3	...	15 0	15 0	8 3	243 0	252 11	184 11	12 2	11 11	11 11	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 6	7 6	6 10	...	...	...	9 6	9 10	7 2	10 3	10 3	7 8	11 8	12 3	9 10	22 6	20 8	...	18 11	18 8	10 8	17 8	17 3	11 6	87 8	87 8	77 13	13 14	13 14	13 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	7 8	11 5	11 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	17 3	...	17 13	17 2	11 5	18 2	16 6	12 2	108 14	111 13	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			North Arcot		
	South Arcot	5 13	5 13	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	7 6	11 6	11 6	7 14	19 5	19 5	10 2	20 13	17 8	10 0	19 2	17 5	10 5	19 3	18 5	12 13	206 8	206 8	233 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 14	5 14	4 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 2	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	11 8	15 14	15 14	12 0	16 2	15 2	11 2	16 3	15 6	11 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	11 11	11 11	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 6	7 14	10 2	9 13	8 2	14 0	14 0	8 8	11 14	10 14	10 13	15 11	15 11	11 2	16 3	15 6	11 8	170 2	170 2	97 3	11 5	11 5	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 13	8 10	5 5	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	7 10	9 14	9 14	8 0	14 10	15 6	11 5	14 11	14 11	12 2	15 8	16 5	11 10	16 0	16 14	11 10	145 13	121 8	106 14	13 2	13 2	13 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 10	6 0	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 0	...	9 10	9 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 2	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	5 5	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	7 0	10 6	10 6	8 10	19 2	19 2	11 11	19 2	19 2	...	19 11	18 14	12 5	19 0	19 0	13 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 13	8 6	8 6	...	15 6	15 6	8 8	11 13	9 13	...	14 6	13 11	8 10	14 6	14 3	11 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	7 6	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 14	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	8 11	9 2	6 10	10 0	10 0	7 2	16 11	16 11	8 11	17 6	17 6	10 14	18 0	17 3	9 0	18 14	18 14	10 5	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 0	11 8	11 8	Salem		
	South Canara	6 3	6 6	6 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 5	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	11 11	12 2	12 14	12 2	98 3	99 10	82 10	11 8*a* / 12 8*b*	11 8*a* / 12 3*b*	11 8*a* / 12 3*b*	South Canara		a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Malabar	7 14	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 8	10 2	10 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 11	15 2	16 13	12 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
BOMBAY.	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)																															Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Satara		
	Belgaum																															Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)																															Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri																															Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)																															Kanara (Karwar)		
	Páuch Mahála (Godhra)																															Páuch Mahála (Godhra)		
	Aden																															Aden		
	Asirgarh																															Asirgarh		
	Baroda																															Baroda		
	Disa																															Disa		
	Nimach																															Nimach		
	Nasirabad																															Nasirabad		
	Rájkot																															Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier																															Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	9 0	8 8	9 2	14 0	14 0	17 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	11 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	104 0	110 0	104 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	10 2	10 5	9 2	15 14	15 14	12 10	5 11	5 10	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 5	10 10	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 14	11 0	250 0	240 0	260 0	10 0	10 0	12 10	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 4	8 4	8 1	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 6	...	...	...	9 0	8 10	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 1	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
BENGAL.	Burdwan	11 8*a*	11 4	11 12	17 12	17 0	20 0	11 14	11 10	11 8	12 10	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 4	90 0	87 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	Burdwan	BENGAL.	
	Bancoorah	11 12*b*	11 8	10 12	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	11 8	10 4	14 8	15 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 0	320 0	360 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	12 0*c*	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	11 0	9 8	12 12	13 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	13 0*d*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 6	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	12 4	110 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 7	11 7	11 8	13 5	13 5	13 5	5 11	5 11	5 11	10 15	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 11	11 8	85 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...*e*	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	80 0	70 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 13½*f*	12 5	11 7	17 4	14 8	13 15	9 7	10 0	9 7	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0½	11 7	11 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0*g*	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 8	10 12	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	12 0*h*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 10	9 12	11 6	10 9	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11½ 8	11 0	120 0	110 0	110 0	7 8 to 8 12	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12-10 seers, common rice 11 to 13-12 seers, and gram 10 to 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13-8 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 9 to 14-9 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 13 4 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Bhowanipore) 11-8 seers, barley (at Bhowanipore) 16 seers, best rice 6-4 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram [illegible].
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 13-5 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 9-4 to 14 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 9 seers, best rice 7 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9-8 to 10-4 seers, and gram 6 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13-8 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and [illegible].

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 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, Cortoo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cortoo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cortoo, 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	10 8	10 8	10 13	14 0	13 5	12 5	10 13	10 12	10 13	12 0	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	11 1½	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore	Bengal—*continued.*	
Rajshahye	12 0*j*	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 8	26 4	9 0 to 9 12	7 8 to 9 0	10 8	10 0	9 8 to 9 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	12 12	160 0 to 200 0	200 0 to 240 0	200 0	8 4	8 2	9 0	Rajshahye		
Rungpore	10 2*k*	9 0	8 9½	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	12 0	9 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 7	Bogra		
Pubna	12 0*l*	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Pubna		
Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
Jalpáiguri	8 0*n*	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	160 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	7 5	6 3	Jalpáiguri		
Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
Dacca	10 8*o*	11 4	11 7	12 4	13 5	20 0	9 6	9 6	10 4	11 7	11 4	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 7	12 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
Furreedpore	13 0*p*	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 6	10 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Backergunge		
Mymensingh	10 0*r*	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
Tipperah	10 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
Chittagong	9 0*s*	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Chittagong		
Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	7 1½	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 5	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
Behar.																												*Behar.*		
Patna	15 0	15 0	12 14	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	12 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	Patna		
Gya	13 4*u*	13 0	11 4	18 0	19 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	11 4	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
Shahabad	12 4*v* to 13 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 0 to 12 8	17 0	17 8	15 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 10 12	13 0 to 14 0	13 8 to 13 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	13 8 to 14 0	15 0	12 0 to 12 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Shahabad		
Durbhunga	11 0*w*	11 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 8	160 0	140 0	176 0	7 4	7 0	7 8	Durbhunga		
Mozufferpore	13 0*x*	12 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore		
Sarun	12 4	12 8	11 8	18 12	19 8	14 8	6 0	6 4	6 4	13 8	13 12	10 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	190 0	190 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Sarun		
Chumparun	14 0*y*	14 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chumparun		
Monghyr	13 6*z*	13 8	12 6	16 8	16 8	14 7	8 4	8 4	8 4	11 5	13 1	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	13 6	15 7	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
Bhágalpur	12 0*z*1	12 5	11 15	18 15	18 15	16 5	10 1	10 11	9 7	12 10	12 10	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 10	13 4	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
Purneah	13 0*z*2 to 14 0	14 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	12 0 to 12 8	12 0 to 13 0	...	12 0 to 14 0	14 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 10 0	12 0 to 13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah		
Maldah	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0*z*3	...	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 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	11 13	11 13	7 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 8	14 7*	14 7	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	17 1	14 7	160 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
Pooree	8 8	8 8	7 4	...	...	...	8 8	9 12	6 9	14 7	15 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
Balasore	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	14 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Balasore		
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
Hazáribágh	11 4*z*4	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 4	Hazáribágh		
Lohardugga	9 0*z*5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 4	Lohardugga		
Singbhoom	7 0	7 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	4 8	5 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
Manbhoom	10 0*z*6	10 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
Cachar	8 14	8 14	7 9	10 10	11 6	14 8	8 14	8 14	9 2	10 0	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	9 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 3	8 6	8 0	Cachar		
Goálpárá	9 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 0	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	12 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	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	5 0	5 8	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	Nága Hills		
Dehra Dún	13 12	13 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	5 8	5 0	4 8	9 0	9 0	6 12	15 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
Saháranpur	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 12	21 8	22 8	7 8	7 0	5 6	9 8	9 0	7 8	16 0	14 0	15 0	13 4	10 12	8 8	15 0	15 6	14 5	129 0	129 0	161 4	9 9	9 9	9 13	Saháranpur		
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 0	14 5	22 0	21 8	17 10	6 9	6 9	5 8	11 0	9 14	7 12	19 12	20 4	11 0	17 10	15 6	7 12	15 6	16 0	13 8	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
Meerut	16 8	16 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	10 8	10 8	8 8	20 0	21 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	8 8	Meerut		
Bulandshahr	17 10	17 5	13 8	24 0	23 0	17 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	22 0	21 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	5 0	17 0	17 12	13 12	110 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
Aligarh	16 0	16 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	18 8	16 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
Kumaun	9 4	10 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 17-1 to 21 seers a rupee.

† In Roygunge the prices are—Best rice 11 seers and common rice 13 seers.

‡ In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 9-6 seers, and gram 10-2 seers.

§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

‖ In Seraigunge the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 7-4 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 10 seers.

¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 12 seers, and gram 7 seers.

\# In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 11-7 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 8 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10 seers and common rice 10 to 11 seers.

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

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

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 5 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 17 seers, and gram 7-12 to 10 seers.

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

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 13 seers and common rice 9-8 to 15 seers.

u In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 16 seers, lesser millets 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 16 seers, great millet 17-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 14 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 14 seers, barley 17 to 26 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, murwa 17 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 25 seers, and gram 12-8 to 15 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 21 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 7-8 to 15-8 seers, common rice 11-8 to 17 seers, lesser millets 19-8 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 21 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 27-8 seers, best rice 9-8 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers.

z In Jamui the prices are—Wheat 15-7 seers, barley 21 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 14-7 seers, great millet 26-2 seers, lesser millets 30-9 seers, maize or Indian-corn 31 seers, and gram 15-2 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley (at Banka) 19 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, Murwa (at Kurseong) 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 16 seers, and gram (at Banka) 12 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13-8 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 13-8 seers, barley 20 to 24 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 10 seers, common rice 15-12 to 16 seers, lesser millets 19-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 13 seers.

z5 In Daltonganga the prices are—Wheat 11·61 seers, barley 20·25 seers, best rice 11·25 seers, common rice 14·62 seers, mohwa 30·37 seers, murwa 20·25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20·25 seers, and gram 13·50 seers.

z6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 10-8 seers.

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

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

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, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 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	15 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	8 12	8 0	5 0	11 4	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 14	6 4	7 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor	16 14	15 8	12 6	27 0	23 1	12 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	10 2	9 0	7 0	15 12	16 0	12 15	19 2	19 2	6 12	...	...	...	16 5	15 12	12 10	135 0	135 0	180 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
Moradabad	17 3	16 14	13 12	21 14	21 14	17 8	7 13	7 8	6 4	12 8	11 4	7 13	21 14	18 2	... 18	12 16	14 ...		...	...	...	15 10	15 0	13 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
Budaun	16 5½	15 14	16 3	21 0	20 6	20 6	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	11 1½	10 3	8 6	20 1½	18 0	8 6	18 0	17 11¼	12½	...	...	...	17 1½	17 1½	16 8	168 0	168 0	240 0	9 14	9 9½	9 2	Budaun		
Bareilly	15 5	15 5	13 7	19 6	20 10	16 4	5 0	5 0	4 6	11 4	11 4	8 2	18 2	20 0	12 8	17 8	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 7	14 11	13 12	100 0	100 0	137 8	10 5	10 0	9 6	Bareilly		
Sháhjahánpur	16 0	15 13	14 0	22 8	22 8	17 4	6 2	6 2	5 6	13 0	13 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 14	160 0	155 0	170 0	9 12	10 0	9 8	Sháhjahánpur		
Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	18 12	13 2	30 0	27 8	27 8	8 12	7 8	6 4	12 8	11 4	8 12	...	...	12 8	...	...	6 4	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
Muttra	15 0	15 0	14 8	21 8	20 0	19 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	5 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 12	14 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muttra		
Agra	15 0	14 6	14 9	23 0	20 0	18 9	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	20 0	19 8	12 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	15 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Agra		
Farukhabad	13 13	14 13½	15 10	18 2½	18 2½	19 6	6 10	6 11½	5 10	11 11	12 12½	7 14	10 10½	17 8	16 10	10 10½	17 8	16 10	...	...	...	13 13	13 15	12 15	136 4	136 4	165 0	12 14	12 14	13 9	Farukhabad		
Mainpuri	14 8	14 12	14 4	18 12	19 0	18 0	4 0	4 0	5 8	12 0	12 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 8	150 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri		
Etáwah	14 0	13 8	14 8	18 8	17 8	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	7 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
Etah	15 12	16 4	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	15 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	Etah		
Jalaun	15 8	15 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	6 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
Jhánsi	14 10	14 15	14 1	22 13	23 6	16 14	7 8	7 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 8	20 7	9 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	14 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Jhánsi		
Lalitpur	12 4	12 8	12 8	26 0	30 0	15 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	10 0	9 0	7 0	25 0	24 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 0	160 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Lalitpur		
Cawnpore	15 8	15 0	14 12	22 8	21 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	7 12	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	140 0	150 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	9 12	Cawnpore		
Fatehpur	13 12	13 12	12 4	19 4	19 4	16 8	7 4	7 4	6 9	13 8	13 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
Bánda	13 8	13 4	13 0	18 8	17 8	16 8	6 4	6 4	6 0	13 0	12 8	8 12	16 8	16 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	11 4	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
Allahabad	14 7	13 9	11 6	20 4	19 0	14 12	7 0	7 8	6 4	13 8	14 0	9 2	18 0	17 8	10 4	17 0	15 8	9 6	...	...	...	13 10	13 6	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Allahabad		
Hamírpur	14 10	13 8	12 15	18 4	19 8	17 7	7 14	8 0	6 8	12 6	10 2	9 0	17 12	17 9	9 0	16 10	17 0	9 9	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
Jaunpur	16 3	15 2	12 5	24 11	22 3	14 13	7 12	7 1	5 10	13 6	12 11	8 7	18 5	19 12	... 16	15 16	15 ...		...	...	...	16 15	16 15	12 11	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
Gorakhpur	14 14½	14 14½	10 12¾	20 11¼	18 14½	13 0½	11 11½	10 12¾	7 8¼	13 15¼	13 15¼	8 8½	10 12½	16 8¼	12 9½	14 6¼	12 9	9 0	...	...	...	15 4½	14 6½	10 12½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
Basti	15 12	15 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	11 4	10 0	7 8	18 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 12	160 0	160 0	188 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Basti		
Azamgarh	14 12	14 0	10 11	21 6	20 10	13 4	7 6	7 6	6 10	14 0	13 4	9 9	...	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	10 5	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
Mirzapur	13 8	13 0	10 8	20 0	17 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	16 8	17 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	130 0	130 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
Benares	14 7	13 15	12 4	21 12	20 2	14 11	9 12½	8 11	6 8½	13 1	13 5	9 12½	18 8	21 12	8 11	17 6½	17 6½	7 10	...	...	...	13 5	14 2	10 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 1	Benares		
Gházipur	14 13	14 13	11 9½	21 4	20 2	12 14	7 1	7 1	6 7	12 14	12 14	9 10½	20 2	21 4	9 0	16 12	16 12	6 7	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	11 0	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Delhi	16 8	16 0	14 0	23 0	21 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	18 8	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 0	70 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Delhi [*a*]	PUNJAB.	[*a*] Firewood rising.
Gurgáon	17 8	16 8	14 4	24 8	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	20 0	18 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	14 8	140 0	100 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon [*b*]		[*b*] Firewood falling.
Karnál	16 0	16 0	14 12	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Karnál		[*c*] Jowar falling.
Hissar	12 8	14 8	14 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Hissar		[*d*] Barley rising.
Rohtak	15 8	15 0	14 4	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 12	8 4	Rohtak		[*e*] Bajra falling.
Sirsa	13 0	13 4	15 8	23 8	24 12	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 4	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	8 12	20 0	Sirsa		
Umballa	15 4	15 5	16 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	7 8	20 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	7 0	...	...	...	16 4	15 14	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 10	9 12	Umballa [*c*]		
Ludhiána	14 8	13 12	17 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána		
Simla	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Simla		
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	17 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	15 0	120 0	105 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Jullundur [*b*]		
Hoshiárpur	13 14	14 8	19 0	17 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	Hoshiárpur		
Kángra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kángra		
Amritsar	18 8	12 8	18 4	17 0	16 0	25 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	17 0	16 0	19 8	14 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	16 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 10	11 5	Amritsar		
Siálkot	14 0	14 4	15 12	17 8	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	13 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 12	14 4	14 0	120 0	130 0	110 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	Siálkot [*a*]		
Gurdáspur	18 0	18 0	20 8	15 0	14 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 4	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Gurdaspur		
Lahore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Lahore		
Ferozepore	14 4	14 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	19 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	...	...	...	Ferozepore		
Gujránwála	14 0	13 8	17 4	17 8	17 8	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 4	10 0	Gujránwála		
Ráwalpindi	10 4	10 2	18 12	11 12	12 0	26 8	...	...	...	7 4	6 0	7 0	12 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	10 4	19 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	10 0	50 0	50 0	90 0	9 8	11 12	15 0	Ráwalpindi		
Jhelum	12 8	13 8	19 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 4	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 11	15 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	Jhelum		
Gujrát	12 12	14 0	20 8	18 4	18 12	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 12	14 12	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	Gujrát		
Shahpúr	11 8	11 8	17 0	16 0	18 0	26 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	Shahpúr		
Mooltan	12 0	12 12	12 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 4	12 8	11 12	Mooltan		
Jhang	12 4	13 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 4	10 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	17 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	Jhang [*a*]		
Montgomery	13 0	13 12	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
Muzaffargarh	13 4	14 8	12 8	17 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	5 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh [*d*]		
Dera Ismail Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ismail Khan		
Dera Ghazi Khán	12 13	13 12	12 8	13 12	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	8 12	8 2	16 14	10 5	6 14	12 8	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	10 5	125 0	125 0	150 0	18 12	20 0	26 4	Dera Ghází Khán [*e*]		
Bannu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bannu		
Pesháwar	6 11	6 11	17 0	9 0	9 7	27 8	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 8	7 3	6 14	16 5	7 14	7 9	12 9	...	...	...	7 1	6 14	9 7	78 8	78 8	97 0	32 6	34 12	56 4	Pesháwar		
Kohát	8 1	8 7	17 9	10 0	10 8	27 11	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 15	8 15	8 15	11 5	8 15	8 15	10 3	...	...	...	8 7	7 8	4 11	102 0	102 0	127 8	61 3	61 3	89 4	Kohát		
Hazára	7 8	8 8	14 6	10 8	9 12	22 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Hazára		
Lucknow	14 9	14 9	12 6	20 14	20 12	15 12	5 0	5 0	4 8	10 13	10 12	7 4½	19 4	19 4	...	15 8½	15 3½	...	...	...	...	19 12*	19 12	12 13	100 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow	OUDH.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
Unáo	15 0	14 12	13 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo		
Bára Banki	15 0	14 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	19 0	21 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
Sitapur	17 0	17 10½	13 10	24 14	24 10	18 1	5 9	5 8	5 8	12 2	12 1¼	7 0	...	...	... 16	8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 9½	8 8	Sitapur		
Hardui	15 0	15 0	13 2	22 8	22 8	16 7	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 5	10 5	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 5	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 9½	8 8	Hardui		
Kheri	18 4	18 12	13 8	32 0	34 0	18 0	13 8	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	6 0	22 0	20 0	6 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 10	13 2	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 0	Kheri		
Fyzabad	14 8	14 2	12 0	21 12	21 8	15 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	11 6	11 0	7 4	20 8	21 0	...	14 0	15 0	6 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	11 14	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad		
Bharaich	16 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	13 8	12 8	6 12	28 0	28 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
Gonda	16 14	16 0	12 14	29 0	29 0	16 11	14 12	10 3	7 8	15 0	13 0	7 12	27 12	28 3	12 0	17 8	17 13	8 8	...	...	...	19 5	12 11	12 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	Gonda		
Rai Bareli	16 14	16 10	11 12½	24 8	21 8	15 3	13 12	13 4	6 12	14 0	14 0	9 0	22 0	19 8	... 16	0 16	0 ...		...	...	...	19 14	19 5	12 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	Rai Bareli		
Sultánpur	16 0	15 8	12 8	24 0	22 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	... 22	0 21	0 ...		...	...	...	16 8	15 8	11 12	180 0	180 0	280 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sultánpur		
Partábgarh	16 2	16 3	11 0	24 12	23 5	15 0	13 7	13 4	7 0	15 13	15 3	8 0	...	19 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 3	8 5	8 0	Partábgarh		

* Kodo.
† Sawan, kodo, mendua, and laharra.
‡ Juar (small).
§ Choti juar.
‖ Peas, sawan.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of August 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, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bairush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bairush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bairush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávarí, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávarí, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávarí, 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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur																											Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára																											Bhandára		
	Chánda																											Chánda		
	Wardha																											Wardha		
	Bálaghát																											Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore																											Jubbulpore		
	Saugor																											Saugor		
	Damoh																											Damoh		
	Seoni																											Seoni		
	Mandla	No return received																		No return received								Mandla		
	Betúl																											Betúl		
	Chhindwára																											Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad																											Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur																											Narsinghpur		
	Nimár																											Nimár		
	Raipur																											Raipur		
	Sambalpur																											Sambalpur		
	Bilásput																											Bilásput		
	Upper Godávari																											Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																		No return received								Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum																											Bolarum		
	Chudderghat																											Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	13 8	13 8	18 8	10 0	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	8 4	50 0	15 0	12 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Amráoti		
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	21 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	8 0	8 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldána		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
	Básim	7 8	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 4	7 4	7 12	8 0	8 0	18 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	5 13	6 5	6 8	7 8	8 1	7 8	10 2	9 12	6 3	11 4	11 4	6 11	20 2	17 14	9 11	...	...	...	21 7	22 11	9 8	78 0	78 0	84 0	11 0	11 0	10 11	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	...	7 2	6 8	6 8	8	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	12 8	12 8	7 13	...	...	10 8	27 12	30 8	12 14	23 8	26 12	9 13	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 5	12 5	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	6 12	6 11	6 0	6 0	5 3	11 8	11 8	6 3	12 0	12 0	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	7 13	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	1 0	1 0	5 3	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	6 0	10 8	11 0	6 5	25 0	25 0	11 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	9 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 5	6 8	Mysore		
	Hassan	5 0	5 8	5 8	4 8	6 10	6 0	10 0	10 8	6 3	12 0	11 2	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 5	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Hassan		
	Shimoga	4 7	4 7	4 3	5 4	5 4	5 3	8 6	8 6	5 8	12 10	12 10	7 3	18 14	18 15	9 8	...	...	...	30 7	30 15	11 3	16 13	16 12	9 11	480 0	480 0	7 6	Shimoga		
	Kadur	5 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	10 0	18 0	7 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	7	18 0	16 7	8 0	24 0	24 6	8 0	26 5	27 5	10 0	16 0	16 7	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 0	5 3	4 6	5 2	5 5	4 11	8 15	9 0	6 2	13 6	13 7	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	26 5	10 3	20 14	19 11	9 10	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 2	6 14	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	12 10	12 4	13 0	18 6	17 8	16 8	5 9	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	18 6	15 8	12 0	17 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	10 14	10 0	20 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	*	12 0	*	*	17 8	*	*	6 4	*	*	7 8	*	*	13 8	*	*	13 4	*	...	...	...	*	13 4	*	...	...	...	12 0	*	Kishengurh		* No return received.
	Ulwur	14 9	14 8	12 8	20 9	19 3	15 2	7 4	7 4	6 2	8 8	8 8	6 14	19 8	19 4	10 0	17 12	16 4	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 9	13 4	...	...	...	11 11	11 7	26 4	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 2	14 0	14 0	20 8	18 10	18 12	6 9	6 12	6 11	8 9	8 9	8 0	18 11	17 14	10 6	18 5	18 3	10 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 10	13 8	16 0	160 0	200 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	27 4	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	12 8	12 8	...	17 8	17 4	...	10 10	10 10	...	11 14	11 4	...	16 4	16 4	...	16 14	16 4	...	17 0	15 12	18 2	...	12 8	13 2	...	200 0	200 0	...	9 6	8 12	...	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	13 0	12 0	11 4	21 0	18 8	16 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 0	32 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 11	11 2	11 12	18 8	16 9	13 15	...	...	...	9 13	8 5	6 0	18 12	16 13	12 12	17 0	16 14	6 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	12 0	11 8	8 0	16 12	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 11	9 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	11 8	11 4	7 0	20 0	18 0	10 8	5 8	5 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	5 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	18 12	Sirohee		
	Abu	10 6	10 4	7 5	14 8	14 8	9 0	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	4 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	25 0	Abu		
	Anadra	10 14	10 8	7 14	14 12	14 8	10 0	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	4 12	5 4	...	...	10 12	10 12	5 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 8	†	†	†	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Six pies per man's load.
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	6 12	14 0	14 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 5	8 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 6	7 0	17 3	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	9 12	7 13	17 15	14 1	10 2	6 4	6 4	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 2	7 13	8 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 12	12 13	9 6	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	5 0	8 12	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	15 0	Partábgarh („)		
	Partábgarh („)	9 6	8 12	12 3	...	...	...	6 4	5 2	3 12	7 8	6 14	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	12 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 8	15 0	48 12	Marwar		
	Marwar	12 13	11 9	7 5	17 8	14 6	10 5	4 6	4 6	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 0	11 4	10 0	9 11	13 12	12 8	7 4	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 10	...	Bikaneer		
	Bikaneer	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	16 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	22 8	Boondee		
	Boondee	13 0	13 8	16 0	19 8	19 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 4	8 8	15 0	Kotah		
	Kotah	13 2	13 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	...	6 14	6 14	6 10	7 12	7 12	8 12	20 0	19 8	15 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 10	18 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	28 0	Tonk		
	Tonk	10 9	11 4	14 0	16 10	16 4	17 0	6 3	6 4	5 4	7 3	7 0	6 4	17 1	16 0	10 12	13 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	14 9	13 15	15 14	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	11 8	Jhallawar		
	Jhallawar	12 5	11 12	13 3	15 15	15 1	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 6	5 1	20 5	17 12	15 4	11 6	12 11	10 8	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	28 0	Shahpoora		
	Shahpoora	12 8	10 12	12 0	21 0	16 4	15 4	8 0	8 0	5 15	10 0	10 0	6 14	20 0	16 0	13 9	14 0	12 0	7 8	...	...	...	14 12	14 1	12 15	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 9	Dholpur		
	Dholpur	14 4	13 9	12 6	20 10	18 10	15 3	6 12	6 12	6 2	8 7	8 7	6 12	18 7	16 14	9 14	19 1	16 8	7 1															
Malwa.	Indore	No return received																		No return received								Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior																											Gwalior		
	Goona																											Goona		
	Rutlam																											Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	•																										Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	11,388	91,014 7	1217	4,331 10	778	3,328 11	13,051	1,90,236 15	17	128 6	8,153	27,104 8	1496	5,950 11	3992	7,693 13	73,032	3,20,801 1
Received	10,813	61,681 1	838	3,374 10	742	4,853 8	38,936	1,40,199 12	1	9 1	7,673	21,962 1	1767	6,276 13	318	5,019 0	63,921	2,57,295 14
TOTAL	25,201	1,52,725 8	2055	7,709 4	1520	8,182 3	81,987	3,13,106 11	51	137 7	15,826	52,066 9	4173	12,230 8	7110	13,632 13	136,953	5,87,096 15
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. Vid Madras	65	176 6	5	11 3	50	158 13	28,015	1,42,203 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,135	1,42,549	9
Vid Rangoon	3	12 9	...	...	...	...	2,015	9,822 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,018	9,835	6
Vid Laingha	...	...	1	2 8	...	...	20	144 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	147	1
From West to East—																		
Sent. Vid Madras	3,518	14,041 8	23	166 2	7	21 3	26,382	1,22,716 1	3	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	29,933	1,37,582	7
Vid Rangoon	7	30 0	...	...	...	...	692	3,073 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	3,109	8
Vid Laingha	...	...	9	79 12	...	...	12	109 0	...	...	...	...	...	4	14 7	25	203	12
From West to West— Vid Bombay & Karachi.	2	12 3	23	103 11	20	94 12	4	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	226	12
Via Karachi and Bombay.	2	6 9	4	11 10	2	13 8	20	120 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	166	6
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	14
TOTAL	3,597	14,885 3	65	374 14	85	288 1	57,160	2,78,236 8	6	16 7	...	...	...	4	14 7	60,917	2,93,815	11
GRAND TOTAL																197,870	8,80,912	10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

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	10,813	14,388	25,201	21·07	24·21	22·75
	„ Turkey	838	1,217	2,055	1·63	2·05	1·86
	Persian Gulf vid Karachi ...	742	778	1,520	1·44	1·31	1·37
Red Sea ...	Vid Suez	38,936	43,051	81,987	75·86	72·43	74·02
	TOTAL ...	51,329	59,434	110,763	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXX OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th July 1878.	For week ending 26th July 1879.	Total from 1st January to 27th July 1878.	Total from 1st January to 26th July 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9th Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,75,423	5,39,049	2,14,14,004	2,28,93,148	14,79,144	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	34,803	40,682	20,58,568	25,68,722	5,10,154	...
2nd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	57,944	67,550	22,03,882	19,36,940	...	2,66,942
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	73,731	52,101	28,65,375	29,24,400	59,025	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	89,111	1,45,400	50,20,849	60,54,461	10,33,612	...
2nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,19,237	1,13,878	38,98,746	37,78,213	...	1,20,533
26th July 1879	South Indian ...	61,747	59,987	19,12,838	18,76,673	...	36,165
9th Aug. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,37,056	2,58,491	1,79,97,663	1,68,95,312	...	11,02,351
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	53,983	79,443	44,10,609	49,06,894	4,96,285	...
	TOTAL ...	12,03,035	13,56,581	6,17,82,534	6,38,34,763	20,52,229	...
	State.						
16th Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,084	2,824	77,490	81,446	3,956	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,260	1,281	54,464	53,546	...	[illegible]
9th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	44,324	47,715	18,34,209	25,69,498	8,35,289	[illegible]
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,889	13,425	4,50,786	5,03,565	52,829	[illegible]
	Khamgaon ...	...	(f)	(c)47,355	(b)33,787	...	13,568
2nd Aug. 1879	Amraoti ...	655	486	68,683	51,226	...	17,457
26th July 1879	Wardha Valley ...	1,679	13,763	81,263	1,15,779	34,516	...
2nd Aug. 1879	Nizam's ...	10,265	12,134	4,66,963	3,96,587	...	70,376
9th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	6,342	5,176	2,54,076	2,70,348	16,272	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	15,444	24,718	4,89,551	9,69,135	4,79,584	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,266	7,153	87,303	1,95,800	1,08,497	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	9,448	11,191	6,20,953	6,01,055	...	19,898
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	10,702	17,500	4,94,354	6,32,865	1,38,511	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,528	1,727	(c)55,828	62,613	6,785	...
2nd ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,340	(d)64,085	3,17,408	2,53,323	...
9th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	5,661	40,080	(e)21,061	15,29,932	15,08,871	...
	TOTAL ...	1,21,497	2,00,513	51,68,324	81,84,590	30,16,266	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,24,532	15,57,094	6,69,50,858	7,20,19,353	50,68,495	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,34,55,343	3,60,09,676	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,34,95,515	3,60,09,677	25,14,162	...

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(c)—Total receipts from 16th January to 27th July 1879.
(d)—Total receipts from 15th March to 21st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(e)—Total receipts from 1st to 27th July 1879.
(f)—Return not received.

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 4th September, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
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.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill, as an effort of legislation, was of the humblest character; but, judging from the remarks and criticisms received from the several Local Governments affected by its provisions, it would appear that it had, at any rate, one merit—the merit of being wanted.

It further appeared from the replies received from the same authorities that the provisions of the Bill, as introduced, were considered generally suitable. One critic, indeed, had expressed the opinion that too much power had been left in the hands of local authorities, and that it would have been better if many of the rules which it was left to those authorities to frame had been specifically enacted by the legislature. This point had, however, been duly considered by the framers of the Bill; but it was felt that the territories to which the measure was to extend were so vast, and their circumstances so widely different, that such a course, however desirable from some points of view, would be impracticable. The course adopted—which had met with general approval—had been to make the Bill an enabling one, to indicate clearly and specifically what the local regulations might, and ought to, provide for, and to leave the details to be filled in by the municipal and local authorities concerned, subject to the confirmation of a central authority—the Local Government—and to the control of the Government of India. Hereafter, when more practical experience had been gained, it might be desirable that each of the Provinces affected should have one set of regulations in force throughout its limits; but that was a matter of local interest which might be safely left in the hands of Local Administrations.

So much for the general design of the Bill. In regard to its details, several valuable suggestions had been received, which had been embodied in the Bill

as now amended; and some further amendments and additions had been made by the Select Committee after consideration of the provisions of similar enactments in force in India and in England. He would not trouble the Council by detailing the amendments thus introduced. It would suffice to say that they would all, it was believed, commend themselves at once to the approval of the Council and the public.

He would observe, in conclusion, that the framers of the Bill had had four somewhat conflicting interests to deal with and, if possible, reconcile—the interests of the passenger, the interests of the proprietor, the interests of the driver, and the interests of the horses. They had endeavoured to the best of their ability to deal fairly with all these interests, and he hoped, if the measure was permitted to become law, the result would be ultimately beneficial to all parties and no inconsiderable addition to the comforts of existence in the towns and cantonments of the interior of India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Thompson, Thornton and Hope and the Mover. He said that he had already explained that this miscellaneous but useful measure was intended to effect in the British Indian law of Merchant Shipping eight amendments, of which the introduction of Plimsoll's Act (39 & 40 Vic., c. 80), as to unsafe and unseaworthy ships, was by far the most important.

The minor amendments were so fully described and explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that he would not take up the time of the Council by commenting upon them. But a brief exposition of the principal provisions of chapter II, which corresponded with Plimsoll's Act, would, he thought, be not altogether useless.

Section 4 of the Bill and the Act declared that whoever should send a ship to sea in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person was likely to be thereby endangered should be punished with imprisonment or fine, unless he proved *either* that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, *or* that her going to sea in an unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable. MR. STOKES found from a useful commentary on the Act, which had been published by its draftsman, Mr. Ilbert, that this provision had been objected to in England on the ground that it threw the burden of proof on the defendant; but it was perfectly right. The prosecution must show in the first place that the ship was sent to sea in an unseaworthy state. This raised a presumption (here under section 114 of the Evidence Act) of guilt on the part of the defendant; and the burden was thrown upon him to discharge himself by proving either that he used all reasonable means to make the ship seaworthy, or that the sending to sea was justifiable. These facts the defendant alone could prove, and the burden of proving them was rightly thrown on him. Similarly, in the case of stolen goods. If it were proved that a man was in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft, the Court might presume that he was either the thief or had received them knowing them to be stolen. He must then discharge himself, if he could, by proving that he came by them honestly.

As to the provision enabling the defendant to plead that the sending the ship to sea in an unseaworthy state was justifiable, that was intended to meet the case of a ship which had been badly damaged at sea and had taken refuge in a port where it was impossible to repair her satisfactorily. She would probably be patched up and sent to the nearest place where she could be conveniently repaired; and, assuming that no risk was recklessly incurred, it would be unreasonable, under such circumstances, to hold her owner or master guilty of a criminal offence merely because she was not perfectly seaworthy when she left her port of refuge.

It was unnecessary in India to justify the provision enabling the defendant to give evidence in his own behalf. It was obviously in favour of an innocent defendant; and Mr. Ilbert said that, in the few cases which had arisen at home under the Acts of 1871 and 1875, it had always been made use of by the incriminated shipowner.

We then came to section 5. The Common Law rule was that a master was not liable to pay compensation to a servant for the consequences of a risk incident to the contract of service, and that an accident caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant was such a risk. Now the object of section 5 was to modify this rule so as to render the shipowner liable to seamen, not only for his personal neglect, but also for that of certain of his agents, who were technically, but were not to ordinary understandings, "fellow-servants" of the seamen. The section also prohibited the shipowner from contracting himself out of the obligation thus imposed—an obligation which, by the way, was continuous, being not merely to make the ship seaworthy, but to keep her so during the voyage to which the contract related.

The Bill enabled the Government to detain a ship provisionally; and section 27 provided rules as to liability of Government for the costs of the detention and survey where the ship was provisionally detained and it appeared that there was not reasonable and probable cause for such detention. Section 28 also provided a rule as to the liability of the shipowner for costs where the ship was finally detained, or where it appeared that she was unsafe at the time of provisional detention. But there was no provision for the case which would sometimes occur, namely, where there was reasonable and probable cause for the detention but the ship was, at the time of detaining her, as a matter of fact, not unsafe. In such case each party would, in England, bear his own costs, and it was presumed that the same result would follow in this country.

Section 32 declared how grain-cargo should be stowed so as to be secured from shifting, and imposed a penalty of Rs. 3,000 for improper stowage of such cargo. The penalty was heavy, but it would probably be seldom incurred; for a more effectual sanction for this section would be found in the fact that a shipment contrary to its provisions would endanger the validity of any policies of insurance effected on the voyage. Thus in *Cunard* v. *Hyde*, 2 E. & E. 1, the Court of Queen's Bench decided that where a deck-cargo was put on board with the privity of the owner, whereby the object of an Act of Parliament was defeated, and whereby the vessel sailed upon an illegal voyage, a plea stating these facts would be a good defence to an action on the policy; and this decision was cited with approval by Blackburn J., in *Dudgeon* v. *Pembroke*, L. R. 9 Q. B. 585.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons said that, in adapting to India an English Act of this nature, it seemed advisable to make the Indian Act as nearly as possible identical with the English one, and that in drafting this chapter the provisions of 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, had, therefore, been followed as closely as possible. There would, he thought, be no dispute as to the general propriety of this course. But in the present case the Legislative Department had gone a little too far, and, like Chinese tailors, copied the patches on the garment given to us as a pattern. Thus the proviso to section 5 might be construed as implying that there were circumstances in which the shipowner was not bound to use all reasonable means to ensure the seaworthiness of his ship. It was objectionable also on other grounds, for (as Mr. Ilbert remarked) if, for the sake of convenience or economy, a ship was sent to sea in an unseaworthy state and loss of life was caused by her unseaworthiness, it was not clear why compensation should not be paid to the families of the deceased persons. Criminal liability was quite another matter. This proviso was inserted in committee by the House of Commons, and should, MR. STOKES thought, be omitted. Again, section 38 imposed a penalty on any owner or master of a ship who allowed her "to be so loaded as to submerge *in salt water* the centre

of the disc." This clause was also inserted in committee; and the effect was, if construed literally, to subject a shipowner to a penalty whenever his ship did not stand exactly upright in perfectly smooth water. A single sea-wave submerging the disc on either side would render him liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000. Of course, these defects and any others that might be pointed out by the mercantile community would be removed by the Select Committee to which MR. STOKES trusted the Bill would now be referred.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON enquired whether the exemption of ships, under clause 3, extended to ships temporarily taken up by Government for military purposes.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, if such ships were in the service of Government, they would be exempted. It might, however, be well to insert some words in committee, such as "permanently or temporarily in the service of Government," to make that point quite clear. The point was not of much practical importance; for, as the Secretary had just suggested to him, ships taken up in this way were always carefully surveyed by Government officers, and after such survey it was highly improbable that they would be detained under the Act.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON remarked that he thought there might be a possibility of vexatious detention in such a case.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES did not think it likely that any vexatious detention could occur, as the persons authorized to detain ships would always be officers of Government or judges of the Courts of Survey.

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. He begged leave to take the opportunity of mentioning that the propriety of exempting Lloyds' Surveyors from the operation of sections 65 and 66 would be duly considered by the Select Committee, and that that Committee would not commence its sittings until the Council had re-assembled in Calcutta, by which time he trusted that they would be strengthened by the addition of a mercantile member.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THOMPSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 11th September, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 4th September, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras moderate rain fell during the week; prospects are fair and promising. In Bombay showers have been general; locusts are still about and damaging crops in parts of Sind; rats are doing mischief here and there in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; prospects on the whole are excellent. Rain has fallen in all the Districts in Bengal, but the want of more rain is still felt in the Burdwan Division, the 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore; much damage to crops has been done by floods. The rainfall in the North-Western Provinces was general during the early part of the week, but since then the break that was desired has occurred, and has proved beneficial to the crops; prospects are favourable. In the Punjab good rain, though less than during the previous week, has again fallen and prospects continue to improve. In the Central Provinces continuous rain is injuring the cotton, and in a less degree other *kharif* crops; no great damage has been done yet, a break would do much good; general prospects are satisfactory. The rain in Burma has been general and heavy; crops are thriving, but cultivation has, in places, been injured by floods; the outlook, as heretofore, is encouraging. In the other Provinces and States prospects continue very favourable, but in Coorg and parts of Berar and Hyderabad crops are beginning to suffer from continuous rain.

Prospects are good on the whole throughout the Empire. In parts excessive rain has damaged crops and a break in the wet weather would be of great benefit.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Bellary	(Aug. 30th)	·85 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 18·98; early dry and wet crops thriving.
Kurnool	(„ „)	·98 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 22·46; crops flourishing; prices falling in Kurnool, stationary elsewhere; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam	(„ „)	1·51 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 19·05 seers per rupee.
Kistna	(„ „)	1·91 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 19·97; 85 inches water over anicut; standing crops doing well; *sazza* and maize ripening, and harvest commenced in parts of Guntur and Repalli taluks.
Chingleput	(Madras) (Aug. 30th).	3·52 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 17·58; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore	(„ „)	·76 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 21·47; standing crops generally good except in few villages, withering from want of rain in 4 taluks; harvest of some dry crops in 4 taluks.
Tanjore	(„ „)	1·93 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 16·86; crops good; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo*, *ragi* and oilseeds, outturn ½ to ¾.
Madura	(„ „)	·90 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 17·05.
Malabar	(„ „)	3·26 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 16·75; prices stationary; pasture good; rain sufficient; harvesting of first crop commenced in 6 taluks.
Travancore	...	...	No report received. *General Remarks.*—General prospects generally fair and hopeful.
Bombay (Sept. 3rd)—			
Kurrachee	...	·22 at Manora, ·13 at Kotri, ·03 at Johi, ·10 at Thano Bula Khan, ·20 at Sujawal, ·03 at Shahbandar, ·10 at Jati, ·03 at Kurrachee.	River on 31st 19 feet 6½ inches,—last year 19 feet 5 inches; *kharif* crops coming into ear; some damage in Jati through excess of water; cattle-disease in Dadu and Jati; locusts doing mischief in 2 talukas; cholera is prevalent.
Hyderabad	...	Pretty general, varying from ·22 to 2·10 in Mirpur.	Locusts about and damaging crops in 4 talukas; river on 2nd 19 feet 7 inches or half an inch higher than maximum of last year.
Ahmedabad	...	2·69	Total rainfall 26·90; break needed; crops excellent.
Baroda	...	2·12	Total rainfall 42·73; crops and health good; sunshine much wanted.
Surat	...	3·35	Total rainfall 31·55; crops healthy; cholera in Surat and Bulsar.
Násik	...	Light showers	Total rainfall 29·0; crops good; prices slightly lower.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	2·03	Total rainfall 55·79, being 3·50 below average; weather somewhat fine for season; temperature normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Poona (Aug. 31st)	Maximum 1·85 at Mawal, minimum ·06 at Sirur.	
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil* at Sangamner; in other talukas from ·06 to ·90.	Owing to break in weather state of crops improving where damage was apprehended from excessive rain; injury by rats in 4 talukas; *rabi* sowing commenced in 2 talukas; slight cholera in 2 talukas.
Sholápur ...	.....	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	Average ·57	
Kanara ...	Maximum 10·12 at Karwar, minimum 1·03 at Supa.	Total rainfall 112·51 at Karwar; early rice crops coming into ear on coast.
Rajkot ...	3·24	Total rainfall 25·34; crops good; insects damaging young crops in Johelwad; fever and diarrhœa continue; cholera in Bhaunagar and Nawanagar. *General Remarks.*—Showers general throughout the Presidency; some damage to crops from locusts in Sind, from insects in Kattywar and rats in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, but prospects excellent on the whole.
Bengal (Sept. 4th)—		
Chittagong ...	6·36	Harvesting of *aus* going on with favourable outturn; *amun* being transplanted; a few cases of cholera reported.
Dacca ...	3·31	*Aus* crop six annas; *amun* promising; rice second quality 12 seers; public health good; southern third of district inundated and crops destroyed; about two thousand persons gratuitously relieved by private charity and similar number by Government and employed on relief-works.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·97 at Alipore	Transplantation nearly completed; more rain wanted; prices continue high; general prospects good; public health fair; fever in Barripore and Busseerhat.
Moorshedabad ...	·85	Rice plants not submerged doing well; *aus* in east damaged considerably and in many places utterly destroyed by floods; a good *amun* harvest expected in greater portion of district; little hope for hemp and sugarcane; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	1·60	Ganges still very high though fallen slightly; crops in parts of Thanas Chárghát and Puthia seriously damaged by floods; *aus* and *amun* in low lands destroyed but elsewhere promise well and transplanted rice in Burhind a splendid crop; cutting of *aus* commenced; public health remarkably good.
Burdwan ...	3·87	More rain much wanted throughout district especially in Sadr, Ranegunge, Bhubooah, and parts of Jehanabad subdivisions; general health good; rice little cheaper, 11 to 12 seers a rupee.
Rungpore ...	·56	Prospects of crops favourable; ordinary rice about Rs. 3 and annas 10 per maund; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·34	*Bhadoi* lost entirely; rice prospects good; common rice 15 seers per rupee; general health good; cholera bad in south.
Purneah ...	3·62	*Aghani* and *rabi* prospects good; outturn of *bhadoi* splendid where not damaged by inundations; progress of farming operations considerable; weather very favourable; tendency of market downwards; rice 13 to 17 seers a rupee; health good for this season of year; rivers high; Ganges and Koosi in great flood but falling; latter has done much damage.
Patna ...	·06	Rice prospects good; *bhadoi* much destroyed by floods but waters receding.
Durbhanga ...	2·07	*Bhadoi* crop average where unflooded; *dhar* transplantation advanced; rice 9 to 12 seers a rupee; general health good; some sickness among cattle much starved by floods.
Hazáribágh ...	·88	Rice crops everywhere good; transplantation going on; *makai* in some parts suffered from excessive rain.
Cuttack ...	3·79	Crops on low lands partially damaged by recent floods; prospects fair; *bialí* ripening; transplantation and second ploughing of *saradh* going on; common rice 13 seers a rupee; health generally good; irrigation progressing fairly. *General Remarks.*—More or less rain in all districts; transplantation being rapidly completed but more rain still much wanted in Burdwan Division and in 24-Pergunnahs and Balasore; *aus* being reaped but much of it destroyed by floods in Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Patna, Dacca and Furreedpore; inundation in Behar subsided considerably but much *bhadoi* destroyed; in Pooree considerable damage done by inundation; *amun* too destroyed in some places but its general prospects favourable; moreover excellent cold weather crops may be looked for on the inundated lands.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 2nd)	1·5	A break of fine dry weather since 30th; prospects good; health fair.
Allahabad („ „)	·6 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 24·8; every sign of a protracted break; wheat 14½ seers; cheaper *kharif* grains coming into market; health excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 3rd)	2·5	Total rainfall 49·8; weather seasonable; prospects good; health fair.
Jhansi („ 4th)	2·5	Weather clear; crops generally flourishing but some damage done here and there by excess of rain; present break therefore beneficial; prices falling; some cholera; a good deal of fever about.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Agra (Sept. 2nd)	3·0 (average)	*Kharif* prospects continue favourable; fever and ague continue bad.
Bareilly („ 3rd)	1·8 (average)	Break has done good, but too late to save early *kharif*; rice very promising; health good.
Meerut („ „)	2·7	Thunder-storms; weather cleared somewhat; fever bad; a few cases of cholera; some cattle-disease in Hauper; cheapest wheat and gram 17 and barley 23 seers; much country under water.
Kumaun („ 1st)	.....	Favourable weather; crop prospects much improved.
Lucknow („ 3rd)	2·0	Three days' break; weather fine; prospects excellent; barley 22 seers.
Partabgarh („ 1st)	Sadr ... 2·0 Khunda ... 1·2 Patti ... 2·2	*Bajra, jowar, arhar, moth, moong* and *tillie* are ripening; *kakun* is being reaped; health good.
Sitapur („ 3rd)	3·4	Break of four days; prospects and health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·9	Prospects continue good. *General Remarks.*—Rain during early part of week, since then a break which has been very beneficial; prospects favourable; early *kharif* in Bareilly has suffered from excessive rain; harvest operations beginning; health good, except in Agra, Meerut, and Jhansi where there is much fever; a few cases of cholera in Meerut and Jhansi and some cattle-disease in Meerut.
Punjab (Sept. 2nd)—		
Delhi ...	·6	Agricultural prospects favourable; prices falling; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	1·1	Rain has been general all over the district; cattle recovering condition; *bajra* from 17 seers has run to 23 seers per rupee; fever increasing.
Umballa ...	·9	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	2·4	Crop prospects and health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	·3	Health generally good but cholera about.
Ferozepore ...	·7	Agricultural prospects improving.
Siálkot ...	1·7	
Ráwalpindi ...	3·0	Fever prevailing.
Pesháwar ...	·2	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good; slight fluctuations in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·3	Agricultural prospects improved; health good.
		General Remarks.—Reports generally favourable and prices falling.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 3rd)	2·26	*Jowar* suffering from excessive rain; cotton not affected as yet, but break is much needed.
Jubbulpore ...	1·51	All crops including cotton flourishing; weeding progressing; small-pox continues; fever prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Saugor ...	·45	Break beneficial to cotton and millets; crops flourishing; weeding completed; small-pox continues; fever prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	1·75	Continuous rain injuring cotton and *jowar* and preventing the reaping of earlier crops.
Hoshangabad ...	4·0	Cotton and other crops good; prices falling.
Raipur (Aug. 30th)	2·21	Prospects of *kharif* good; cotton slightly injured by heavy rains; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 29th)	1·95	Weather favourable for all crops, except cotton, which has been injured in places by excessive rain; cholera and small-pox continue. *General Remarks.*—Continuous rain injuring cotton, *jowar* and lesser millets, no great damage as yet; break much needed throughout the province; prospects on the whole favourable.
British Burmah—(Sept. 3rd)—		
Akyab ...	4·47	Total rainfall 182·72; public health good; slight cholera in one township; agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon ...	4·17	Total rainfall 71·29; public health normal; agricultural prospects favourable; rainfall most propitious.
Bassein ...	3·36	Total rainfall 64·84; public health good; slight cattle-disease; weather favourable for cultivation; ploughing and transplanting still going on.
Prome ...	·44	Total rainfall 27·80; public health fair; crops damaged by floods.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·82	Total rainfall 121·94; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	4·11	Total rainfall 52·46; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Crops throughout province progressing satisfactorily, but floods have damaged them in parts, and a good deal of cultivation will be destroyed; public health generally good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Assam (Sept. 3rd)—		
Gauháti ...	1·63	Weather hot and sultry; prospects of crops good; transplanting of *sáli* progressing.
Sylhet ...	1·36	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Cachar ...	...	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 3rd)—		
Bangalore ...	1·04	Crops beginning to suffer from incessant rain in Coorg; elsewhere agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·11	
Mercara ...	16·01	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 3rd)—		
Amráoti ...	2·60	*Kharif* and cotton crops in good condition, but owing to incessant rain are being locally damaged in some places.
Akola ...	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad ...	4·14; 1·13 in Raichur; ·24 in Gulbargah; ·44 in Lingsugur.	Total rainfall at Hyderabad up to 30th August 25·94, and at Aurangabad 30·0; agricultural operations progressing; crops fair except in few places where excessive rain prevents *rabi* sowing and has damaged *jowar* and *bajra*; cholera in Elgundar; slight fever in Gulbargah and Aurangabad districts; public health elsewhere good.
Central India States (Sept. 3rd)—		
Indore ...	1·49	Crops most promising; wells filling; opium promises well; wheat 9 seers and gram 10 seers 3 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·3	
Sutna ...	·41	Prospects good; *jowar* 17 seers.
Rutlam ...	6·13	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2·95	Full crops anticipated.
Goona ...	1·39	Crops flourishing; health good; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	1·50 in Sehore	Cloudy; prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	2·28	Health good.
Nowgong ...	1·76	
Mánpur ...	7·35	Cloudy; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 3rd)	10·30	Total rainfall 64·75; close; cloudy.
Serohi (Aug. 31st)	2·15	Tanks full; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cloudy; seasonable.
Marwar ...	.....	No report received.
Meywar (Aug. 29th)	3·16	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 30th)	6·29 in Deoli; 3·32 in Kotah; 4·10 in Tonk.	Health good; prospects less favourable; sunshine and break much needed.
Jhallawar ...	.....	No report received.
Ajmere (Sept. 3rd)	3·70	Fine weather; more rain would cause damage; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	8·13	Prospects good; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpur (Sept. 2nd)	3·08	Fever still prevalent; cloudy; easterly wind.
Ulwur („ 3rd)	4·04 (average)	Break necessary to prevent further damage to crops; fever very prevalent.
Nepal (Aug. 26th)—		
Katmandú ...	1·56	Total rainfall 45·75; cholera still prevalent; agricultural prospects satisfactory.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DISPOSAL OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department,—Nos. 1605-27 E.—G., dated Simla, the 3rd September 1879.

Read again—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 3 of this Resolution it was announced that the Government of India was not in a position to state the measures that would be taken to reduce the departmental staff of officers of Royal Engineers.

2. Her Majesty's Government has decided that officers of the Royal Engineers for whom there is no available employment in the Public Works Department, must either take special leave and await an opening for re-employment, or revert to military duty.

3. Local Governments and Administrations are, therefore, directed to forward to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, the names of all Royal Engineer officers for whom they have no further employment, intimating at the same time the wishes of the officers in regard to leave or reversion to military duty.

4. The conditions of the special leave of absence are as follows:—

(1) This leave will in the first instance extend to two years.

(2) Officers who are granted this special leave, in case of their leaving India, must go and return at their own expense, unless called upon to return before the expiry of the period of leave, when their return passage will be provided.

(3) The allowances of an officer on special leave will be those he would receive if he went on furlough, when furlough was due to him

(4) The special leave may be taken in continuation of any other leave except privilege leave, which must be commuted into special leave.

(5) The special leave on the pay specified in clause 3 will count as service in every respect except that, in the case of the Imperial Establishment where furlough has not been earned, the seven years' Indian service shall be subsequently made up, if required.

(6) If furlough is taken within three years of return from special leave, the average emoluments of an officer will be calculated as if he had been on duty in India on his last appointment for the portion of the special leave included in the three years.

(7) The special leave will begin from the date on which an officer is relieved of his duty, and will terminate on the date of his rejoining.

(8) No temporary promotions will be made in succession to officers accepting these terms.

o

The Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, General, Irrigation, and Railway Branches.
The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches.
The Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, General and Irrigation Branches.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Superintendent of Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director of State Railways, Western System.
The Director of State Railway Stores.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, also the Foreign Department for early communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the Military Department for information.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
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 37.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 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 Rules or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be inserted in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1130, 1131, 1136, AND 1137 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	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, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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.			
Bombay	Bombay	6 15	6 12	7 1	14 10	14 10	15 3	5 15	5 12	6 10	7 11	7 1	9 1	10 10	10 5	10 10	10 14	10 11	11 0	9 6	9 13	8 7	10 7	10 8	10 3	54 9	54 9	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay	
	Ahmedabad	7 12	7 0	8 8	12 8	12 0	13 0	5 0	5 8	5 0	7 12	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	10 0	9 4	10 10	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	8 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	6 15	6 15	8 14	11 7	11 0	16 0	6 10	6 10	5 5	8 0	8 0	7 13	...	...	10 10	8 14	8 7	9 13	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 6	100 0	100 0	113 0	11 8	11 8	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 6	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 4	6 4	4 9	7 3	7 3	5 11	9 4	9 0	10 3	10 8	10 8	9 4	...	...	...	8 14½	8 14½	8 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5¼	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	8 6½	...	...	...	6 10½	6 10½	7 4½	8 14½	8 14½	8 14½	9 11½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	10 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	71 0	76 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	10 15	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 4	6 4	6 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 7	6 10	7 8	7 12	7 13	9 1	9 1	8 15	9 0	9 11	9 8	9 5	9 13	10 12	7 8	7 8	9 2	105 0	105 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 12	9 13	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 13	10 8	11 13	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 0	8 13	9 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	5 7	7 11	8 10	7 11	15 7	11 4	15 7	15 2	9 15	15 2	12 5	12 5	15 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 6	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	9 4	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 8	...	...	14 0	9 14	9 14	12 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 1	8 1	100 0	100 0	78 0	9 10	9 9	11 1	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 10	7 9	7 2	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 8	7 10	7 13	7 2	10 6	9 13	10 8	11 0	10 4	11 1	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	9 4	8 11	10 14	9 3	9 3	10 6	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 9	116 0	120 0	98 1	9 12	9 12	9 0	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 5	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	7 3	7 10	6 6	8 1	8 5	7 9	9 3	9 4	8 7	12 3	11 15	9 8	...	...	...	8 2	7 6	6 4	...	...	...	11 3	10 12	9 4	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 15	5 6	6 8	...	...	...	5 4	4 12	5 8	8 6	8 1	6 0	12 6	10 7	9 4	11 9	10 6	9 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	7 2	105 15	105 15	116 8	9 8	9 8	9 7	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 8	5 8	7 2	7 2	6 7	8 2	8 0	8 11	7 13	7 13	9 1	13 8	13 8	11 0	7 8	7 8	9 2	113 0	113 0	113 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	5 8	5 8	6 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 0	8 0	6 9	8 8	8 8	7 1	9 12	9 8	9 9	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	89 0	...	7 0	8 6	Belgaum	Bombay.	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	...	4 0	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	10 0	6 10	...	11 0	8 9	...	10 0	8 7	...	6 0	6 6	...	80 0	80 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	7 5	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	7 12	7 12	10 1	...	...	9 1	7 6	7 6	8 8	11 12	11 12	13 7	8 7	8 7	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15	15 9	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	11 3	8 10	9 5	9 9	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	10 8	16 8	10 12	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 12	6 9	7 11	9 9	9 9	9 8	6 2	6 0	5 10	8 7	8 7	7 6	9 9	9 9	9 15	8 11	8 11	9 8	...	...	...	8 7	8 9	7 4	96 0	96 0	108 8	12 8	12 8	13 7	Baroda		
	Disa	8 12	8 10	8 2	...	...	...	4 12	4 10	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 10	9 0	9 12	9 5	8 8	...	...	...	10 12	...	8 0	167 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 11	10 0	11 1	14 15½	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 5½	13 0	15 11	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	14 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8½	9 0	14 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	11 7½	11 0	11 10½	19 14	17 0¾	14 14½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	15 11½	10 0	14 13½	13 11½	11 0	...	...	...	15 1	13 15½	13 8½	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	...	7 0	6 8	...	8 6	8 12	8 0	...	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	67 8	37 8	...	60 0	70 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	10 10	10 7	9 4	14 8	14 8	11 0	5 7	5 7	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 10	10 2	11 0	10 10	10 5	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 12	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	11 0	11 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 4	9 8	7 0	10 4	11 0	10 4	12 4	12 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 0	13 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 12	12 8	12 8	11 12	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 4	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 9	18 12	18 2	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 5	360 0	360 0	340 0	8 8	8 8	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	11 12	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 0	8 8	132 0	132 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 8	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 4	10 8	14 0	13 0	12 8	8 8	8 0	6 8	12 8	12 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	...	12 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 4	13 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 8	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	11 0	11 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saugor		
	Damoh	11 12	11 8	12 12	...	13 0	...	9 12	9 4	8 0	10 12	10 0	8 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	13 8	13 8	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 8	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	8 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Seoni		
	Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	8 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	8 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 10	7 0	6 8	6 4	11 8	11 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	10 12	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 4	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Nimár		
	Raipur	20 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	15 0	22 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 4	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	14 12	17 8	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	13 2	21 0	21 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	70 0	15 12	15 0	9 12	280 0	280 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Bilaspur		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been general and moderate rain; harvesting of some crops has commenced; prospects are favourable. In Bombay also general rain has fallen; there has been a break in the weather in the latter part of the week; locusts and rats are still doing injury to crops in parts of Sind and the Deccan respectively; prospects remain excellent. Rain fell in all the districts in Bengal; prospects have improved in Burdwan and Balasore, but more rain is still required in these places; much injury has been done to crops in inundated tracts, especially in the Dacca district, where there is some distress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain has done some damage in Sitapur, Bareilly, Agra and Jhansi, and a break would prove beneficial; autumn crop prospects are good everywhere, and the harvest has begun in some districts. In the Punjab good rain fell in most districts; prospects continue favourable. General, and in parts heavy, rain has fallen in the Central Provinces; a break in the weather occurred towards the close of the week, which, if it lasts, will benefit cotton and other *kharif* crops; prospects are satisfactory. In British Burmah heavy rain fell during the week and floods have occurred in Bassein and Tharrawaddy; crops are doing very well. In Assam too there was heavy rain, especially in Sylhet, where some injury has been done to rice on low lands. In the other Provinces and States prospects remain good; but crops in Coorg are still suffering from excessive rain.

Prospects continue favourable throughout the Empire; harvest operations have commenced in some Provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Sept. 6th)	·25 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 19·88; early dry and wet crops thriving; sowing of cotton and horse-gram commenced.
Kurnool („ „)	1·23 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 21·72; standing crops flourishing; cotton, white *cholum* and later *korra* being sown; early *korra* harvest begun in Sirvail taluk; prices fluctuating with falling tendency; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	2·38 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 19·24 seers per rupee.
Kistna („ „)	1·55 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 20·82; 89 inches of water over anicut; standing crops generally doing well; *sazza* in ear; in parts of Bander, Repalli, and Guntur taluks *sazza* and maize harvested, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	·70 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 17·96; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore ...	1·50 (average of 16 stations).	*Ragi* 21·22; standing crops generally good, withering on account of deficient rainfall in 4 taluks; harvest of some dry crops, outturn ¼ to ½.
Tanjore (Sept. 6th)	1·67 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 17·36; crops good; harvest of *cholum*, *cumboo* and oil-seeds, outturn ¼ to full.
Madura ...	1·86 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 17·73.
Malabar (Sept. 6th)	3·57 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 19·38; pasture good; harvesting of first crop commenced in 8 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received. *General Remarks.*—General prospects favourable.
Bombay (Sept. 10th)—		
Kurrachee ...	Mirpur Batoro ·50, Keti ·51, Sehwan ·05.	River at Kotri on 7th 19 feet 5½ inches,—last year 19 feet 1½ inch; some damage from floods in Jerruck and Shahrbandar divisions, and from locusts in Kotri taluka; river encroaching on town of Keti.
Hyderabad ...	·70 in Mohbat Dero Jatoi.	River fallen one foot; locusts doing damage in 4 talukas; weaver birds damaging crops in Mirpur.
Ahmedabad ...	4·73	Total rainfall 31·63; crops excellent; fever prevailing.
Baroda ...	6·62	Total rainfall 49·35; break since the 7th; prospects good.
Surat ...	1·73	Total rainfall 33·28; good break since the 7th; crops healthy; cholera at Surat, Jalálpor and Bulsar, a few deaths.
Násik ...	Slight occasional showers.	Bright weather; crops good everywhere; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·20	Total rainfall 56·07, being 5·74 below average; weather fine; temperature and wind normal.
Poona (Sept. 7th) ...	Under ·67	Rain wanted at Sirur and Bhimthari; *shalu* sowing commenced in Indápur and Haveli.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	·95 at Newasa, ·86 Sheogaon; very little or no rain in other talukas.	*Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowing commenced in four talukas; injury from rats in 4, and cholera (with a few deaths) in 3 talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	...	Report not received.
Kanara ...	·96 at Karwar; maximum 11·10 at Honore.	Total rainfall 113·47; rice crop coming into ear on coast.
Rajkot ...	·72	Total rainfall 26·06; crops very good; health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects of crops generally excellent; cholera ceased in Kurrachee, but continues in Surat and Ahmednagar.
Bengal (Sept. 10th)—		
Chittagong ...	...	Report not received.
Dacca ...	3·45	Floods still at a high level; *amun* prospects favourable except in a portion in south, where loss nearly complete; numbers gratuitously relieved increasing; more alms-houses being opened; few cholera cases in town.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·68	Prospects very fair; transplantation not yet complete; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	3·44	*Aus* in low lands in north and east of district almost destroyed; *amun* plants thriving in parts; average price of common rice 11 seers per rupee; principal marts stocked with sufficient food-grains; health generally good; assistance being given by zamindars and other persons to those who come for relief.
Rajshahye ...	3·88; moderate rain all over district.	*Aus* being cut, yield about twelve annas generally, though in inundated parts not more than 2 to 4 annas; jute an 8-anna crop; *amun* promises very well except in inundated tracts; river falling and floods subsiding; rice 10 to 12 seers a rupee; public health good; a good deal of distress, but landholders generally have postponed collection of present demands where necessary.
Burdwan ...	1·38; rain general ...	Prospects of crops improved but not not yet good except in Culna and Cutwa sub-divisions and thana Jehanabad; public health generally good.
Rungpore ...	14·33; continuous rain during week.	Prospects of crops very favourable; common rice 11 seers per rupee; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·91	Sunshine badly wanted; paddy on low lands swamped; Ganges again rising; newly sown *kalai* in danger; coarse rice 12 seers per rupee; cholera in south still bad.
Purneah ...	18·15	*Bhadoi* splendid in high lands, that in riparian tracts destroyed; *aghani* in south of district destroyed, elsewhere excellent; constant rain prevents progress of farming operations; rice 15 seers a rupee; health good; Purneah rivers all in high flood.
Patna ...	Copious fall of rain	Rice and *rabi* prospects excellent.
Durbhanga ...	3·26	Paddy promises well; *bhadoi* where unflooded will yield average outturn; rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
Hazáribágh ...	·73	Prospects of rice excellent, *bhadoi* fair; rice 16 to 18 seers a rupee; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·93	Prospects of crops fair except in 4 chaklas of Injajpore and 4 small pergunnahs in Kendrapara; *bialí* being cut, 8 annas yield expected; common rice 13 seers; prices rising; health fair; a sort of insect, produced probably by floods, injuring crops in some places. *General Remarks.*—Rain in all districts; prospects improved in Burdwan division and Balasore, but more rain still required in these places; *bhadoi* in many places destroyed by inundation; some *amun* also destroyed in places, but the crop on the whole promises fairly; good *rabi* crop expected on inundated tracts.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 9th)	1·9 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 32·0; continued rain; prospects good; health fair; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	2·8 (average)	Since 1st June 27·6; high westerly winds for two days with heavy rain; break wanted; wheat 14⅜ seers; health good; some cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur („ 8th)	1·2	Total rainfall 51·0; weather seasonable; early rice being cut; prospects good.
Jhansi („ 11th)	3·6	Crops generally good; prices stationary; cholera prevailing; good deal of fever about; some damage done in places owing to excessive rain.
Agra („ 9th)	3·8 (average)	*Kharif* prospects good, but in five parganas *bajra* is injured from heavy rain; fever and ague still bad.
Bareilly („ 10th)	Several heavy falls of rain since Saturday.	Break continuous during early part of week; crop prospects, except of rice, indifferent; health good.
Meerut („ „)	3·1	Weather clearing; wind westerly; fever and ague still bad, and cattle-disease continues; cheapest wheat 17½, barley 25, gram and *bajra* 18, *jowar* 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 8th)	...	Seasonable weather; millets and rice being cut in places.
Lucknow („ 10th)	4·5	Barley 22 seers.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	Sadr ... ·55 Khunda ... 3·4 Patti ... ·8	Rain moderate, except in Khunda, where preparation of fields for *rabi* sowings have been retarded from the rain; *kharif* prospects good everywhere and health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Sitapur (Sept. 10th)	2·5	Continuous rain causing damage; prices steady; health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	4·9	Public health good. *General Remarks.*—Rain in every district; some damage caused in Sitapur, Bareilly, Agra, and Jhansi from excessive rain; harvest being cut in places; a break wanted; health generally good except in Meerut and Agra, where there is fever and ague, and Jhansi, where there is cholera and fever; some cattle-disease in Meerut and Allahabad.
Punjab (Sept. 9th)—		
Delhi ...	2·6	Agricultural prospects still favourable; prices steady.
Hissar ...	·5	*Kharif* progressing favourably; *rabi* sowings commenced; prices falling; *bajra* 24 seers; fever about.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Jullundur ...	1·3	Crops very promising; health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	2·2	Prices falling; cholera almost disappeared.
Ferozepore ...	2·0	Agricultural prospects good.
Siálkot ...	·1	
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain	Agricultural prospects good; a few cases of cholera still.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fairly good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health good; agricultural prospects fair. *General Remarks.*—Reports throughout the Province continue favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 10th)	·2	*Jowar* and cotton improving by present break; prospects favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	4·35	Break required for cotton; other crops excellent; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	·83	Prolonged break required for cotton and millets, other *kharif* crops flourishing; slight small-pox; prices declining.
Seoni ...	1·72	Lesser millets being reaped; few cases of cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	4·84	Cotton doing well; *jowar* suffering from excessive moisture; prices rising.
Raipur (Sept. 6th)	3·19	Cotton slightly injured, all other *kharif* crops doing well; cholera and small-pox continue; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 5th)	2·19	Prospects very good; small-pox and cholera continue. *General Remarks.*—There has been a break towards end of week which if continued will benefit cotton and millets; all other crops doing well; prospects generally good.
British Burma— (Sept. 10th)—		
Akyab ...	5·06	Total rainfall 187·78; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon ...	4·94	Total rainfall 76·23; public health fair; crops generally flourishing; slight flooding in some places, but water subsiding; slight cattle-disease.
Bassein ...	2·75	Total rainfall 67·59; public health good; slight cattle-disease; floods excessive near west Ngawoon embankment; agricultural operations progressing elsewhere, though somewhat restricted for want of plough cattle.
Prome ...	3·45	Total rainfall 31·25; slight cholera and small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·56	Total rainfall 128·50; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	6·46	Total rainfall 58·92; public health good; no cattle-disease. *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera and small-pox in Kyoukphyoo district, otherwise public health satisfactory; very slight cattle-disease; heavy floods in Bassein and Tharrawaddy districts; crops doing very well.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Sept. 10th)	4·56	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of *salí* in rapid progress.
Sylhet ...	15·57	Excessive rain and rise of river has done some injury to low-lying rice.
Cachar (Sept. 9th)	Showers	Cloudy; prospects of rice crops continue very good; common rice about 10 seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh („ 10th)	6·27; continuous rain for last two days.	Prospects of crops generally good; weather unfavourable for tea; small-pox reports from one village; fevers also prevalent; cattle-disease continues north bank of Brahmaputra.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 8th)—		
Amráoti ...	·75	There has been a partial break in the weather; prospects good.
Akola ...	1·35	Crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	4·46; Aurungabad 1·5; Gulburgah 1·68; *nil* at Raichor and Lingsugar	Total rainfall at Hyderabad 30·4; agricultural prospects bright and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (Sept. 10th)—		
Bangalore ...	1·46	Crops suffering in parts from excessive rain; heavy rain causing damage in Coorg; elsewhere prospects of season favourable; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·75	
Mercara ...	4·52	
Central India States (Sept. 10th)—		
Indore ...	2·73	Crops and prospects excellent; wheat 9 seers, gram 9 seers 9 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	4·49	
Sutna ...	1·66	Health and prospects good; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ...	·99	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	2·79	Season and crops excellent.
Goona ...	5·29	Crops flourishing; health good; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	2·35 in Sehore	Prospects of crops good.
Agar ...	3·35	Health good.
Nowgong ...	2·39	
Manpur ...	3·80	Reaping of *mukha* crops commenced; *jowari* crops generally good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 10th)	2·02	Cloudy and windy.
Serohi („ 7th)	1·1	Tanks and wells good; health fair and improving; crops very good; cool, occasionally cloudy and muggy.
Marwar (Aug. 30th)	1·02	Health good; rainfall sufficient for crops; prospects favourable; prices falling.
Meywar (Sept. 5th)	5·2	Tanks, wells, and prospects good; fever prevalent; break required.
Harowtee („ 6th)	1·09 in Deoli; 4·79 in Kotah; 1·31 in Tonk.	Fever prevalent; prospects fair, except Indian-corn; weather improved.
Jhallawar („ 4th)	1·18	Health good; prices moderate; cloudy; much rain around; break necessary.
Ajmere („ 10th)	1·78	Break most opportune; prospects good; maize injured in low-lying spots; health fair.
Jeypore ...	2·12	Timely sunshine since Monday; prospects good; fever prevalent.
Bhurtpur (Sept. 9th)	2·5	Some places excessive rain has injured crops; ague unabated.
Ulwur („ 10th)	1·09 (average)	Prospects good; fever very prevalent.
Nepal (Sept. 2nd)—		
Katmandú ...	2·016	Total rainfall 47·762; cholera abating; agricultural prospects satisfactory.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. 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. 38. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 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 FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ASSIMILATION OF THE CURRENCY OF REUNION TO THAT OF FRANCE.

No. 1678, dated Fort William, the 18th September 1879.

ORDER—*By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

Read—

A Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 280, dated the 31st July 1879, and enclosures, relative to the assimilation of the currency of Réunion to that of France—

No. 280, dated India Office, London, the 31st July 1879.

From—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, and of the Decree of the President of the French Republic, and of the Government Arrêté, therein referred to, relative to the assimilation of the currency of Réunion to that of France.

Dated Foreign Office, the 30th June 1879.

From—JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Esq.,
To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy, which has been received from the Acting British Consul at Réunion, of a Decree of the President of the French Republic, and of a Government Arrêté relative to the assimilation of the currency of the Colony to that of the mother country.

Sur le rapport de l'Ordonnateur et du Directeur de l'intérieur, De l'avis du Conseil privé, Avons Arrêté et arrêtons,

Article 1er.—Les espèces démonétisées en vertu du décret du 2 Avril 1879 sus-visé, continueront d'être reçues en paiement dans les caisses publiques jusqu'au 31 Mai 1879 inclusivement.

Elles seront également reçues à titre d'échange dans les dites caisses contre de la monnaie nationale et des billets de la Banque Coloniale, pendant un délai qui commencera à courir à partir du 12 Mai 1879 et prendra fin le 31 du même mois.

Article 2.—Ne seront admises à l'échange pour leur valeur nominale que les monnaies qui avaient cours légal au moment de la promulgation du décret précité.

Toutefois, seront échangées et aux mêmes conditions les roupies frappées postérieurement à celles tarifées par l'arrêté du 12 Decembre 1848 et qu'on a toujours admises sans distinctions dans les caisses publiques.

Article 3.—Cet échange sera opéré tous les jours du 12 au 31 Mai 1879 inclusivement de 8 à 10 heures du matin et de midi à 4 heures du soir, dans les diverses caisses publiques ci-après désignées, savoir :

A Saint-Denis, chez le Trésorier payeur, le percepteur des contributions et les receveurs de l'enrégistrement des actes civils et judicaires ;

A Saint-Paul, chez le trésorier particulier et le percepteur des contributions ;

A Saint-Pierre et à Saint-Benoit, chez les percepteurs des contributions et les receveurs de l'enrégistrement ;

A Sainte-Marie, Sainte-Rose et Saint-Philippe, chez les receveurs des postes ;

A Salazie et à la Plaine des Palmistes, chez les receveurs municipaux ;

Et dans les autres Communes de l'Ile, chez les percepteurs des contributions.

Article 4.—A partir de la publication du présent arrêté, toutes les monnaies étrangères qui viendraient à être importées dans la Colonie, seront déposées dans les entrepôts des Douanes d'où elles ne pourront être retirées qu'à partir du 1er Juin 1879, si, jusque là, elles n'ont été ré-exportées par leurs propriétaires.

Article 5.—L'Ordonnateur et le Directeur de l'intérieur sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui sera publié, inséré au Bulletin Officiel de la Colonie et déposé au Secretariat du Gouvernment.

CUINIER.

St. Denis, le 5 Mai 1879.

Par le Gouverneur,

L'Ordonnateur, GILBERT PIERRE.

Le Directeur de l'Intérieur, ED. MANÈS.

DÉCRET.

Le Président de la République.

Vu le sénatus consulte du 3 Mai 1854 qui règle la constitution des colonies de la Martinique, de la Guadeloupe et de la Réunion, et notamment les articles 6 §§ 10 et 8 ;

Sur le rapport du Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies et du Ministre des Finances ;

Le Conseil d'Etat entendu.

DÉCRÈTE :

Article 1er.—Seront promulgués à la Réunion les lois, décrets et ordonnances, relatifs au régime monétaire de la Métropole, et qui n'ont pas encore été mis en vigueur dans la dite Colonie.

Article 2.—Sont abrogées toutes dispositions contraires au présent décret, ainsi qu'aux lois, décrets et ordonnances sur le régime monétaire métropolitain, promulgués antérieurement ou à promulguer en conformité de l'art. 1er ci-dessus et notamment les ordonnances, décrets et arrêtés, portant fixation d'une valeur légale pour les monnaies étrangères.

Un arrêté du Gouverneur déterminera les conditions et les délais dans lesquels s'opérera le retrait des espèces démonétisées.

Article 3.—Le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies et le Ministre des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent décret, qui sera inséré au Bulletin des lois.

Fait à Paris, le 2 Avril 1879. (Signé) JULES GRÉVY.

Par le Président de la Republique,

Le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies,

(Signé) JAURÉGUIBERRY.

Le Ministre des Finances,

(Signé) LÉON SAY.

ORDERED, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. WESTLAND,

for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXI OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 3rd Aug. 1879.	For week ending 2nd Aug. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 3rd Aug. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Aug. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,45,845	5,56,351	2,18,59,849	2,34,61,419	16,01,570	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	36,843	56,707	20,95,411	26,26,212	5,30,801	...
16th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	72,805	73,279	22,76,687	20,10,219	...	2,66,468
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	78,047	56,668	29,43,422	29,81,068	37,646	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	91,426	1,29,500	51,12,275	62,12,895	11,00,620	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,17,643	1,06,490	40,16,389	38,85,520	...	1,30,869
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	53,808	61,227	19,66,646	19,37,822	...	28,824
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,26,449	2,65,152	1,82,24,112	1,71,60,464	...	10,63,648
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	34,946	70,123	44,45,555	49,77,017	5,31,462	...
	TOTAL ...	11,57,812	13,75,497	6,29,40,346	6,52,52,636	23,12,290	...
	State.						
23rd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,956	1,983	79,446	83,429	3,983	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,178	1,824	55,642	55,385	...	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	37,135	50,554	18,71,244	24,12,120	5,40,876	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,878	12,665	4,57,614	5,18,616	61,002	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	(a)...	(b)47,355	(c)33,787	...	13,568
16th Aug. 1879	Amraoti ...	599	482	69,232	51,908	...	17,324
9th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,498	2,834	82,761	1,19,011	36,250	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,971	12,168	4,75,934	4,09,391	...	66,543
16th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	6,817	4,737	2,60,893	2,75,231	14,338	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,337	21,887	5,01,888	9,93,177	4,91,289	...
23rd ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,269	5,544	91,572	2,01,973	1,10,401	...
16th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	9,502	11,255	6,30,455	6,11,032	...	19,423
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	11,250	22,404	5,05,604	6,56,630	1,51,026	...
23rd ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,559	1,394	(d)57,887	63,953	6,066	...
16th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,497	(e)64,085	3,35,379	2,71,294	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	5,470	33,040	(f)26,531	15,53,527	15,26,996	...
	TOTAL ...	1,09,419	1,84,268	52,77,643	83,74,549	30,96,906	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,67,231	15,59,765	6,82,17,989	7,36,27,185	54,09,196	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,40,88,529	3,68,13,592	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,41,29,460	3,68,13,593	26,133	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879.
(d) Total receipts from 10th January to 3rd August 1878.
(e) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st July to 3rd August 1878.

No. XXXII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 10th August 1878.	For week ending 9th August 1879.	Total from 1st January to 10th August 1878.	Total from 1st January to 9th August 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd Aug. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,77,384	4,84,029	2,23,37,233	2,39,45,448	16,08,215	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	38,985	38,498	21,34,396	26,64,710	5,30,314	...
16th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	92,745	70,987	23,69,432	20,81,206	...	2,88,226
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	69,356	53,454	30,12,778	30,34,522	21,744	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,05,610	1,52,400	52,17,915	63,65,295	11,47,380	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,20,627	1,10,552	41,37,016	39,96,072	...	1,40,944
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,136	61,334	20,26,782	19,99,156	...	27,626
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,30,590	2,53,040	1,84,54,702	1,74,13,504	...	10,41,198
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	45,056	58,981	44,90,611	50,35,998	5,45,387	...
	TOTAL ...	12,40,519	12,83,275	6,41,80,865	6,65,35,911	23,55,046	...
	State.						
23rd Aug. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,917	1,722	81,363	85,151	3,788	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,092	1,782	56,734	57,167	433	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	33,278	43,192	19,04,522	24,55,312	5,50,790	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,727	11,278	4,65,341	5,29,894	64,553	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	(*a*)	(*b*) 47,355	(*c*) 33,787	...	13,568
16th Aug. 1879	Amraoti ...	454	410	69,686	52,318	...	17,368
9th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,698	2,050	84,159	1,21,061	36,602	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,690	10,857	4,85,624	4,20,248	...	65,376
16th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	7,026	6,046	2,67,919	2,81,277	13,358	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,887	23,446	5,14,775	10,16,623	5,01,848	...
23rd ditto ...	Neemuch ...	5,962	5,858	97,534	2,07,831	1,10,297	...
16th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	7,946	10,734	6,38,401	6,21,766	...	16,635
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	14,161	17,970	5,19,765	6,74,600	1,54,835	...
23rd ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,849	1,041	(*d*) 59,236	64,994	5,758	...
16th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,242	(*e*) 64,085	3,36,621	2,72,536	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	4,799	33,973	(*f*) 31,330	15,87,500	15,56,170	...
	TOTAL ...	1,10,186	1,71,601	53,88,129	85,46,150	31,58,021	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,51,005	14,54,876	6,95,68,994	7,50,82,061	55,13,067	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,47,63,626	3,75,41,030	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,48,05,368	3,75,41,031	27,35,663	...

(*a*) Return not received. (*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879. (*d*) Total receipts from 10th January to 10th August 1878.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st July to 10th August 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, &c., FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 806, 807, 808 AND 809 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JULY 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.	
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	12 0 0	
	Saháranpur	3 5 3	4 5 0	10 0 4	
	Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
	Meerut	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	
	Bulandshahr	3 12 4	4 11 5	7 8 8	
	Aligarh	4 4 9	4 0 0	8 5 4	
	Kumaun	6 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Garhwál	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 10 8	
	Bijnor	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
	Moradabad	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Budaun	3-0 to 3-8	3-8 to 4-0	7-0 to 7-8	
	Bareilly	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	
	Sháhjahánpur	4 0 0	3-8 to 4-4	6-0 to 7-0	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Muttra	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 10 8	
	Agra	4 8 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	
	Farukhabad	3 10 1	3 12 0	7 14 2	
	Mainpuri	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	
	Etáwah	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Etah	1 13 8	1 15 8	4 0 0	
	Jalaun	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Jhánsi	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lalitpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Cawnpore	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Fatehpur	3 4 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 7-8	
	Bánda	4 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
	Allahabad	4-8 to 5-0	5 0 0	11 13 4	
	Hamírpur	3 0 0	4 3 0	6 0 0	
	Jaunpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
	Gorakhpur	2 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Basti	2 13 0	3 7 0	7 8 0	
	Azamgarh	3 4 6	3 8 0	5 6 4	
	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 10 0	4 0 0	5 5 3	
	Bára Banki	2 11 0	...	7 8 0	
	Sitapur	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
	Hardui	2 13 0	...	7 5 6	
	Kheri	3 4 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	
	Fyzabad	2-13 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0	
	Bharaich	3 0 0	...	9 0 0	
	Gonda	2 13 0	3 8 0	8 10 10	
	Rai Bareli	No return received.			
	Sultánpur				
	Partábgarh				

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1136 AND 1137 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 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, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, 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.	
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	7 3	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	6 0	9 9	9 4	6 7	14 7	11 11	...	14 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 10	7 8	105 0	90 0	70 0	8 12	8 9	8 14	
	Bolarum	7 11	7 11	7 7	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	6 6	9 0	8 11	6 12	15 7	12 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	7 12	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 0	9 0	9 6	
	Chudderghat	6 12	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	5 0	9 8	9 0	6 0	13 8	11 0	8 12	13 8	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	7 4	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	
Central India.	Indore	8 14	8 9	9 14	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	6 13	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 13	11 6	16 8	12 10	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 14	10 10	107 0	107 0	105 0	9 3	9 3	9 3	
	Goona	15 0	14 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	27 0	22 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	
	Rutlam	9 0	8 12	10 12	...	...	..	6 0	6 4	6 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	11 0	10 12	13 12	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	9 8	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	11 8	17 0	17 0	14 8	6 0	6 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	11 8	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 8	10 12	10 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first five months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST															
	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.	
Bengal	37,53,138	6,66,371	44,19,509	31,54,668	4,82,890	36,37,558	38,94,040	4,94,260	43,88,300	33,12,154	5,65,106	38,77,260	29,34,601	3,38,805	32,73,406	
Bombay	19,57,299	3,36,766	22,94,065	17,12,985	47,972	17,60,957	20,58,210	48,494	21,06,704	18,56,398	85,354	19,41,752	16,40,178	80,045	17,20,223	
Sind	87,386	84,732	1,72,118	81,682	9,621	91,303	1,22,521	15,001	1,37,522	1,01,300	9,355	1,10,655	1,53,920	8,214	1,62,134	
Madras	7,89,745	6,24,511	14,14,256	8,01,792	3,81,151	11,82,943	5,52,224	72,937	6,25,161	6,56,981	1,79,884	8,36,865	5,79,483	2,11,460	7,90,943	
B. Burma	3,25,884	16,41,497	19,67,381	4,14,009	11,81,716	15,95,725	4,33,302	9,24,308	13,57,610	5,98,497	11,94,010	17,92,507	5,31,643	15,53,197	20,84,840	
TOTAL	69,13,452	33,53,877	1,02,67,329	61,65,136	21,03,350	82,68,486	70,60,297	15,55,000	86,15,297	65,25,330	20,33,709	85,59,039	58,39,825	21,91,721	80,31,546	

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to July only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th September 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE 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* **AUGUST** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the eleven months, October 1878 to August 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		8,707	1,90,148	...	...	...	...	536	13,929	...	...	...	...	31,727	9,11,540	...	...	...	...	40,970	11,15,617
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, August 1879 ...		8,707	1,90,148	...	...	...	...	536	13,929	...	...	...	...	31,727	9,11,540	...	...	...	...	40,970	11,15,617
	Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.		404,927	91,86,532	35,952	8,57,020	50,293	10,92,793	10,787	2,56,988	...	...	...	...	225,635	64,07,032	...	8	381	8,285	727,975	1,78,08,658
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	7,517	1,88,757	...	...	5	146	...	...	...	...	29	528	42,123	11,81,506	40	150	85	2,159	49,798	13,73,246
		1876-77 ...	150,053	34,41,290	9,095	1,99,702	3,485	84,865	402	8,996	...	...	3	100	129,447	36,66,624	...	...	27	256	292,512	74,01,735
		1875-76 ...	51,714	10,63,390	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,872	...	...	...	...	218,846	62,34,836	854	20,874	42	879	271,587	73,23,208
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay		20,015	5,83,210	22,541	6,85,000	12,439	3,67,750	30,494	8,98,650	...	...	...	...	4,664	1,36,250	...	...	89	225	90,242	26,71,085
	Kurrachee		3,388	95,575	...	...	700	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,923	83,800	...	...	...	...	7,011	1,99,375
	Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, August 1879		23,403	6,78,785	22,541	6,85,000	13,139	3,87,750	30,494	8,98,650	...	...	...	...	7,587	2,20,050	...	...	89	225	97,253	28,70,460
	Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.		931,871	2,58,88,252	313,229	90,02,704	411,027	1,20,24,456	346,301	98,79,035	1,641	50,000	...	...	50,778	14,51,832	...	...	137,659	38,10,515	2,192,456	6,20,86,794
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	1,151,992	3,17,53,113	351,863	99,65,418	425,893	1,20,53,086	429,490	1,22,24,267	49,412	12,98,125	...	...	56,878	16,96,037	...	...	205,808	59,19,475	2,671,325	7,48,99,521
		1876-77 ...	1,439,112	3,92,35,527	462,962	1,09,10,251	639,311	1,83,14,217	305,076	81,96,935	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	106,851	29,58,096	6	50	188,360	50,22,512	3,114,962	8,55,07,368
		1875-76 ...	1,963,116	4,92,43,683	330,970	95,48,584	538,493	1,37,29,930	232,648	61,03,183	81,802	21,26,875	...	...	184,985	49,78,673	...	...	130,200	35,34,474	3,461,714	8,83,56,402
Madras.	Madras		20,248	5,43,270	...	...	1,010	26,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,253	5,69,694
	Cocanada		10,834	2,59,340	...	...	4,564	1,11,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,398	3,70,900
	Tuticorin		15,848	4,05,444	3,080	82,170	6,830	1,89,720	2,143	57,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	268	7,200	27,969	7,41,535
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	$1
	Total, August 1879		46,725	12,08,054	3,080	82,170	12,404	3,27,704	2,143	57,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	269	7,231	64,621	16,82,160
	Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.		293,471	75,78,814	29,458	7,74,605	43,401	11,39,161	25,685	6,47,932	...	...	1	25	1,061	28,662	...	...	10,715	2,94,931	403,792	1,04,64,130
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	173,466	41,58,160	2,144	51,660	23,704	5,60,510	13,394	3,36,270	...	...	3,753	93,037	13,585	3,11,929	...	...	7,768	1,96,440	237,814	57,08,006
		1876-77 ...	80,806	18,15,674	1,474	34,200	22,368	4,92,612	8,502	1,99,825	...	...	8,558	2,08,871	12,544	2,87,515	...	...	...	...	134,252	30,38,697
		1875-76 ...	387,583	86,47,777	20,711	4,78,236	78,882	16,63,476	21,218	4,40,250	...	...	2,357	52,822	44,296	10,03,319	...	...	10,355	2,36,999	565,402	1,25,22,879
British Burma.	Rangoon		921	15,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,324	83,987	...	...	5,245	99,815
	Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, August 1879		921	15,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,324	83,987	...	...	5,245	99,815
	Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.		30,697	6,07,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,752	92,032	39,072	7,99,256	635	10,939	75,156	15,09,553
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	39,710	7,80,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,161	81,271	47,588	9,83,202	...	...	92,459	18,44,552
		1876-77 ...	73,009	13,48,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,329	4,90,334	3,036	53,013	102,374	18,92,191
		1875-76 ...	4,071	71,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,881	13,12,350	...	...	69,952	13,84,071
Grand Total.	Total, August 1879		79,756	20,92,815	25,621	7,67,170	25,543	7,15,454	32,173	9,69,579	...	...	...	1	39,314	11,31,590	4,324	83,987	358	7,456	208,989	57,68,052
	Total 11 months, October 1878 to August 1879.		1,260,916	4,32,40,924	378,639	1,06,34,329	504,721	1,42,56,410	383,773	1,07,83,955	1,641	50,000	1	25	282,226	79,79,558	39,072	7,99,264	149,390	41,24,670	3,399,379	9,18,69,135
	Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78 ...	1,372,685	3,68,80,109	353,996	1,00,17,078	449,602	1,26,13,748	442,884	1,25,60,537	49,412	12,98,125	3,782	93,565	117,746	32,70,743	47,628	9,83,352	213,681	61,18,074	3,051,396	8,38,25,325
		1876-77 ...	1,742,980	4,58,39,335	413,651	1,11,44,153	665,164	1,86,91,694	313,980	84,05,758	33,264	8,71,775	8,561	2,08,971	248,842	69,12,135	26,335	4,90,384	191,423	50,75,781	3,644,100	9,78,39,986
		1875-76 ...	2,406,484	5,90,26,571	351,745	91,28,377	617,375	1,59,59,406	261,533	65,45,105	81,802	21,26,875	2,357	52,922	447,627	1,22,14,628	66,735	13,33,224	140,597	37,72,352	4,368,655	10,95,86,560

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The [illegible] 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain fell in all districts; the harvest is progressing with a fair outturn; ploughing and sowing operations are proceeding for the *rabi* crops. In Bombay there was slight rain; more is required in the Deccan for *rabi* sowings; locusts are still doing injury in parts of Sind, and rats in the Deccan; the *kharif* crops are excellent; the harvest has begun in Sind. The rainfall in Bengal was general and heavy in the north and Behar, in the Purneah District almost 38 inches fell during the week; prospects continue to improve in Burdwan; floods are abating in Dacca, but distress still continues there; the *bhadoi* crop has been much injured by inundations, but the prospects of the *amun* are promising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in some districts in the early part of the week, but a break has occurred since, and there is every appearance of the rains having come to a close; prospects are excellent. In the Punjab also the rainfall was slight in a few of the districts; prospects are favourable throughout the province. A clear week has done good in the Central Provinces to the cotton and *jowar* crops which were injured by previous continuous rain; prospects are good. In Burma there was general, and in parts heavy, rain; much damage is reported to have been done by floods in the Tharrawaddy District; crops are promising. In Assam and the other Provinces and States prospects continue good; and in Coorg where the crops were suffering owing to heavy rain, there has been an improvement.

The rain has been much less than in the previous week, and the rainy season in many places seems to be closing. Prospects are on the whole good throughout the Empire. In parts, the harvest has begun.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Sept. 13th)	2·02	*Ragi* 19·94; early dry and wet crops thriving; cultivation of first crop paddy still proceeding in some places; sowing of cotton and horse-gram commenced.
Kurnool („ 14th)	·98 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 23·20; prices stationary; pasture and water abundant; crops reported fading in Markapur owing to insufficient rain, elsewhere thriving; cotton and later *korra* being sown.
Ganjam („ 13th)	1·04 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 19·97.
Kistna („ „)	·86 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 22·23; 48 inches water over anicut; *jonna*, tobacco, cotton and castor being sown; standing crops doing well; *gidda jonna* and *korra* in ear; *sazza* and maize being harvested in some localities.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	1·37 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 19·16; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ⅛ to ¼; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	1·72 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 22·60; standing crops generally good; deficient rain in 3 taluks; harvest of some dry crops in 4 taluks, outturn ¼ to ¾.
Tanjore (Sept. 16th)	3·78 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 17·49; crops good; harvest of *kar*, *cholum*, *ragi*, *cumboo* and oil-seeds, outturn half to full.
Madura („ 13th)	1·32 (average of 12 stations).	Ragi 17·82.
Malabar („ „)	2·89 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 18·75; pasture good; harvesting of first crop commenced in 9 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received. *General Remarks.*—General prospects favourable.
Bombay (Sept. 17th)—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 13th,—15⅛ feet, last year 18 feet 11 inches; some damage to *kharif* anticipated in Sehwan from sudden fall in river; salt-water encroaching in Shahbandar; fever and cattle-disease prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Crops everywhere good; reaping commenced in Guni; locusts in six talukas; fever prevalent; river greatly fallen; want of water complained of in Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro and Guni.
Ahmedabad ...	·14	Total rainfall 31·77; crops excellent; fever prevailing; slight cholera in city.
Baroda ...	·40	Total rainfall 49·75; fever prevalent in city; cholera broken out in one town in interior; crops good; prices stationary.
Surat ...	·54	Total rainfall 33·82; break continued; crops good; cholera in Jalálpor.
Násik ...	...	Crops good; favourable weather continues; slight cholera; prices somewhat risen.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·60	Total rainfall 56·67, being 7·60 below average; weather fine; temperature normal.
Poona (Sept. 14th) ...	Maximum in Mawal 1·88; minimum in Indapur ·021.	Rain wanted throughout district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	Slight rain in some talukas.	More rain wanted; *kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowing delayed for want of rain in 4 talukas; injury from rats in parts of 4 talukas; cholera in 4 talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	Crops generally good, excepting in Sángola, where damaged by previous excessive rain; break continuing, but rain now desirable; rats doing damage in places; condition of poor slightly improving.
Dharwar ...	·62 (average)	Crops good; cotton sowing progressing; damage by rats decreasing.
Kanara ...	Maximum 2·70 at Karwar, minimum ·90 at Sirsi.	Total rainfall 116·17; rice harvest commenced in Karwar taluka; cattle-disease in Honáwar and Mundgod; fever prevalent.
Rajkot ...	·24	Total rainfall 26·30; crops very good; fever prevalent; cholera in Nawánagar. *General Remarks.*—*Kharif* crops generally excellent; but rain required in Deccan for *rabi* sowings; cholera exists slightly in several districts of Guzerat and Deccan.
Bengal (Sept. 17th)—		
Chittagong ...	1·27	Weather close and oppressive; *aus* harvest nearly complete, outturn good; transplantation still continues; crops doing well.
Dacca ...	3·14	Floods slightly falling; fifteen public alms-houses opened, five private ones; distress continues; *amun* promising, except where totally lost in south; public health good; rice second quality twelve seers a rupee.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·37	*Aus* being reaped, a full average crop; *amun* prospects fair; average price of common rice ten seers per rupee; fever in places; public health fair.
Moorshedabad ...	4·54	Small quantity of *aus* saved from flood being reaped; continued rain and cloudy weather likely to injure *amun* plants and *kalai* lately sown; average price of common rice eleven seers; fever in places; public health generally good; most zemindars assisting their ryots with money and grain; river falling daily.
Rajshahye ...	9·05	Heavy rain throughout district; *aus* being cut generally; one-fourth of this crop destroyed, but in Puttia and north of Charghat loss from eight to fourteen annas; jute nearly all cut, about half of this crop damaged; about one-fourth of *amun* destroyed, remainder promises a full yield; *ganja* cultivation progressing; common rice 10 to 13 seers; fever as usual at this time of the year; public health good; no present necessity for relief works; river falling slowly.
Burdwan ...	1·93	Prospects of crops improved by seasonable rain; general health good.
Rungpore ...	5·15	Weather showery; crops very satisfactory; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	4·47	Ganges still in high flood; *kalai* destroyed; cholera ceasing; common rice 13 seers.
Purneah ...	37·96	Reports hitherto very favorable; nearly 36 inches of rain on the 13th instant; effects not reported, but as water has run off very freely it is hoped little or no damage done; farming operations delayed by heavy rain; price of rice 12 to 14 seers, wheat 13 to 15; a tendency to higher prices; health good; rivers in great flood.
Patna ...	3·39	Rice prospects excellent; heavy local rain; Ganges again falling.
Durbhanga ...	6·70	Comla in flood for third time; paddy promises well; other crops average; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2·37	All crops promising; prices stationary, with tendency to fall; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·02	Transplantation and weeding of *sarudh* going on, but prospects not favorable in parts of 8 chucklas owing to injuries done by insects; *bialí* yield will also be affected; rice 14 seers; a few cholera cases. *General Remarks.*—Rain general, heavy in Northern Bengal and Behar; prospects in the Burdwan division have somewhat improved, but rain rather too late for transplantation in some places; in Midnapore and Balasore rain is still wanted; *bhadoi* has been greatly injured, but the crop where not flooded is yielding fairly; *amun* prospects are generally promising, except where it has been destroyed by inundation; insects are doing some injury to young *amun* in Cuttack, Pooree, and Sarun.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—(Sept. 17th).		
Benares (Sept. 16th)	3·0	A fine hot break since Saturday; prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·6 (average)	Total rainfall since 1st June 29·2; every appearance of close of rains; wheat 14½ seers for the rupee; some fever; health good.
Gorakhpur („ 17th)	12·3	Total rainfall 63·7; fall of 11 inches on Wednesday, cause of heavy floods in south-west; seasonable break followed; prospects good; health fair.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear; crops generally flourishing; prices of minor grains falling; cholera abating; fever still prevalent.
Agra („ 16th)	·1	Crops ripening; prospects good; clear weather; fever and ague still bad.
Bareilly („ 17th)	...	Rains seem to be over; sky cloudless; fresh wind from west; health good.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear; wind westerly; crop prospects splendid; fever and ague still bad; cattle-disease abating; sporadic cholera at Hauper and Sirdhana; wheat 17, *bajra* 19, and *jowar* 22 seers.
Kumaun („ 16th)	...	Weather clear; millets and rice being cut in places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Lucknow (Sept. 17th)	·5	Barley 22 seers; weather fine; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	2·8	The heavy rain in earlier part of week has been succeeded by a break of four days, or damage would have ensued; *sawan*, *makra* and *kakun* have mostly been reaped and the *kooari* paddy is beginning to be cut; slight cattle-disease.
Sitapur („ 17th)	...	Favourable break; prospects and health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	·7	Prospects continue good. *General Remarks.*—Rain in some districts in early part of week, since then a seasonable break; prospects excellent; health generally good, except in Agra, Meerut, and Jhansi, where fever is still prevalent; cattle-disease reported from Partabgarh; cholera abating and prices falling in Jhansi.
Punjab (Sept. 16th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	1·0	Crops progressing favourably; *rabi* operations going on rapidly; prices still falling; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops very promising and prices falling; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Prices steady; health generally good, but few cases of cholera.
Ferozepore ...	·1	Agricultural prospects good.
Siálkot ...	·2	
Ráwalpindi ...	2·5	Agricultural prospects good; fever very prevalent.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair, but prices have risen.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; health good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects throughout the Province favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 17th)	.....	*Jowar* and cotton greatly improved by break; prospects good.
Jubbulpore ...	·05	Crops excellent; prospects of cotton brightening; small-pox continues; prices falling.
Saugor ...	.....	Clear, with bright sunshine; cotton thriving; other crops progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	.....	Cool; break continues; cotton improved; other crops good; few cases of cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	·37	Cotton and other crops good; prices stationary.
Raipur (Sept. 13th)	·58	All crops doing well; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	·55	Break beneficial; all crops good; cholera and small-pox continue; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—A clear week with bright sunshine and occasional clouds; cotton and *jowar* where injured by continuous rain in previous weeks improving; prospects of all crops generally good.
British Burma—(Sept. 17th)—		
Akyab ...	6·42	Total rainfall 194·21; public health good; slight cattle-disease; agricultural prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	2·62	Total rainfall 78·85; public health good; slight fever prevalent; cattle-disease very slight; a little damage done to crops by floods in three sub-divisions.
Bassein ...	4·18	Total rainfall 71·77; public health good; slight cattle-disease; lands west of Ngawoon and four circles on the east still under water; ploughing and transplanting continue in other parts.
Prome ...	1·15	Total rainfall 32·40; slight cholera and small-pox in Prome town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects generally excellent.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·93	Total rainfall 138·43; public health good; cattle-disease very slight; crops good.
Toungoo ...	1·2	Total rainfall 60·31; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Crops generally healthy and very promising; floods in Tharrawaddy have caused much damage; river rising at Thyetmyo; sowing not yet finished in Thonkwa owing to floods; public health good; mild cholera and small-pox in parts; very slight cattle-disease.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Sept. 17th)	7·86	Weather seasonable; apprehensions entertained of damage to *salí* paddy on low lands on account of the rising of the river again.
Sylhet („ „)	1·89	Prospects good.
Cachar („ 16th)	...	Season warm with rain at night; prospects of rice crops continue very good; common rice at 10 seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh („ 17th)	2·03	Weather warm with occasional showers; general prospects of crops good; transplanting *salí* nearly finished; fevers continue; cattle-disease abated; no further report of small-pox.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg (Sept. 17th)–		
Bangalore ...	3·34	Crops generally in good condition; prospects improving in Coorg; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	1·93	
Mercara ...	4·39	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 17th)—		
Amráoti ...	...	Break continues; *jowari* has improved and cotton is now doing very well.
Akola ...	...	Crops generally excellent.
Hyderabad (Sept. 18th)	·28	Crops generally promising; *jowar* and pulse slightly affected by excessive rainfall in some districts; rats causing damage to crops in Naldrug and Shorapur but being destroyed; public health good.
Central India States (Sept. 17th)—		
Indore ...	2·75	Prospects continue excellent; last rain has insured water-supply for opium culture; food-prices still high; wheat 9 seers, gram 9 seers 9 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	·02	Prospects good; *jowar* 17 seers.
Rutlam ...	·97	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	·6	Crops are being gathered; prices falling.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Crops good; health fair; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	*Nil* at Sehore	Prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	2·05	Health good.
Nowgong ...	·96	
Mánpur ...	·55	Weather clear, with good sunshine; reaping of *mukka* crops continues.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 17th)	·84	Total rainfall 67·61; occasional clouds; break.
Serohi („ 14th)	...	Tanks and wells good; health fair, improving; crops good; rain wanted; season agreeable.
Marwar („ 6th)	·64	Health good; cloudy with showers; locusts in several districts; no damage; prospects favourable.
Meywar („ 12th)	·2	Tanks and wells good; fever still prevalent; good outturn expected.
Harowtee („ 13th)	·36 in Tonk and ·05 in Shahpura.	Prospects favourable; health fair.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	1·67	Cloudy; health good.
Ajmere („ 17th)	.....	Prospects excellent; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	.....	Favourable sunshine; prospects good; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpur ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur („ 16th)	2·85 (average)	Fine weather; prospects good.
Nepal—		
Katmandú (Sept. 9th)	1·006	Fair; cholera has again broken out.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 11th September, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

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.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill, which was originally drafted by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, had been subjected to careful revision by the Select Committee. The points in which amendments had been introduced referred chiefly to the exclusion of sections which formed part of the original draft, regarding which it had been found, on examination, that provision already existed in other Acts, and their repetition, therefore, in the present Bill was not necessary. These related to provisions connected with the Indian Ports Act of 1875 and to the section which conferred powers of borrowing money, which was provided for by the Local Authorities Loan Act passed in Council the other day. The amendments which the Select Committee thought desirable with reference to the exclusion of these sections had been fully accepted by the Chief Commissioner, as also other amendments, referring partly to the schedule of the Bill, which reserved from the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the Port all lands which it was desirable to reserve connected with the defence of the Port, land required by the Railway and a small portion now in the possession of the Municipality. The rest of the land was made over to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, with the balance now in the hands of the Strand Bank Committee, which would be applied for the purpose of carrying out the Port-trust. He believed that, if the Bill was passed, it would be one of great benefit to the Port of Rangoon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSPORT OF SALT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented a preliminary Report of the Selecs Committee on the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religioue Congregations. He said that the Committee had extended the operation of tht Bill to property of every description held by religious bodies, and had added a section providing for a reference to the High Court in the event of doubt arising as to whether any person was a member of a religious body, or as to the validity of any appointment made under the Act. They had also added sections providing for the dissolution of the religious bodies to which the Bill applied, and for the disposal of their property when they were dissolved. Those changes were considered to be so important that the Committee had recommended that the Bill as amended be published.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 25th September, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 11th September, 1879.

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

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1879.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	DEMERARA.			TRINIDAD.			MAURITIUS.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	8	11	19	10	2	12	2	5	7	20	18	38	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Surinam and the F. W. I. Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	26	18	44	34	26	60	32	17	49	92	61	153	
„ 10 to 20 „ ...	97	20	117	97	13	110	22	16	38	216	49	265	
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	309	79	388	242	73	315	75	31	106	626	183	809	
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	34	7	41	21	3	24	57	29	86	112	39	151	
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	3	3	6	...	1	1	2	4	6	5	8	13	
Above 50 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ..	477	138	615	404	118	522	190	102	292	1,071	358	1,429	

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

Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Surinam and the F. W. I. Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal	15	14	29	7	9	16	2	1	3	24	24	48	
Central ditto	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	2	5	7	2	9	
Behar	34	13	47	14	3	17	97	50	147	145	66	211	
N.-W. Provinces	320	84	404	192	60	252	75	38	113	587	182	769	
Oudh	76	19	95	175	46	221	2	...	2	253	65	318	
Central India	13	1	14	7	...	7	1	...	1	21	1	22	
Punjab	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6	
Nepal	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	13	6	19	4	...	4	9	10	19	26	15	41	
GRAND TOTAL ...	477	138	615	404	118	522	190	102	292	1,071	358	1,429	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Bramins, high caste	68	16	84	78	21	99	25	12	37	171	49	220	There has been no Emigration to Jamaica, Natal, Surinam and the F. W. I. Colonies during this month.
Hindus { Agriculturists	144	42	186	135	49	184	67	28	95	346	119	465	
Hindus { Artizans	33	7	40	21	4	25	16	11	27	70	22	92	
Hindus { Low castes	149	39	188	110	30	140	60	39	99	319	108	427	
Mussulmans	83	34	117	60	14	74	22	12	34	165	60	225	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	477	138	615	404	118	522	190	102	292	1,071	358	1,429	

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus ...	906	298	1,204
2. Mussulmans ...	165	60	225
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,071	358	1,429

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

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, 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, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, 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.			
Madras.	Ganjam	8 2	8 2	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 3	13 13	13 13	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	13 14	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	11 14	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	5 10	7 14	8 8	6 3	...	15 2	11 14	21 13	17 13	19 13	19 10	19 10	14 0	87 8	87 8	97 3	10 8	10 8	11 11	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	7 10	9 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	6 14	14 0	12 8	8 8	15 6	16 5	13 6	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 10	243 0	243 0	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	6 14	6 6	4 14	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	7 0	13 13	13 10	7 10	...	...	10 14	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	13 3	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	6 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 6	14 0	14 0	9 3	20 14	20 14	12 8	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	13 10	93 5	93 5	77 13	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	8 6	8 2	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 3	12 14	12 6	8 8	17 6	16 10	12 10	18 13	16 5	12 6	21 6	21 0	12 11	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	12 10	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	10 11	10 3	7 8	11 14	10 13	7 13	17 8	16 8	8 10	8 16	14 15	0 9	18 6	17 14	11 10	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 8	12 13	11 14	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 11	5 6	5 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 3	6 6	11 2	10 0	7 2	17 2	13 6	10 5	18 2	13 2	...	20 10	15 8	...	243 0	243 0	184 11	11 11	12 2	11 11	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 6	6 13	...	...	...	9 11	9 6	7 8	10 3	10 3	8 2	11 8	11 8	10 2	20 8	22 6	13 3	18 2	17 13	11 10	87 8	87 8	77 13	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 14	7 8	11 11	11 5	8 2	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	17 18	17 18	12 0	97 11	108 14	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 10	7 2	6 5	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	7 8	13 3	13 3	7 14	18 8	18 3	14 10	24 11	...	16 8	22 5	22 5	15 6	140 0	140 0	186 10	11 5	12 5	10 11	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	5 8	5 13	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	7 6	11 6	11 6	7 14	19 5	19 5	...	25 6	20 13	12 5	20 5	19 2	12 11	206 8	206 8	233 5	13 0	15 5	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 14	5 14	4 13	...	...	...	10 13	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	10 11	17 6	15 14	13 0	16 10	15 2	13 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	11 8	11 11	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 14	6 10	5 10	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	8 5	10 8	10 2	8 11	14 0	14 0	9 2	15 14	14 10	10 13	15 11	15 11	13 2	121 8	170 2	97 3	11 11	11 5	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 13	7 13	5 8	...	...	...	9 11	9 6	7 10	10 2	9 14	7 14	17 0	14 10	12 2	16 3	14 11	12 8	16 5	15 8	13 3	126 6	170 2	97 3	13 10	13 2	13 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 0	...	10 0	9 10	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	5 5	...	...	...	10 13	9 14	7 3	11 5	10 6	8 10	19 2	19 2	14 13	19 2	19 2	14 5	19 11	19 11	14 13	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 13	8 6	8 6	7 3	15 6	15 6	7 11	13 5	13 5	11 3	14 6	14 6	8 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 14	4 14	5 3	...	...	...	9 2	8 11	6 10	10 0	10 0	7 8	15 14	15 14	9 8	20 5	17 6	12 5	18 0	18 0	12 5	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 0	11 14	Salem		
	South Canara	5 3	6 3	6 14	...	...	...	7 13	7 8	7 13	9 13	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 14	93 5	98 3	92 5	11 8a 12 8b	11 8a 12 8b	11 8a 12 3b	South Canara		a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Malabar	5 13	7 14	7 3	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	8 8	10 8	10 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 2	11 11	16 13	15 2	12 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	7 4	6 15	7 1	15 3	14 10	15 3	6 5	5 15	6 12	8 6	7 11	9 1	10 15	10 10	11 4	10 14	10 14	11 0	8 7	9 6	8 7	10 10	10 7	10 3	54 9	54 9	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmednabad	7 8	7 12	8 7	12 8	12 8	13 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	6 15	6 15	8 7	12 5	11 7	14 9	6 10	6 10	5 5	8 0	8 0	7 13	...	...	10 0	8 14	8 14	9 7	...	...	...	10 0	7 10	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 12	12 12	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 4	3 10	3 10	6 2	6 4	6 4	4 9	7 3	7 3	6 3	9 0	9 4	9 15	10 0	10 8	8 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 3	120 0	100 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 10½	6 10½	7 4½	8 14½	8 14½	6 6½	9 11½	9 11½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	8 14½	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	12 14½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 2	6 4	7 1	...	...	...	5 10	5 6	6 10	8 2	7 8	7 13	9 1	9 1	8 15	9 7	9 0	9 3	9 5	9 5	9 14	71 0	71 0	80 0	9 5	9 9	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	10 7	11 4	15 7	16 5	10 8	15 2	15 2	12 5	12 5	13 11	105 0	105 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	5 7	8 10	7 11	7 11	11 4	15 7	16 5	10 8	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 0	11 13	11 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	9 3	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	7 8	7 11	7 11	...	14 0	9 14	9 14	12 8	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	140 0	11 2	11 2	11 5	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 12	7 10	7 4	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 1	7 10	7 4	10 11	10 6	11 2	11 3	11 0	12 1	12 5	12 5	13 11	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 5	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	9 13	9 4	10 14	9 3	9 3	10 6	9 8	9 8	9 8	91 0	91 0	76 0	9 12	9 10	11 1	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 11	7 5	7 4	...	...	...	7 10	7 3	6 10	8 7	8 9	7 9	10 9	9 3	8 10	13 4	12 3	9 3	9 14	9 14	12 11	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 2	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 4	5 15	6 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 4	6 12	8 12	8 6	7 0	13 0	12 6	12 4	11 12	11 9	11 4	12 5	12 5	13 11	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 8	9 0	8 8	8 5	10 8	9 12	10 5	10 8	10 8	10 5	...	...	...	109 11	116 0	98 8	9 10	9 12	9 4	Sholápur		
	Belgaum	5 8	5 8	6 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 8	8 0	7 13	9 0	8 8	8 5	10 8	9 12	10 5	10 8	10 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 3	9 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	5 0	4 0	5 12	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	6 7	10 0	11 0	7 3	18 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	10 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Satara		
	Ratnágiri	5 15	5 15	7 6	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 2	8 8	7 12	10 1	...	...	9 1	7 6	7 6	8 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	113 0	113 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Belgaum		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	14 0	11 0	9 10	80 0	80 0	89 0	8 0	8 0	8 5	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 0	8 0	7 9	9 0	11 2	11 12	14 11	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ratnágiri		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 3	11 3	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 6	8 7	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Asirgarh	8 3	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	11 11	11 0	15 8	11 0	10 12	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Baroda	6 14	6 12	7 10	9 9	9 9	9 9	6 4	6 2	5 11	8 7	8 7	7 8	9 14	9 9	9 9	9 0	8 11	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Disa	9 11	8 12	8 2	...	...	...	4 10	4 12	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 11	9 8	9 0	11 12	9 12	8 10	8 14	8 14	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Asirgarh		
	Nimach	10 8	10 11	11 0	14 8	14 15½	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 0	14 0	13 16½	16 1½	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	160 0	160 0	109 8	12 5	13 8	12 9	Baroda		
	Nasirabad	13 0	11 7½	13 0	22 7½	19 14	17 13½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 2½	18 0	13 5	15 0	14 13½	13 0	8 11	8 7	6 15	96 0	96 0	96 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Disa		
	Rájkot	7 10	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 4	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 10	8 10	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 10	12 3	10 12	8 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Nimach		
	Upper Sind Frontier	10 2	9 10	7 14	14 8	14 8	10 8	5 10	5 7	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 2	10 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	11 8	11 7	14 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8½	Nasirabad		
	Karachi	9 0	9 0	9 2	14 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	15 7	15 1	16 2½	83 2	90 0	98 12	11 0	11 0	38 0	Rájkot		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	8 0	8 0	7 10	6 8	65 0	65 0	35 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Shikarpur	9 5	10 2	8 6	15 14	15 14	12 8	5 11	5 11	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 5	...	7 0	6 8	6 0	102 0	104 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Karachi		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 12	8 4	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 7	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Western Districts.																			9 0	8 0	8 0	375 0	350 0	280 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Shikarpur		
																				12 0	12 0	12 6	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 20	10 10	10 1	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
Bengal.	Burdwan	11 8c	11 8	11 8	18 0	17 12	25 8	11 4	11 14	12 0	11 12	12 10	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bancoorah	10 12b	11 12	11 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Beerbhoom	11 4c	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	13 4	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Hooghly	12 0d	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Howrah	11 0	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Central Districts.																														
	Calcutta	11 7	11 7	11 6	22 8	13 5	13 5	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	10 15	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	6 8	9 12	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 13½f	11 13½	11 7	17 4	17 4	16 0	9 7	9 7	9 2	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 0	80 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0g	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	11 13h	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 9	9 0	9 4	10 5	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 13 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 10-8 to 12-10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12-8 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 14 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, best rice 11 to 14-8 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 12-8 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-10 to 11-8 seers, barley 14-8 to 16 seers, best rice 6-8 to 8-12 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 10-10 to 11-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-7 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 9-8 to 11-7 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Narail) 8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 10-8 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

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

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, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Baira) *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.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore	10 4	10 8	10 13	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 8	10 13	10 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 8	18 12	7 8 to 9 0	9 0 to 9 12	8 4 to 9 12	9 12	10 0	10 8 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 4[k]	10 2	8 9½	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	9 15	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	8 4	9 0	11 4	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	12 0[l]	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	6 0	7 8	6 12	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0[m]	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 0[n]	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	10 12[o]	10 8	11 4	11 7	12 4	20 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	11 7	11 7	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	13 0[p]	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	6 8	6 4	7 0	11 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... [q]	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 12	11 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	10 0[r]	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	12 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0[s]	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... [t]	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	15 0	15 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	12 8[u]	13 4	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	13 0[v]	12 4 to 13 0	10 12 to 12 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	8 12 to 10 0	13 8	18 0 to 14 0	10 8 to 10 12	17 8	17 0	13 0 to 14 8	18 0	18 0	...
	Durbhunga	10 8[w]	11 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	9 12	12 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	14 0[x]	13 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	12 4	12 4	11 8	18 12	18 12	14 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	14 4	13 8	9 8	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	15 0[y]	14 0	12 0	...	24 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	13 3[z]	13 6	12 6	18 9	16 8	15 2	9 4	8 4	8 4	12 8	11 5	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	12 0[z1]	12 0	11 6	18 15	18 15	15 2	10 6	10 1	9 7	12 10	12 10	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	...[z2]	13 0 to 14 0	12 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0 to 12 8	11 0	13 0 to 17 0*	14 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...[z3]	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	9 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	13 2†	14 7	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	8 8	8 8	7 14	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	14 7	14 7	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	9 12[z4]	11 4	9 0	...	...	12 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	8 0[z5]	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	7 0	7 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	9 8[z6]	10 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 2	8 14	8 0	11 2	10 10	11 6	8 6	8 14	11 2	8 14	10 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	5 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	14 4	13 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	8 0
	Saháranpur	16 8	15 0	16 0	22 8	19 12	22 8	7 8	7 8	5 1	9 11	9 8	7 8	21 8	16 0	15 0	13 4	13 4	8 8
	Muzaffarnagar	17 10	16 8	16 12	22 0	22 0	23 2	6 9	6 9	5 8	11 0	11 0	7 12	21 0	19 12	19 14	17 10	17 10	7 12
	Meerut	16 8	16 8	17 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	10 8	10 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	13 0
	Bulandshahr	17 8	17 10	16 0	25 0	24 0	22 4	5 0	6 8	5 8	9 10	9 8	9 8	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0
	Aligarh	16 4	16 0	16 8	21 8	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	21 8	20 0	14 0	20 8	18 8	13 8
	Kumaun	9 4	9 4	9 0	11 5	11 8	11 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

* New *bhadoi* 17 seers.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 11-13 to 22-5 seers a rupee.

s In Koygunge the prices are—best rice 12 seers and common rice 15 seers.

y In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 10-2 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-6 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-6 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

r In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 13 seers, and gram 10 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 13-3 seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 10 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 10 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 12 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 11 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9-8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

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

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 7-12 to 10 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 16 seers and common rice 9-8 to 16 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 13 seers and common rice 14 seers.

v In Aurungabad the prices are—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet (at Bazar) 16 seers, gram 12 to 16 seers, lesser millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 17 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 11 to 16 seers, maruwa 13 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 20 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 15 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 19 seers, barley 13 to 30 seers, best rice 7-8 to 18 seers, common rice 9-8 to 20 seers, lesser millets 12 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14-4 to 35 seers, and gram 12 to 23 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 28 seers, best rice 9-8 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, lesser millets 20-4 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-12 to 15-7 seers, barley 16-16 to 21 seers, best rice 8-4 to 9 seers, common rice 12-12 to 14-7 seers, jowar 16-14 to 20 seers, maruwa 17-17 to 24-9 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 31 seers, and gram 14-8 to 15-2 seers.

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (at Scopole) 23 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 20 to 24 seers, and gram 11-8 to 13 seers.

z6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

[k] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 11-4 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 21 seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.

[l] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 11 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, lesser millets 20 to 24 seers, and maize or Indian-corn 20 seers.

[m] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-96 to 11-8 seers, barley 9-8 to 16-88 seers, best rice 10-12 to 21 seers, common rice 18-14 to 26 seers, maruwa 20-25 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Dalsongunge) 18-56 seers, and gram 11-21 to 13 seers.

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

India for the 2nd half of August 1879—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, 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.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.													
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 13	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	11 4	200 0	160 0 to 200 0	160 0 to 200 0	8 10	8 4	8 4	
	Rungpore	...	...	...	9 0	7 14	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	
	Bogra	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	11 10	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 4	8 10	
	Pubna	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	64 0	160 0	54 0	7 5	7 0	6 8	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca	...	...	...	11 13	10 12	11 7	106 0	106 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	
	Tipperah	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	
	Chittagong	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	7 1¾	
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Behar.													
	Patna	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	12 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 14	8 0	
	Gya	...	...	18 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Shahabad	16 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	13 8 to 14 0	10 12 to 11 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Durbhunga	18 0	16 0	16 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	120 0	160 0	165 0	8 0	7 4	8 0	
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	
	Sarun	19 0	17 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	200 0	190 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	
	Chumparun	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Monghyr	...	...	...	18 6	18 1	18 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	12 4	12 15	13 4	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	
	Purneah	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	12 8		160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Maldah	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack	11 13	10 8	7 14	14 7	15 1	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	
	Pooree	...	...	...	11 13	13 2	12 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 8	10 8	
	Balasore	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh	30 0	27 8	13 0	12 0	12 2	8 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	
	Lohardugga	24 0	24 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	180 0	200 0	320 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	
	Manbhoom	64 0	64 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
Assam.	Sylhet	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Cachar	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	9 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 3	8 0	
	Goálpárá	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khasi & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	15 9	15 0	14 5	129 0	129 0	161 4	9 9	9 9	9 13	
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	15 10	15 6	16 0	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 8	100 0	110 0	115 0	...	...	9 0	
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 8	100 0	110 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Aligarh	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
	Kumaun	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 19 seers, barley 13 to 30 seers, best rice 7-8 to 18 seers, common rice 9-8 to 20 seers, lesser millets 12 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14-4 to 35 seers, and gram 12 to 23 seers.

† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 28 seers, best rice 9-8 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, lesser millets 20-4 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-12 to 15-7 seers, barley 16-16 to 21 seers, best rice 8-4 to 9 seers, common rice 12-12 to 14-7 seers, jowar 16-14 to 20 seers, maruwa 17-17 to 24-9 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 31 seers, and gram 14-8 to 15-2 seers.

§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (at Scopole) 23 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 20 to 24 seers, and gram 11-8 to 13 seers.

¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 11-4 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 21 seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.

†† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 11 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, lesser millets 20 to 24 seers, and maize or Indian-corn 20 seers.

‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10·96 to 11-8 seers, barley 9-8 to 16·88 seers, best rice 10·12 to 21 seers, common rice 18·14 to 26 seers, maruwa 20·25 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Dalsongunge) 18·56 seers, and gram 11·21 to 13 seers.

§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 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, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugilee), *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	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 8	19 0	16 0	9 0	8 12	5 8	13 4	11 4	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	4 8	280 0	240 0	200 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor	16 5	16 14	12 0	27 9	27 0	17 7	5 10	5 10	7 5	10 2	10 2	8 12	15 12	15 12	14 1	19 14	19 2	8 7	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
Moradabad	16 14	17 3	16 4	21 14	21 14	20 0	7 13	7 13	6 4	11 14	12 8	8 7	20 5	21 14	16 4	18 12	18 12	16 4	15 10	15 10	15 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
Budaun	16 0½	16 5½	17 6	19 10	21 0	22 12½	4 12½	4 12½	5 11	11 11	11 1½	9 0	15 0	20 1½	14 6	15 0	18 0	9 9½	16 14	17 0	15 5	168 0	168 0	240 0	9 14	9 14	9 5	Budaun		
Bareilly	15 0	15 5	15 5	20 0	19 6	20 0	5 0	5 0	4 11	11 4	11 4	8 12	17 8	18 2	16 14	17 8	17 8	16 14	13 12	13 7	15 5	100 0	100 0	137 8	10 5	10 5	9 11	Bareilly		
Sháhjahánpur	16 1	16 0	16 2	22 8	22 8	20 0	6 2	6 2	5 12	12 4	13 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	8 12	Sháhjahánpur		
Tarái Pergunnahs	19 6	20 0	15 10	31 4	30 0	20 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	13 12	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
Muttra	15 0	15 0	14 4	22 0	21 8	19 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	20 0	19 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Muttra		
Agra	14 8	15 0	15 4	23 0	23 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	14 4	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Agra		
Farukhabad	13 13	13 13	16 14	17 2½	18 2½	22 4	5 12	6 10	5 10	10 9½	11 11	8 0	...	16 10½	...	...	18 10½	13 9	14 4	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	166 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Farukhabad		
Mainpuri	14 4	14 8	16 0	18 12	18 8	21 0	4 4	4 12	5 8	11 8	12 12	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Mainpuri		
Etáwah	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 8	13 0	8 0	17 8	17 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Etáwah		
Etah	15 8	15 12	17 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah		
Jalaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 14	16 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Jalaun		
Jhánsi	16 9	14 10	15 5	24 2½	22 13	17 12	7 8	7 8	5 15	12 0	12 0	9 10	20 14½	20 8	...	19 4	19 4	...	15 8	15 14	16 4	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 4	7 8	7 8	Jhánsi		
Lalitpur	12 4	12 4	15 0	30 0	26 0	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	110 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Lalitpur		
Cawnpore	15 8	15 8	16 4	22 8	22 8	22 8	8 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	11 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	13 10	13 10	13 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cawnpore		
Fatehpur	14 8	13 12	13 6	20 12	19 4	17 8	8 0	7 4	6 9	13 8	13 8	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
Bánda	14 0	13 8	14 4	19 0	18 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	6 0	12 12	13 0	9 8	16 8	16 8	11 0	16 8	16 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
Allahabad	14 4	14 7	11 12	20 4	20 4	15 8	7 8	7 0	6 12	14 0	13 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	10 12	17 0	17 0	10 8	14 6	13 10	11 12	170 0	160 0	170 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Allahabad		
Hamírpur	13 13	14 10	13 9	18 9	18 4	18 8	7 0	7 14	6 12	11 4	12 6	8 8	18 4	17 12	9 0	16 14	16 10	9 0	16 8	16 8	12 11	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Hamírpur		
Jaunpur	15 14	16 3	13 13	23 4	24 11	18 0	7 12	7 12	5 10	14 13	13 6	8 8	19 12	18 5	...	16 15	16 15	...	14 6½	15 4½	10 12½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jaunpur		
Gorakhpur	15 4½	14 14½	10 12½	23 2½	20 11½	13 0½	11 11½	11 11½	7 8½	15 4½	13 15½	8 1½	19 12½	19 12½	...	...	14 6½	9 0	15 0	15 0	11 12	180 0	160 0	188 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur		
Basti	15 12	15 12	11 4	24 0	24 0	14 8	11 8	11 4	7 8	13 8	13 0	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 5½	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Basti		
Azamgarh	14 0	14 12	11 2½	21 6	21 6	14 6	7 6	6 10	6 10	14 0	14 0	8 14	23 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	130 0	130 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Azamgarh		
Mirzapur	13 8	13 8	11 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	18 0	16 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	13 1	13 5½	10 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 2½	Mirzapur		
Benares	14 7	14 7	13 1	20 10½	21 12	17 6½	8 11	9 12½	7 1	13 1	13 1	10 5	19 9	18 8	8 11	17 6½	17 6½	7 10	14 4	14 11	11 9½	206 0	206 0	257 8	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Benares		
Gházipur	14 13	14 13	12 14	21 4	21 4	15 7	7 1	7 1	7 1½	12 14	12 14	10 5	20 2	20 2	9 0	16 12	16 12	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gházipur		
Delhi	16 12	16 8	16 0	24 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	8 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	16 8	16 8	70 0	70 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Delhi	Punjab.	
Gurgáon	17 8	17 8	13 12	25 8	24 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	16 4	15 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		
Karnál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál		
Hissar	15 8	12 8	17 0	24 0	18 8	32 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	21 0	17 0	25 0	23 0	17 8	24 10	23 0	25 0	20 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	8 4	9 8	Hissar[a]		
Rohtak	16 0	15 8	15 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Rohtak[b]		
Sirsa	14 4	13 0	17 0	29 0	23 8	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	110 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	20 0	Sirsa[c]		
Umballa	15 7	15 4	18 8	22 2	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 1	16 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 12	Umballa		
Ludhiána	15 8	14 8	19 0	20 8	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	...	Ludhiána		
Simla	11 4	11 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 12	7 8	7 2	Simla		
Jullundur	15 0	14 0	18 4	17 8	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	14 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Jullundur		
Hoshiárpur	16 0	13 14	20 0	20 0	17 8	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 4	14 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Hoshiárpur[d]		
Kángra	11 0	11 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
Amritsar	14 0	13 8	18 4	17 8	...	26 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 12	17 8	17 0	22 8	17 8	14 8	15 8	15 4	14 5	14 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 7	Amritsar		
Siálkot	14 12	14 0	16 8	18 0	17 8	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	16 0	13 8	12 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 0	Siálkot [d]		
Gurdáspur	13 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	17 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 4	14 4	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurdáspur		
Lahore	14 0	13 8	16 0	17 8	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	11 3	11 8	10 4	Lahore		
Ferozepore	14 4	14 8	18 8	20 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	...	18 0	17 4	20 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Ferozepore		
Gujránwála	14 4	14 0	17 4	17 8	11 12	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Gujránwála		
Ráwalpindi	9 14	10 4	18 8	11 4	18 4	27 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	7 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	45 0	50 0	90 0	10 12	10 0	11 12	Ráwalpindi		
Jhelum	12 12	12 8	18 12	16 0	16 0	27 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	12 0	13 12	13 12	14 12	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	Jhelum		
Gujrát	13 12	13 12	19 0	17 4	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 8	11 4	Gujrát		
Shahpúr	12 0	11 8	17 0	16 0	19 0	27 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	10 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
Mooltan	12 0	12 0	11 8	17 8	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	Mooltan		
Jhang	12 4	12 4	15 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	4 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	14 12	15 0	17 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhang [e]		
Montgomery	13 4	13 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
Muzaffargarh	13 4	13 4	12 0	17 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	4 8	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
Dera Ismail Khán	11 14	12 8	15 0	14 12	16 14	21 4	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	12 8	10 6	18 12	12 8	11 8	15 0	11 14	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	87 8	35 0	31 14	53 8	Dera Ismail Khán		
Dera Gházi Khán	13 2	12 13	10 10	13 12	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	10 0	8 12	15 0	10 0	10 0	5 12	10 15	10 15	10 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	17 6	18 13	26 4	Dera Gházi Khán		
Bannu	12 2	11 9	19 6	16 14	16 14	24 1	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 6	13 12	13 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	8 15	12 3	11 14	13 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu [e]		
Pesháwar	6 10	6 11	14 8	8 6	9 0	26 8	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 8	6 15	7 3	16 7	7 9	7 14	13 14	6 13	7 1	8 8	60 0	78 8	98 0	32 6	32 6	56 4	Pesháwar		
Kohát	7 15	8 1	17 13	9 9	10 0	28 1	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 8	8 15	8 15	10 3	8 15	8 15	10 8	8 4	8 7	15 5	76 8	102 0	127 8	61 3	61 3	89 4	Kohát [e]		
Hazára	8 8	7 8	15 12	10 8	10 8	24 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	9 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Hazára		
Lucknow	14 9½	14 9	13 5	21 2½	20 14	16 15½	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	10 13	7 14	19 8	19 4	...	16 10½	15 8½	16 0	20 0*	19 12	14 2½	110 0	110 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
Unáo	15 0	15 0	14 4	22 0	22 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	30 0†	18 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo		
Bára Banki	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 8	18 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	24 0‡	24 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
Sitapur	17 11	17 0	12 14	25 0	24 14	20 3	5 15	5 9	5 8	12 14½	12 2	7 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	56 0§	21 8	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sitapur		
Hardui	15 0	15 0	14 0	22 4	22 8	17 4	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 5	10 5	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 7	Hardui		
Kheri	18 4	18 4	15 9	36 0	32 0	18 0	6 0	13 8	5 8	14 8	14 0	8 8	26 0	22 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	19 8	19 8	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kheri		
Fyzabad	14 14	14 8	12 6	22 8	21 12	16 4	8 0	7 8	6 6	12 8	11 6	8 2	20 0	20 8	...	14 0	14 0	...	14 12	15 0	12 2	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad		
Bharaich	16 0	16 0	14 0	29 0	28 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	13 8	7 8	28 0	28 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
Gonda	16 14	16 14	12 14	28 10	29 0	16 11	15 0	14 12	7 8	15 8	15 0	8 0	27 8	27 14	12 8	17 8	17 8	8 4	17 0	17 0	15 0	190 0	180 0	280 0	8 6	8 4	8 2	Gonda		
Rai Bareli	17 8	16 14	13 2½	25 4	24 8	17 11½	14 8	14 8	8 14	14 8	14 0	9 4	23 0	22 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rai Bareli		
Sultánpur	16 8	16 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	46 0‖	28 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
Partábgarh	16 10	16 2	12 5	26 10	24 12	16 8	14 3	13 7	8 0	16 8	15 13	9 13	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	21 15¶	21 1	12 12	...	14 0	11 8	193 5	193 5	193 5	...	8 3	8 0	Partábgarh		

[a] Barley, bájra, jowár, gram falling.
[b] Bájra and jowár falling.
[c] Barley and bájra falling. Firewood rising.
[d] Firewood falling.
[e] Firewood rising.

Description of Lesser Millets.
* Juar (small).
† Kakun, juar, choti, and bajra.
‡ Kodo.
§ Sawan, kodo, mendua, and jaharra.
‖ Peas, sawan.
¶ Peas, arhar, and mash.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of August 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, 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, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nugles), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nugles), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nugles), *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 0	11 12	..	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	12 4	12 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	*Nágpur*	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 8	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	11 12	11 12	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 8	11 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 8	17 10	18 12	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0	360 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	9 5	Chánda		
	Wardha	11 12	11 12	10 4	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 0	132 0	160 0	9 0	10 0	10 2	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 0	10 12	14 8	14 0	13 8	9 0	8 8	7 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	13 0	13 8	...	12 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	13 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	11 0	11 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	6 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	Saugor		
	Damoh	11 12	11 12	12 12	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 12	8 0	10 8	10 12	8 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 12	7 8	8 8	Damoh		
	Seoni	11 12	11 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	7 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 5	7 0	6 4	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 6	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 15	9 0	7 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	11 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 8	8 8	11 15	11 4	16 5	12 0	12 0	13 13	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	10 8	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 7	9 0	9 8	Nimár		
	Raipur	21 0	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	90 0	7 12	8 0	7 4	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	17 0	14 12	12 4	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	22 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	70 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7 4	7 3	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	6 0	9 11	9 9	6 6	15 2	14 7	8 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	70 0	8 12	8 12	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 14	7 11	7 7	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	6 7	8 12	9 12	6 8	7 13	15 7	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 3	9 0	9 6	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	7 0	6 12	6 6	...	...	...	6 0	5 3	5 8	8 0	7 0	6 8	14 0	13 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	44 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	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	8 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	7 8	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Buldana		
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
	Básim	7 8	7 8	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	100 0	7 0	8 0	7 5	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	5 8	5 13	...	7 9	7 8	7 8	9 13	10 2	6 8	11 0	11 4	7 3	21 10	20 2	11 0	...	...	...	20 14	21 7	10 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	10 12	11 0	10 11	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	...	...	7 5	6 8	6 8	...	11 4	11 0	7 13	13 0	12 8	8 2	...	...	10 13	27 12	27 12	12 14	24 12	23 8	10 5	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 5	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	6 0	5 3	10 8	10 0	6 3	11 14	10 8	6 6	33 0	25 0	13 10	...	...	...	17 3	15 0	8 11	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	5 8	4 0	3 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 3	10 8	12 0	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	10 3	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	Mysore		
	Hassan	5 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	4 8	5 8	8 6	8 6	5 11	12 10	12 10	7 8	18 14	18 14	9 8	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	9 3	124 0	125 0	130 0	7 0	7 8	7 3	Hassan		
	Shimoga	4 7	4 7	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 3	11 0	10 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 10	30 7	12 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	Shimoga		
	Kadur	5 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	19 0	24 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	19 0	24 0	9 0	22 0	26 5	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 0	5 0	4 11	5 2	5 2	4 6	9 0	8 15	5 13	13 7	13 6	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 14	27 6	11 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 1	8 0	6 14	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	12 10	12 10	13 4	20 10	18 6	17 8	5 8	5 9	5 1	7 8	7 4	6 0	14 0	18 6	11 2	16 12	17 0	15 8	14 2	13 12	15 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 14	19 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	13 4	*	14 0	21 0	*	19 8	8 0	*	5 8	8 8	*	6 4	20 0	*	15 12	15 8	*	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	*	40 0	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	14 15	14 9	12 8	23 1	20 9	15 2	7 4	7 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	20 14	19 8	9 8	17 10	17 12	8 0	15 10	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 11	27 0	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 2	14 2	14 8	21 12	20 8	19 4	6 12	6 9	6 11	7 0	8 9	8 0	18 15	18 11	12 12	26 10	18 5	14 2	13 10	13 10	13 10	160 0	160 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	27 4	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	12 8	12 8	12 14	17 8	17 8	17 10	10 10	10 10	5 14	11 14	11 14	6 7	16 4	16 4	10 9	16 14	16 14	8 6	17 8	17 8	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	22 12	Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	13 8	13 0	12 0	22 8	21 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	11 0	32 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 12	11 11	13 8	18 10	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 13	6 1	19 5	18 12	15 0	17 0	17 0	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 0	12 14	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	13 12	12 0	10 0	17 8	16 12	10 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	17 12	15 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	32 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	12 0	11 8	7 8	22 0	20 0	11 0	5 8	5 8	4 12	6 12	6 12	5 4	12 0	12 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 7	11 7	40 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	10 14	10 6	7 6	15 6	14 8	9 2	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	11 8	9 12	9 4	13 0	11 4	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	19 0	Abu		
	Anadra	11 12	10 14	8 0	16 0	14 12	10 4	5 0	5 4	4 12	5 4	5 8	5 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	25 0	14 4	12 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	25 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	11 6	10 12	10 4	...	...	...	†	†	†	9 0	9 0	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Six pies per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	10 15	8 3	18 12	17 15	10 2	5 13	6 4	4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	11 11	8 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 13	7 6	15 10	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 13	13 12	8 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	9 5	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	8 13	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	9 6	9 6	12 3	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	3 12	7 8	7 8	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	15 0	Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar	13 12	12 13	7 8	17 8	17 8	11 4	4 6	4 6	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	13 2	11 4	10 5	15 0	13 12	12 8	15 10	15 0	12 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	43 12	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	13 8	13 0	16 9	19 4	19 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 2	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 2	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	22 0	Boondee		
	Kotah	13 8	13 2	15 2	...	19 0	...	6 6	6 14	6 12	7 12	7 12	8 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	12 3	12 0	...	17 0	17 0	16 4	240 0	240 0	260 0	8 12	8 4	16 0	Kotah		
	Tonk	10 9	10 9	15 0	18 4	16 10	10 9	6 4	6 3	5 0	7 4	7 3	6 4	18 16	17 13	10 13	0 13	0 13	0 10	14 1	13 9	16 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	12 11	12 5	13 15	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	7 3	5 1	5 10	22 6	20 5	16 8	12 11	11 6	10 8	14 9	14 9	16 8	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	12 6	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	11 4	12 8	11 8	19 0	21 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 4	8 2	18 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	11 4	14 0	14 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9	10 9	28 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	14 9	14 4	12 11	21 5	20 10½	16 11	6 12	6 12	6 3	9 0	8 7	6 13	20 13	18 7	10 14	17 13	19 11½	11 4	15 3	14 12	14 2	...	...	...	11 4	10 15½	16 1	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	9 0	8 14	9 3	...	...	...	6 14	6 10	6 11	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 5	11 13	15 0	0 13	5 12	10 13	10 3	10 0	10 0	107 0	107 0	80 0	9 3	9 3	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	11 1	10 11	11 3	14 15	15 1	12 12	5 3	5 1	4 13	6 8	6 6	5 6	16 15	15 9	11 1	14 5	13 15	9 2	11 12	11 14	10 15	109 8	109 8	100 7	9 2	9 2	9 6	Gwalior		
	Goona	15 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	25 0	27 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	9 4	9 0	10 3	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 4	7 7	12 0	11 0	13 4	10 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 12	12 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	11 8	17 8	17 0	14 8	6 0	6 0	4 8	14 8	14 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	13 12	12 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* No return received.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1130 AND 1131 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1879.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																															REMARKS.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, 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.	S. C.	
MADRAS.	North Arcot . . .	7 2	6 13	5 14	...	...	...	11 10	11 3	6 8	13 3	13 3	7 8	18 3	17 5	12 11	...	...	...	22 5	20 8	10 5	18 11	17 11	10 3	140 0	143 13	186 10	12 5	12 5	10 11	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.													
	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.
1875-76	3,469,181	1,11,44,272	1,600,074	47,13,910	2,523,575	46,04,278	1,557,260	30,28,733	102,722	50,077	448,733	81,075	9,701,545	2,36,22,345
1876-77	3,441,817	1,11,08,609	1,659,378	48,97,338	2,377,360	43,52,745	1,617,141	31,96,231	108,564	53,875	405,768	72,070	9,610,028	2,36,80,868
1877-78	3,906,088	1,25,48,247	1,951,089	57,65,933	2,472,032	45,21,041	1,886,971	36,80,277	136,738	68,940	308,065	58,587	10,660,983	2,66,43,025
1878-79	3,677,310	1,12,10,748	1,668,908	44,84,203	2,209,710	55,18,650	1,790,970	43,98,996	49,388	50,777	321,726	49,815	9,718,012	2,57,13,189
1879-80	3,936,257	1,12,56,067	1,871,177	46,26,012	2,375,992	59,42,596	1,858,843	45,70,824	44,682	1,11,705	414,417	63,953	10,501,368	2,65,71,157
AVERAGE . .	3,686,130	1,14,53,589	1,750,125	48,97,479	2,391,734	49,87,862	1,742,237	37,75,012	88,419	67,075	379,742	65,100	10,038,387	2,52,46,117

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

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 25th September 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL KHARIF, 1879-80 UP TO 31st JULY 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July 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.
Ganges. Northern.	10·00	6·18	740	111	31,064	26,222
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	Not given.	700	19	44,080	35,246
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	Not given.	969	—175	56,626	50,491
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	2·5	972	264	61,709	70,491
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	1·5	994	88	70,232	80,786
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	4·0	988	—205	59,526	56,349
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	Not given.	771	—188	59,375	69,558
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	—86	373,612	389,053
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges. Káseanj	...	...	...	...	5,966	...
Lower Ganges. Bhongaon	...	...	...	...	3,923	...
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	9,889	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,064	78,967	65,119
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	103	14,458	30,241
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	4,798	17,479	13,783
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	987	...
Dún	...	...	...	173	5,695	3,006
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	19	283
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	300	74
Total of each District	...	...	...	...	501,406	501,559

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st April to 31st July 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	18,098	413	21,699	1,516	972	245	2,108	45,051	6·5	17·4
Muzaffarnagar	37,123	1,084	14,333	3,348	769	645	2,041	59,643	12·8	15·4
Meerut	64,974	9,786	4,720	7,268	3,959	3,338	1,264	95,309	15·0	12·9
Bulandshahr	8,870	41,410	156	13,331	4,188	1,573	1,577	71,105	21·7	10·8
Aligarh	1,095	39,058	476	6,448	2,916	181	1,462	51,636	19·6	10·5
Muttra	1,316	1,217	2	1,994	262	32	1,037	5,860	9·0	14·4
Agra	1,781	6,450	28	1,761	1,203	94	980	12,297	9·7	13·1
Etah	2,099	11,993	376	569	2,580	74	1,297	18,988	18·9	10·5
Mainpuri	4,300	17,067	370	783	2,606	99	777	26,002	19·9	14·0
Fatehgarh	2,919	10,098	93	53	735	33	407	14,338	27·5	15·3
Etáwah	5,550	26,781	168	124	1,320	165	973	35,081	10·8	13·1
Cawnpore	6,397	27,462	1,583	16	889	145	956	37,448	11·4	11·9
Delhi	3	...	...	21	...	...	10	34	25·0	12·3
Gurgaon	406	185	13	2,016	67	10	1,437	4,134	9·6	14·7
Dehra Dún	1,285	...	3,685	8	68	...	649	5,695	37·4	37·0
Bijnor	604	...	115	4	262	...	2	987	15·8	16·6
Tarái	512	...	2,168	...	...	...	2	2,682	25·9	23·1
Bareilly	9,721	54	4,964	...	...	...	58	14,797	28·6	21·1
Jhánsi	6	...	...	...	8	...	5	19	14·9	14·6
Hamírpur	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	13·0	16·3
Total	167,359	193,058	55,249	39,260	22,804	6,634	17,042	501,406	...	...
Total for the same period last year	142,776	194,892	44,782	51,879	39,688	11,938	15,604	501,559	...	...
Increase	24,583	...	10,467	...	...	...	1,438	...	...	...
Decrease	...	1,834	...	12,619	16,884	5,304	...	153	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume passing over — Cubic feet per second.

Solani aqueduct		2,409
Jani escape	409	
Siana do.	70	
Kot do.	241	
Etáwah tail	204	
Ghiror escape	179	
Malhausi do.	96	
Rura do.	128	
Taria do.	182	
Kukwan do.	433	
Dabauli do.	258	
Cawnpore tail	295	2,495
		—86

In the Bulandshahr division, the additional area shown this month should have been shown last month: there has been no irrigation during the month.

The reason why some of the divisions show an access instead of expenditure of water is that a large volume of drainage water entered the canal during July, owing to the heavy rains while the consumption was practically nil, except in one or two divisions and in them only for a few days of the month. The canal was kept running chiefly on account of navigation.

Lower Ganges Canal.—The canal was closed from the 11th July. The increase shown in Bhongaon division is due to a slight correction of last month's statement.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—

Water entering canal	1,201
Leaving ditto	137
Net consumption	1,064

Executive Engineer reports—Full demand in Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar, slack in Meerut district.

Agra Canal.—

Water entering canal	802
Leaving Báta escape 461	
Do. Kitam do. 238	
Net consumption	699

Rohilkhand Canals.—

Water entering canal	103
Do. leaving do.	4,798
	4,798

Dún Canals.—

Water entering canal	184
Do. leaving do.	11
Net consumption	173

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th August 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 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.
Grains.						
Wheat	250	...	17,884	...	18,134	...
Gram	100	...	...	...	100	...
Rice	...	...	28	...	28	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	78	...	78	...
Bájhar (or mixed grain)	108	...	...	...	108	...
Dál	296	...	...	...	296	...
Juár	...	...	2,480	...	2,480	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	754	...	20,470	...	21,224	...
Cotton	...	...	974	...	974	...
Oil-seeds	50	...	6,325	...	6,375	...
Salt	100	...	2,627	...	2,727	...
Metals	1,117	...	1,050	...	2,167	...
Building materials	6,319	...	1,750	...	8,069	...
Miscellaneous goods	2,315	...	693	...	3,008	...
Firewood	...	...	13,714	...	13,714	...
Bamboos	320	6,400	5,100	102,000	5,420	108,400
Timber	130	65	3,456	1,194	3,586	1,259
Miscellaneous timber	90	180	100	200	190	380
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	11,195	6,645	56,259	103,394	67,454	110,039
Total during corresponding period of last year	16,815	14,166	121,466	128,442	138,281	142,968
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	5,620	7,521	65,207	25,408	70,827	32,929

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.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	1,620	...	1,620	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	475	...	475	...
Dál	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	117	...	117	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	67	...	67	...
Moth	...	...	67	...	67	...
Total	...	...	2,346	...	2,346	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	2	...	2	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	22,350	...	250	...	22,600	...
Miscellaneous goods	350	...	4	...	354	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	22,700	...	2,602	...	25,302	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	22,700	...	2,602	...	25,302	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Heavy rain during the early part of the month checked shipments over the whole canal.
The total tonnage carried is about half what it was for the same period last year.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage including weight of timber and bamboos	5,122	2,498	...	903
Ton mileage	785,948	344,696	...	77,997
Value of goods Rs.	4,01,368	1,19,916	...	11,860
Number of passengers	10	60	*Nil.*	

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th August 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st JULY 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 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	4·90	4·27	3073·60	1099·13	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	16,649	9·19	3·00	Cotton ...	20,532	2583·07 cubic feet per second entered at the head of the Bári Doáb Canal; of this 2552·65 cubic feet per second were utilized. There is an increase of 7,507 acres in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. This increase is partially due to want of rain and also to extended irrigation in the Pathanti Villages and to the new Kasur and Sobraon Branches. The demand for water was very great towards the end of the month.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·75		808·02	...	...	Amritsar ...	36,021	6·76	1·55	Rice ...	19,456	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	3·00		645·50	...	...	Lahore ...	40,107	7·12	7·12	Sugarcane ...	9,488	
											Others ...	43,301	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	2552·65	...	...	.....	92,777	...	...	.....	92,777	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1884·90	...	...	.....	85,270	...	...	.....	85,270	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·05	2,546	746	2,15,441 kurries, tors, bullies, &c., and 2,539 mds. firewood.		Umballa ...	1,962	14·08	5·70	Cotton ...	55,458	2,353 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur; 15 cubic feet escaped at the tail of the Delhi Canal; 2,338 cubic feet per second were utilized. There has been good rain near Delhi and at head of canal where millets, Indian-corn, &c., have not required water, and there is a falling off on them and cotton, but there has been an increase on rice and sugarcane. There is a small increase of 1,304 acres over the corresponding period of last year. There is a great demand for water at Hissar, which cannot be met owing to the silted condition of the canal.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·22		474			Karnál ...	30,006	9·75	7·94	Rice ...	30,550	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·78		870			Delhi ...	33,432	8·00	16·80	Sugarcane ...	49,107	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·55		248			Rohtak ...	32,762	6·39	2·25	Others ...	12,576	
							Hissár ...	29,608	4·84	0·40	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	18,858	...	3·10	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	13	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	1,050	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	2,338	...	2,15,441	.....	147,691	...	...	.....	147,691	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	2587·70	...	1,68,045	.....	146,387	...	...	.....	146,387	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	5,127	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	34,901	3·77	6·60			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	86,090	2·05	1·2			
							Dera Ghází Khán ...	83,152	2·14	0·05			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	209,270	...	...	.....	209,270	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	446,629	...	...	.....	446,629	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	228	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	14·20	8·17	Rice ...	50	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	178	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	228	...	...	.....	228	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	31	...	...	.....	31	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	240,468	...	...	.....	240,468	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	231,657	...	...	.....	231,657	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands. Balance for previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year. Demands.	Collections.	Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year. Up.	Down.	Total.	Corresponding period of previous half-year. Up.	Down.	Total.	Tonnage. 1878-79.	1877-78.	Ton Mileage. 1878-79.	1877-78.	Value of Goods. 1878-79.	1877-78.	Number of Passengers. 1878-79.	1877-78.
Tollage.																					
Private boats .	...	527	527	...	...	...	Grains . . .	1,214	7,450	8,664											
Government boats .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton . . .	204	2,382	2,586											
Rafts . . .	...	3,087	3,087	...	...	...	Oil-seeds . .	522	3,691	4,213											
							Salt . . .	...	...	...											
Carrying operations.							Metals . . .	29	...	29											
Boating . .	...	387	387	...	...	...	Miscellaneous goods	2,875	8,261	11,136	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	4,167	*Nil.*	401,636	*Nil.*	1,73,680	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Fines . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building materials .	24,365	9,605	33,970											
Ground-rent . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood . .	2,300	20,525	22,825											
							Bamboos . .	...	...	...											
							Timber . . .	...	3,314	3,314											
							Miscellaneous ditto .	32	29,937	29,969											
Total .	...	4,001	4,001	...	...	...	Total .	31,541	85,165	116,706											

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

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balances uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1878-79.			1877-78.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		Number of Passengers.	
	Balance for previous year.	For current year.			Demands including previous balances.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.							Grains . .	1,424	34,389	35,813											
Private boats .	...	1,184	1,184	...	...	...	Cotton . .	204	2,485	2,689											
Government do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oil-seeds .	522	8,396	8,918											
Rafts . .	...	3,087	3,087	...	...	...	Salt . .	...	...	...											
							Metals . .	59	...	59											
							Miscellaneous goods.	3,355	16,305	19,660											
Carrying operations.							Building materials.	72,549	9,607	82,156											
							Firewood .	2,300	29,625	31,925	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	7,681	*Nil.*	765,351	*Nil.*	3,14,892	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Boating . .	...	687	687	...	...	...	Bamboos .	...	300	300											
Fines and sundry receipts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timber .	15	3,624	3,639											
							Miscellaneous timber.	32	29,967	29,999											
Ground-rent .	...	...	...	...	...	...															
Total .	...	4,958	4,958	...	...	...	Total .	80,460	134,698	215,158											

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

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands.		Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo in (maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		No. of Passengers.	
	Balance for previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.							Grains . .	238,099	116,738	354,837	51,822½	120,135	171,957½								
Private boats .	600	10,287	10,717	170	9,464	10,021	Cotton . .	...	88,824	88,824	...	50,158	50,158								
Government boats	...	513	513	...	738	738	Oil-seeds . .	569	9,587	10,156	902	5,616	6,518								
Rafts . . .	...	534	534	...	666	666	Salt . .	1,311	135,872	137,183	1,609	159,317	160,926								
							Metals . .	27,502	5,212	32,714	30,508	4,353	34,861								
Carrying operations.							Miscellaneous goods.	16,363	118,643	135,006	29,023	42,591	71,614	42,208	27,497	6,218,099	3,835,010	40,20,451	31,47,140	24	21
Boating . .	...	1,839	1,839	...	1,077	1,077	Building materials.	71,581	94,707	166,288	33,626	42,597	76,223								
Fines . . .	...	7	7	...	18	18	Firewood .	20,050	108,677	128,727	4,290	68,487	72,777								
Ground-rent .	...	107	107	...	145	145	Bamboos . .	1,014	20,426	21,440	18	17,812	17,830								
							Timber . .	4,135	58,067	62,202	1,550	77,426	78,976								
							Miscellaneous timber.	815	1,444	2,259	146	452	598								
Total .	600	13,287	13,717	170	12,108	12,665	Total .	381,439	758,197	1,139,636	153,494½	588,944	742,438½								

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

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balances uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1878-79.			1877-78.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		No. of Passengers.	
	Balance for previous year.	For current year.			Demands including previous balance.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Private boats .	304	20,114	20,248	170	19,156	18,852	Grains .	244,957	300,602	545,559	63,951	538,388	602,339								
Government boats.	...	1,235	1,235	...	1,131	1,131	Cotton .	114	92,081	92,195	47	69,222	69,269								
Rafts . .	...	1,337	1,337	...	4,875	4,875	Oil-seeds .	3,708	70,398	74,106	3,003	25,131	28,134								
							Salt . .	3,096	309,838	312,934	1,664	257,356	259,020								
							Metals .	43,494	5,871	49,365	80,843	12,225	93,068								
Carrying Operations.							Miscellaneous goods.	34,296	145,088	179,384	38,570	72,151	110,721								
							Building materials.	110,061	149,860	259,921	149,809	153,431	303,240	73,231	74,484	10,687,507	9,904,320	61,05,170	54,28,827	83	145
Boating .	...	5,465	5,465	...	2,561	2,561	Firewood .	23,400	225,897	249,297	5,015	202,927	207,942								
Fines and sundry receipts.	...	14	14	...	48	48	Bamboos .	3,523	94,804	98,327	1,015	153,012	154,027								
							Timber .	7,059	105,661	112,720	15,482	166,648	182,130								
Ground-rent .	...	212	212	...	379	379	Miscellaneous timber.	1,338	2,096	3,434	369	810	1,179								
Total .	304	28,377	28,511	170	28,151	27,846	Total .	475,046	1,502,196	1,977,242	359,768	1,651,301	2,011,069								

Errata in the statement for the half-year and year 1877-78.

For 47,326 Tonnage for half-year ending 30th September 1877 read 46,987
„ 8,456,000 Ton mileage do. do. „ 6,069,310
„ 20,81,680 Rs. value of goods do. do. „ Rs. 22,81,687
„ 4,811,975 Ton mileage do. 31st March 1878 „ 3,835,010
„ 74,442 Tonnage for the year ending 31st March 1878 „ 74,484
„ 13,027,350 Ton mileage do. do. „ 9,904,320

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

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1877 AND 1878.

	Demands.		Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		No. of Passengers.	
	Balance for previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Tollage.		Rs.	Rs.																		
Private boats .	...	657	657	...	...	...	Grains . .	210	26,939	27,149	...	...	...								
Government do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton . .	...	103	103	...	...	...								
Rafts . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oil-seeds .	...	4,705	4,705	...	...	...								
							Salt . .	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Metals . .	30	...	30	...	...	...								
Carrying operations.							Miscellaneous goods . .	480	8,044	8,524	...	...	...	8,514	...	363,715	...	1,41,212	...	...	...
Boating . .	...	300	300	...	...	...	Building materials .	48,184	2	48,186	...	...	...								
Fines. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood .	...	9,100	9,100	...	...	...								
Ground-rent .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamboos .	...	300	300	...	...	...								
							Timber . .	15	310	325	...	...	...								
							Miscellaneous ditto . .	...	30	30	...	...	...								
Total .	...	957	957	...	...	...	Total .	48,919	49,533	98,452	...	...	...								

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

COMPARISON OF THE RAJPOOTANA METRE-GAUGE RAILWAY WITH THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA, AND BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA STANDARD-GAUGE RAILWAYS.

No. 3967 R, dated Simla, the 20th September 1879.

The following is published for general information.

By Order,

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-General, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Note by MR. A. M. RENDEL, Consulting Engineer for State Railways, to the Secretary of State for India, on a "Comparison of the Rajpootana Metre-Gauge Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Standard-Gauge Railways," by MR. E. B. CARROLL, Locomotive Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

Mr. Carroll, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, has issued, under date February 1879, a paper entitled "Comparison of the Rajpootana Metre-Gauge Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Standard-Gauge Railways," in which conclusions are arrived at very much to the disadvantage of the metre-gauge.

Being in a measure responsible for the adoption of the metre-gauge in India, I have perused this paper with some interest; and as it forms the foundation of a "memorial of the inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled" to the Secretary of State, protesting against the line between Ahmedabad and Ajmere being made on that gauge, I propose to offer some remarks in reply.

For the purpose he had in view it was of course necessary for Mr. Carroll to state the conditions of a fair comparison. He commences, therefore, by saying that the Rajpootana having in 1877 been open throughout its entire length since 1875, "the result of the railway's working, that is, the cost of running its trains, of its maintenance, &c., ought now to be about as good as they are ever likely to be, and to form a perfectly fair basis of comparison with other railways"; and he then proceeds to lay the results obtained in working the Rajpootana in 1877 alongside those of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay and Baroda *in the same year*.

If Mr. Carroll had looked back at the cost of working his own line and the Great Indian Peninsula in years bygone, he would have found that they were perhaps at their worst, so far as working cost is concerned, at that period of their existence at which he states a line should be at about its best.

Even so late as 1871, a year which showed a great improvement over previous years, he would have found the working cost of the Bombay and Baroda 6·39*s*. per train mile, against 4·84*s*. in 1877; of the Great Indian Peninsula 5·58*s*., against 3·39*s*. in 1877. The East Indian, I may add, was 3·62*s*. in 1871, against 2·59*s*. in 1877.

As an expert he should know that, as a great portion of the working expenses of a railway is independent of the quantity of traffic it carries, the cost of transport upon it is highest when its traffic is least, that is, as a rule in its earliest years; and that its expenses per unit of traffic diminish as its traffic, or in other words as its age, increases. He should know, therefore, that he cannot draw a fair comparison between any two lines in the same year, unless that year satisfies the paramount condition, that the quantity of traffic on the lines compared was during that year approximately the same; and that, therefore, it is wholly unreasonable to compare the Rajpootana with the Great Indian Peninsula or Bombay and Baroda during a period when the goods traffic of the Great Indian Peninsula was six times, and that of the Bombay and Baroda three times, as great as, and when their passenger traffic was from 30 to 40 per cent. greater than that of, the Rajpootana.

A still graver error on Mr. Carroll's part is his selection of the *gross* ton mileage, that is, the freight and dead weight moved together, as his basis of comparison of working cost, instead of the *net* ton mileage, that is to say, the freight moved only. He does not even call attention to the fact that he is using the gross ton mileage, for he calls it simply ton mileage, and it is probable that his readers generally have hitherto supposed him to mean what is usually meant by ton mileage, namely, the net or freight.

Mr. Carroll must be perfectly well aware that economy of railway management is not to be judged by the cost of the effort made, that is to say, the number and weight of trains run, but by the cost of the effect produced, that is to say, the freight carried; and that a large diminution may be effected in the cost per *gross* ton moved by simply increasing the dead weight, though, of course, the cost per *net* ton, or ton of freight, would be much increased thereby. He must be aware that loud complaints have been made against the enormous proportion of dead to live weight moved upon railways in India; that it is, in fact, the crying evil of railways generally, much worse, indeed, in England than in India, and that to award the palm of merit to the line which shows the lowest cost per *gross* ton mile is very possibly to give it to the line which least deserves it.

Mr. Carroll's basis in this respect is so utterly fallacious that I shall not attempt to follow him through figures resting upon it. But I may point out that in Table 1 (Working Expenses and Profits) profits and the proportion which receipts bear to expenditure depend in a measure on the rates charged. This is not of much importance in the year Mr. Carroll has taken, but it is of very great importance in the years which I shall select for comparison.

Mr. Carroll's Tables 2 and 3 (Maintenance of Way and Locomotive), where based on the mile of railway maintained, and train mile, are not unfavourable even in 1877 to the Rajpootana; where based on what he calls ton mileage, meaning thereby gross ton mileage, they are vitiated by the fallacy of the basis on which they are founded.

His Table 4 (Carriage and Wagon) is favourable to the Rajpootana so far as the Great Indian Peninsula is concerned; unfavourable so far as the Bombay and Baroda is concerned. Mr. Carroll gets over this by declaring the Great Indian Peninsula charge abnormally high. I might with equal reason declare the Bombay and Baroda abnormally low. But the carriage and wagon department is comparatively a small one, and the probability is that this department of the Rajpootana was going through an experimental stage, which temporarily increased its cost. Moreover, the Government charges to Revenue many things which the Companies charge, I do not say improperly, to Capital.

As to Table 5 (Working Expenses, Total), the enormous variations between the two broad-gauge lines in the details, point to differences of circumstances which vitiate the whole.

As to Table 6 (Weight of Trains), the unit of traffic is not stated, and the Bombay and Baroda line goods load is put at 183·50 tons.

This must be an error. No Indian railway has yet reached this average load. The true load was, I believe, 123·5 tons. The error is repeated in Table 8.

Labour, however, is ill bestowed on figures based on thoroughly false assumptions, and I shall therefore now proceed to show that, taking fair bases of comparison, the metre-gauge on the Rajpootana line has already satisfied all that its promoters claimed for it, and that, though with more experience and larger traffic, better results may be looked for as years go on, it shows in 1878 a far greater measure of success than either the Great Indian Peninsula or the Bombay and Baroda at a much later period of their existence, and with a consequently much larger traffic.

I have first to establish a fair basis of comparison in respect to time. Mr. Carroll cannot object to my taking the Rajpootana at as late a period as possible, that is to say, for the year 1878. The returns for that year have just been received, and show, as might be expected, a great improvement over 1877, the traffic being much larger, and the working expenses being almost exactly the same as in 1877.

In the next place, I claim a right, to which he cannot object, to compare the Rajpootana with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India at periods when the traffic upon these lines was about the same as on the Rajpootana in 1878. To arrive, however, at such periods I must go back beyond the date from which I have the necessary materials for comparison. I am content, therefore, to accept for both the broad-gauge lines a year too favourable to them, namely, 1874. The traffic on both of them in that year, though much lower than in 1877, was still far ahead of the Rajpootana. I can afford, however, to concede to Mr. Carroll this advantage, for, at nearly every point, the Rajpootana in 1878 shows a clear superiority to both of them in 1874.

Lastly, I shall, of course, use the net ton mile as my standard of efficiency and economy.

The tables relating to 1874, prepared by me, and published by Mr. Danvers in his Report to the Secretary of State of the following year, have not only not been impugned, but their form has been adopted and continued in following years by the Great Indian Peninsula and other Companies. I am therefore justified in using them here as correct, and shall proceed to do so, adding to them other data derived from them, to which I desire to call attention. I should state that, in regard to the sums which I have put down as the capital expenditure on the three lines, the cost of the broad-gauge lines is taken from Mr. Danvers' Report for 1874, and that of the narrow gauge from its last year's accounts, that I omit from the narrow-gauge Capital the cost of land, because land is not included in the broad-gauge Capital, and that I have converted rupees into sterling at 1*s*. 10*d*., that being the rate of conversion in the broad-gauge accounts.

I make, then, the following comparison:—

CAPITAL.

Cost and Profit.	Great Indian Peninsula, in 1874.	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, in 1874.	Rajpootana, in 1878.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Average length open in year	1266	424	416½
(1.) Capital cost to end of year named	£ 23,084,484	£ 7,833,223	£ 2,660,000 (for 428½ miles).
(2.) Cost per mile of line	£ 18,240	£ 18,480	£ 6,215
(3.) Net revenue required to pay 5 per cent. interest per mile.	£ 912	£ 924	£ 311
(4.) Actual net revenue per mile earned in years taken.	£ 622	£ 590	£ 250
(5.) Actual percentage on capital which was given thereby.	Per cent. 3·4	Per cent. 3·14	Per cent. 4
(6.) Net revenue per mile which would have been earned on the traffic carried, if all three lines had charged Great Indian Peninsula average rates.	£ 622	£ 700	£ 536
(7.) Percentage of profit on capital which would have been given thereby.	Per cent. 3·4	Per cent. 3·75	Per cent. 8·6

(6) and (7) assume, of course, that the quantity of traffic and the profit upon it would not have been affected by the increase of rates on the Bombay and Baroda and the Rajpootana.

Note.—Some expenditure has yet to be incurred on the Rajpootana for fencing, &c., but, on the other hand, its cost was greatly enhanced by the permanent-way materials, rolling-stock, and plant generally having been purchased in England when such materials were at the highest prices ever known. This alone added at least 500*l.* a mile to the cost of the Rajpootana.

REVENUE.

A.

Passenger Traffic.	Great Indian Peninsula, in 1874.	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, in 1874.	Rajpootana, in 1878.
	£	£	£
(8.) Receipts from passenger traffic	438,544	203,382	75,457
(9.) Passenger train miles run	No. 1,467,561	No. 482,605	No. 400,544
(10.) Average passenger train mile receipts	*s. d.* 5 11¾	*s. d.* 8 5	*s. d.* 3 9¼ (Note the average fares charged.)
(11.) Number of passengers carried one mile	No. 254,228,546	No. 137,490,000	No. 79,024,000
(12.) Average sums received for carrying a passenger one mile.	*d.* ·414	*d.* ·355	*d.* ·227
(13.) Average number of passengers in a train at one time.	No. 173	No. 285	No. 197
(14.) Average number of passenger trains per diem each way, supposing each train to traverse the whole line open.	No. 1·59	No. 1·56	No. 1·32
(15.) Average number of passengers passing over each mile of line daily (both ways).	No. 550	No. 888	No. 520
(16.) Number of passenger vehicles run one mile in year.	No. 20,071,392	No. 4,234,639	No. 7,610,336
(17.) Average number of passenger vehicles in a passenger train.	No. 13·7	No. 8·8	No. 19
(18.) Average number of passengers in each vehicle; average capacity of carriages.	No. 12·66 say 50?	No. 32·5 say 70?	No. 10·4 say 30?
(19.) Total working expenses for both goods and passengers, deducting special and miscellaneous receipts from them.	£ 1,020,398	£ 257,767	£ 160,790
(20.) Average working expenditure per mile of open line.	£ 806	£ 608	£ 386

REVENUE—*continued.*

Passenger Traffic.	Great Indian Peninsula, in 1874.	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, in 1874.	Rajpootana, in 1878.
(21.) Average cost of running a train one mile, passenger and goods miles assumed to cost the same.	*s. d.* 5 2½	*s. d.* 5 3	*s. d.* 3 2¾
(22.) Average cost of carrying a passenger vehicle with its load one mile.	*d.* 4·55	*d.* 7·16	*d.* 2·07
(23.) Average cost per gross ton mile moved, taking broad-gauge carriages to weigh 8 tons, narrow 4 tons, and passengers 12 to ton (approximate).	*d.* ·5	*d.* ·65	*d.* ·4
(24.) Average cost of carrying a passenger one mile	*d.* ·36	*d.* ·221	*d.* ·197
(25.) Average weight of passenger trains (approximate).	Tons. 123	Tons. 94	Tons. 90
(26.) Proportion of line weight of passenger trains to total load (approximate).	12/100	25/100	16·5/100

Note.—That the cost of carrying passenger traffic, gross and net, is lowest on the Rajpootana, and that the proportion of net to gross passenger load, though best on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, is far worse on the Great Indian Peninsula than on the Rajpootana. The superiority of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India in this respect is probably owing to the double-storied carriages in use on that line.

B.

Goods Traffic.	Great Indian Peninsula, in 1874.	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, in 1874.	Rajpootana, in 1878.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Average length open in year	1,266	424	416½
(1.) Receipts from goods traffic	£ 1,369,033	£ 304,288	£ 188,959
(2.) Goods train miles run	No. 2,457,093	No. 499,501	No. 595,086
(3.) Average goods train mile receipts	*s. d.* 11 1¾	*s. d.* 12 2	*s. d.* 6 4⅛ (Note the average rates charged.)
(4.) Tons of goods carried one mile	Tons. 201,576,060	Tons. 46,025,543	Tons. 36,500,973
(5.) Average sum received for carrying one ton one time.	*d.* 1·63	*d.* 1·586	*d.* 1·24
(6.) Average number of tons in a goods train at one time.	Tons. 82	Tons. 92	Tons. 61·3
(7.) Average number of goods trains per diem each way, supposing each train to run over the whole line open.	No. 2·66	No. 1·61	No. 1·95
(8.) Average number of tons of goods passing over each mile of line daily (both ways).	Tons. 437	Tons. 297	Tons. 240
(9.) Number of goods vehicles run one mile in the year.	No. 58,244,333	No. 15,363,633	No. 13,538,206
(10.) Average number of goods vehicles in a goods train.	23·7	30·75	22·75
(11.) Average number of tons in each goods vehicle.	Tons. 3·46	Tons. 3	Tons. 2·67
Average capacity of wagons	say 7 tons	say 8 tons	say 5 tons.
For working expenses, total, and per mile *see* Passenger Nos. 19 and 20.			
(12.) Average cost of carrying a goods vehicle with its load one mile.	*d.* 2·64	*d.* 2·05	*d.* 1·62
(13.) Approximate average cost of carrying one ton gross, that is, wagon and load together, one mile. (In this I take average weight of broad-gauge wagon stock at 5¾ tons, of narrow-gauge at 3 tons).	*d.* ·29	*d.* ·23	*d.* ·3
(14.) Average cost of carrying one ton of goods freight one mile.	*d.* ·762	*d.* ·685	*d.* ·63
(15.) Average weight of goods train, approximate	Tons. 218	Tons. 271	Tons. 129
(16.) Approximate proportion of live load to total weight of train in goods trains.	33/100	34/100	48/100

Note.—That while the cost per *gross* ton mile is highest on the Rajpootana, the cost per *net* ton mile is lowest on that line, which shows the fallacy of a *gross* ton mile basis; and the proportion of net to gross load is much the best on the Rajpootana.

To these tables let me add that, in regard to gradients, omitting the Ghauts on the Great Indian Peninsula, which affect but a small portion of it, that line is not materially worse than the Rajpootana, there being, I believe, on the Rajpootana upwards of 70 miles out of 420 on an incline of 1 in 150 or less, while the Bombay and Baroda is practically a level line; that the water on the Rajpootana is exceptionally bad, and has a most injurious effect on the development of locomotive power and the durability of locomotive boilers, and that fuel, as Mr. Carroll admits, is dearer on the Rajpootana than on either of the broad-gauge lines.

I confess I was not prepared to find the Rajpootana compare so favourably with lines three times its age, like the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay and Baroda, for it must be remembered that nearly every portion of the structure and rolling-stock of the narrow-gauge lines involves a departure from established patterns and experience, and that some mistakes and consequent waste were therefore inevitable, and have to be corrected at the cost of Revenue.

But whatever be its present shortcomings, it exhibits a railway equal, for all the purposes it is intended to serve, to either of the Bombay lines, yet built at little more than one-third their cost per mile; working at lower cost, in spite of a much smaller traffic, and more unfavourable mechanical conditions; and paying a higher dividend than either, although its rates are so low, that had its traffic been carried at the charges levied by the Great Indian Peninsula, its profits, assuming its traffic not to have been diminished thereby, would have been double what they were.

That there is room for improvement may be conceded. But there is no reason to suppose that we shall not see in the Rajpootana during the next four years the same advance in all points that we have seen in other Indian lines during the last four years. The train loads, though they were actually in 1878 in excess of the Great Indian Peninsula in 1874 in passengers, are still less than I think they ought to be both in goods and passengers; the amount of work done by the Rajpootana wagon stock in 1878 was little more than one-third that done in the same year by the East Indian, amounting to only 6,000 ton miles per annum per ton of capacity, against about 16,000 ton miles on the East Indian; and the average weight of the Rajpootana trains shows that the loads put behind its locomotives are less than they could easily carry. The inference is that the large indents lately sent in for more stock are in the main unnecessary, unless the increase which has taken place during the present year be, what I do not believe it is, more than can be met by good management accompanied by fair co-operation, on the part of those who provide the traffic.

On the general question of the capacity of the metre-gauge for traffic, results so far show without doubt, whether we look at the Rajpootana or the South Indian, that its practical capacity is not likely to be approached by the traffic brought upon it.

The Rajpootana traffic in 1878 amounted to 526 passengers and 247 tons of goods passing over each mile each day on the average; and this traffic was carried in little more than three trains. Even assuming that the work per train was as much as could be expected, we know from the experience of the Tirhoot line during the Bengal famine, and from that also of the broad-gauge lines, that at least twelve trains a day may be run each way on a single line. This would allow of a traffic of *at least* 1,500 passengers and 1,200 tons of goods per mile per diem, a traffic which no line in India, except the East Indian Railway, has yet carried, unless in time of famine.

It is inconceivable that the local traffic of the Rajpootana should approach these figures. The only prospect of its obtaining any large fraction of such a traffic must come from North-West Provinces traffic passing over it to Bombay. That this will happen to some extent is, no doubt, probable; but looking to the competing routes to Kurrachee, to Calcutta, and to Bombay by Holkar's line and Jubbulpore, the time must be distant, indeed, when the carrying powers of *the road* will be seriously tested.

30th May 1879.

A. M. RENDEL.

P.S.—Since the foregoing was written, the accounts of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Companies for 1878 have been completed and issued, and I have had an opportunity of comparing them with those of the Rajpootana for the same year. The working expenses per train mile on the Great Indian Peninsula for 1878 are 3*s.* 9*d.*; on the Bombay and Baroda 4*s.* 9*d.*; on the Rajpootana 3*s.* 2¾*d.* The working expenses per passenger mile are the same on the Bombay and Baroda and the Rajpootana, *viz.*, ·197*d.*, but greater on the Great Indian Peninsula than on either, namely, ·209*d.* The working expenses per ton mile are greatest on the Rajpootana, ·63*d.* against ·51*d.* on the Great Indian Peninsula, and ·45*d.* on the Bombay and Baroda. But then the traffic on the Rajpootana was much smaller than on either of the broad-gauge lines, for the daily tonnage passing over each mile of the Great Indian Peninsula was 902 tons, over the Bombay and Baroda 502 tons, over the Rajpootana only 240 tons, and the daily number of passengers passing over each mile on the three lines was 768, 923, and 520 respectively.

By working expenses in the above figures, I mean the cost of maintaining the lines and conducting the traffic upon them only. To arrive at the actual cost of transport upon them, we should add to the working expenses, fair interest on the cost of constructing them. The superior economy of the narrow gauge would then be very apparent.

But the fact is, that gauge has nothing to do with the cost of transport, so long as the power of the machine is proportioned to the work to be done, a narrow gauge being probably best suited to a small traffic, and a broad gauge to a large traffic.

Assuming equally good and permanent materials to be supplied in each case, working expenses depend chiefly on the quantity of the traffic carried, on its management, and on physical conditions in regard to levels, coal, water, &c.

If we take, for instance, the East Indian, the Madras, and the Oudh and Rohilkund broad-gauge lines, and the South Indian and Rajpootana narrow-gauge lines, in the year 1878, we find the following:—

	Broad Gauge.			Narrow Gauge.	
	East Indian.	Madras.	Oudh and Rohilkund.	South Indian.	Rajpootana.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Length of line open	1,504	858	544	611	416½
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Average number of passengers in trains at one time.	229	205	316	290	197
Average number of passengers passing over each mile daily.	1,140	536	796	830	520
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Cost of carrying a passenger one mile	·15	·234	·1059	·1327	·197
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Number of tons of goods in trains at one time	130·8	53·7	92	50	61·3
Number of tons of goods passing over each mile daily.	1,280	229·5	400	120	240
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Cost of carrying one ton one mile	·26	·895	·366	·77	·63
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Cost of running a train (passenger or goods) one mile.	2 10½	4 0½	2 9½	3 2½	3 2½

These figures, it must be remembered, assume a passenger and a goods train mile to cost the same. An error in this assumption, however serious, would not affect the general result, and the difference between the two is, at any rate, small.

The average loads per train on the South Indian are also, to a certain extent, assumed, in default of the requisite materials to determine them accurately. If the goods train loads are assumed too high, those of the passenger trains are too low, and *vice versâ*. And I should notice that the Oudh and Rohilkund cost per train mile is somewhat abnormally low, owing to the large receipts of that Company in 1879 from wagons hired to, or running on, other lines, which receipts go, in my method of stating the costs, in reduction of working expenses.

Now, in these figures, if we compare the Rajpootana narrow gauge with the Madras broad gauge, two lines having almost exactly the same quantity of traffic, and somewhat similar physical conditions, we find the narrow gauge beating the broad in goods train loads, and nearly equal to it in passengers, and carrying its traffic at far smaller cost per passenger mile, per ton mile, and per train mile. The South Indian narrow-gauge line shows equally well beside the Madras, but both the narrow-gauge lines show ill beside the broad-gauge Oudh and Rohilkund and the East Indian. If this were due to gauge they would look equally ill beside the Madras. The cause is clearly something independent of gauge, quantity of traffic being evidently very important.

With more traffic and experience I have no doubt that the Rajpootana will show, as nearly all other Indian lines have done, a constant improvement, and also that its working cost is independent of gauge, unless indeed its traffic reaches to something like that of the East Indian. When that time comes the financial position of the line will be such that we may view a change, if change be thought desirable, with equanimity. I am only afraid that that time will never come.

24th July 1879.

A. M. RENDEL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Less rain fell in Madras than during the previous week; in some places crops have been harvested with a fair outturn; prospects are favourable. There was slight rain in parts of the Bombay Presidency; more rain is wanted in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country both for the *kharif* crops and for *rabi* sowings; the state of the poor is not good at Sholapore; rats and locusts are still doing injury in places. Rain has fallen in all Bengal districts except three, but was much less in most places than in the preceding week; distress continues in the Dacca district, and more alms-houses have been opened there; prospects in Burdwan and Balasore have improved; owing to inundations the yield of the autumn harvest is somewhat short; the prospects of the winter rice are promising, except in Nuddea and Moorshedabad, where much injury has been done by inundations. In most districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain fell; it has done some damage to crops in Allahabad and Partabgarh; prospects are good, except in Jhansi, where rain is required, and prices are rising. In the Punjab there was no rain, except in Ferozepore, where the fall was very slight; prospects continue favourable. Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Central Provinces; the break has improved cotton, *jowar*, and millets, but rain is now needed for the crops on high lands and for rice; prospects remain good. In Burma the rain was general and in places heavy; some damage has been done in parts of the Province by the recent heavy rains and by inundations; the crops are in fair condition. In the other Provinces and States the rain has been less than in the previous week; prospects continue good.

There has been a further falling-off in the rain compared with the previous week. Harvest operations are on the whole progressing satisfactorily. General prospects are, so far, good throughout the Empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Sept. 20th)	·84 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 19·87; early dry and wet crops thriving; sowing of cotton and horse-gram commenced.
Kurnool („ „)	·83 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 25·20; crops withering in Cumbum and Markapur, elsewhere flourishing; cotton and white *cholum* being sown; *korra* and *cumboo* harvested in some parts, outturn ¾ and full; prices fluctuating; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	1·56 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 21·37.
Kistna („ „)	·94 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 22·84; 38 inches water over anicut; standing crops generally good; more rain required in some places; *giddajonna* and *korra* in ear; *sazza* and *gingelly* harvested, outturn ½ to ¾.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	1·0 in one station ...	*Ragi* 19·63; crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore ...	·23 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 23·04; standing crops generally good but failing in 3 taluks as rain deficient; harvest of some dry crops in 6 taluks, outturn ½ to ¾.
Tanjore (Sept. 20th)	·58 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 17·24; crops good; harvest of *kar, kadappu, kuruvai, cumboo, raggi, cholum* and oil-seeds, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura („ „)	·3 in Vattanam ...	*Ragi* 17·92.
Malabar („ „)	·23 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 20·59; prices slightly fallen in Palghaut, stationary elsewhere; pasture good; harvesting of first crop commenced in 8 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Sept. 24th)—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 21st, 15 feet 2 inches, against 18 feet on same date last year; *kharif* crops in ear.
Hyderabad ...	...	River falling; want of water complained of in Naushahro division and taluka Guni of Tando division; locusts about still; fever general.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops excellent; fever prevailing; slight cholera yet in city.
Baroda ...	...	Cholera continues near Navsari; fever in Baroda; prospects very good.
Surat ...	...	*Bajri* reaping commenced in Olpád, &c.; other crops generally healthy; more rain wanted in Bulsár and Jalálpor; cholera in Jalálpor and Chikhli.
Násik ...	...	Rain needed in five taluqs; prices slightly higher; rats injuring crops in Násik and Sinnar; crops good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	2·78	Total rainfall 59·45, being 7·20 below average; temperature normal; winds exhibit an oscillation on the side of an advanced season.
Poona (Sept. 21st) ...	Maximum at Haveli 2·20, minimum at Indapur ·01.	Rain wanted throughout district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	·7; at Akola 1·34; from ·4 to ·50 in rest, except in 3 talukas.	Damage to *bajri* crops apprehended from want of rain, except in Akola; sowing of *rabi* delayed; injury by rats in parts of 4 talukas; slight cholera.
Sholapore ...	...	Rain urgently required; *kharif* withering and *rabi* sowing stopped from want thereof; damage from rats diminishing; condition of poor not good.
Dharwar ...	·37	More rain wanted; crops good.
Kanara ...	·05 at Karwar; 1·70 at Siddapur.	Total rainfall 116·21; rice harvest around Karwar; slight cattle-disease on coast and interior; fever prevalent.
Rajkot ...	·08	Total rainfall 26·38; *kharif* crops nearly ready for harvest in Southern Division; ground prepared for *rabi*; fever and cholera continue in some places.
		General Remarks.—*Kharif* crops in Sind and Gujárat good; rain much wanted in Deccan and Southern Maratha Country both for *kharif* and preparing ground for *rabi* sowings.
Bengal— (Sept. 24th)		
Chittagong ...	3·09	Weather favourable for crops; yield of *aus* harvest about fourteen annas; *amun* prospects also very good.
Dacca ...	3·53	Floods steady; twenty public, and five private, alms-houses opened and earthwork where practicable; distress continues throughout flooded localities; *amun* promising in greater part of district; public health good; rice, second quality, twelve seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore ·85	*Amun* fair; *aus* being harvested; average outturn expected, except in Satkhira where it is poor; some damage to crops in Satkhira, Baraset, and Busseerhat by inundation; common rice, ten seers; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·90	Crops not good, in many parts much injured by inundation; river again rose during week, but since 19th water subsiding; fever in north and east; cattle deaths in submerged villages of Lalbagh; locusts have appeared in Nawada; most zemindars assisting ryots with money and grain; common rice at 11¼ seers.
Rajshahye ...	1·95	Moderate rain during first part of week, heavy in north; *aus* harvest much facilitated by fine weather during latter part of week; in two thanas twelve to fourteen annas of *aus* destroyed, in others three to four; about one-fourth of *amun* damaged, remainder doing very well; mulberry somewhat damaged in two thanas, but damage only temporary; jute crops about eight annas; *ganja* doing well, young plants somewhat suffered from recent heavy rain; Ganges and Attrai again rising; floods now stationary; common rice ten and half to twelve seers; usual fever; health good.
Burdwan ...	1·13	Crop prospects fair in Cutwa and Culna, indifferent in other parts; public health good.
Rungpore ...	·43	Weather hot; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	*Bhadoi* and *murwa* in north much damaged; rice prospects good; Ganges falling rapidly; cholera decreasing; weather hot and steamy.
Purneah ...	3·43	Floods caused much damage; *bhadoi* outturn about ten annas; considerable progress in *aghani* cultivation; rice fourteen seers, with a tendency to rise; health good, but fever appearing; water subsided.
Patna ...	·23	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Durbhanga ...	·70	Paddy promises well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2·35	*Bhadoi* crops harvested with fair outturn; paddy prospects excellent; rice seventeen to twenty seers; health good.
Cuttack ...	3·56; at Kendrapara 9·0.	Grubs killed by heavy rains; prospects everywhere improved; reaping of *biali* and transplanting and weeding of *saradh* going on; rice fourteen seers; rise of rivers in Jajpur, but no damage.
		General Remarks.—Rain this week much less in most districts, and none in Bogra, Bhágalpur, and Chumparun; prospects in Burdwan Division improving, but not generally good; rain in Balasore also improved condition of crops; in Backergunge more rain required; autumn harvest yielding a short outturn owing to inundation; *amun* on the whole promising, except in Nuddea and Moorshedabad, where much injury done by floods.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 23rd)	6·5 in Benares, and 2·4 in Chandauli.	Rains appear ending; prospects and health good.
Allahabad („ „)	3·9 (average)	Rainfall since 1st June 33·2; harm being done to ripening rice and to *bajra*; also delay in *rabi* ploughings; wheat 14 1/16 seers, coarse rice 36 3/16 seers; health good save fevers; cattle miserable in places.
Gorakhpur („ „)	·2	Total rainfall 63·5; seasonable break continues; harvesting operations progressing.
Jhansi („ 25th)	*Nil*	In *rakhar* soil rain is wanted; prices of wheat and gram are rising; fever still prevalent.
Agra („ 23rd)	...	Weather clear; *kharif* crops ripening; prospects good; fever and ague still bad in city and pargana.
Bareilly („ 24th)	...	No change since last week; rice being cut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Meerut (Sept. 24th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; wind westerly; crops good; preparations for *rabi* sowing in progress; fever and ague continue; cattle-disease abating; sporadic cholera at Sirdhana; cheapest wheat 16, barley 21, gram 16½, *jowar* 20, and *bajra* 19 seers.
Kumaun („ 22nd)	...	Seasonable weather; rice and millets being cut.
Lucknow („ 24th)	1·2 in tahsil Mohanlalganj.	Barley 22½ seers, wheat 14½ seers; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 22nd)	2·6 at Sadr, ·5 at Kunda, and 1·1 at Putti; heavy rain at Sadr all last night since the fall in this report was gauged.	Crop reports up to yesterday continue favourable; some damage caused from last night's heavy rain; health good; some 50 cases of cattle-disease in thana Raneegunge and a few in thanas Jitwara and Sangramgarh.
Sitapur („ 24th)	2·0	Prospects favourable.
Fyzabad („ „)	·4	Harvesting of *kharif* crops has commenced.
		General Remarks.—Some damage caused in Partabgarh and Allahabad by excessive rain; prospects good, except in Jhansi, where rain is wanted and prices are rising; fever and ague prevalent in Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi; slight cholera in Meerut, and cattle-disease in Allahabad, Meerut, and Partabgarh.
Punjab (Sept. 23rd)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; both canal and *barani* crops going on favourably; *rabi* operations progressing; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	State of crops and public health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops excellent; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects fair; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	·1	Agricultural prospects good.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; fever very prevalent.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fair, but prices of food-grains have again risen.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects fair; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair; health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects still continue favorable, but prices generally higher, owing to exceptional demands at the present time.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Sept. 24th)	...	Continued break improved *jowar* and cotton crops; prospects good.
Jubbulpore ...	·31 at Murwara, *nil* elsewhere.	More rain required for crops on high land; cotton promising; early rice and lesser millets being reaped; fever prevalent; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	...	Break continues; rain wanted for crops on high lands; *rabi* ploughing commenced; prospects good; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Break causing anxiety for rice crops; land being prepared for *rabi* sowing; cholera continues.
Hoshangabad (Sept. 24th)	...	Rain required for rice and cotton; *jowar* doing well; health good.
Raipur („ 20th)	2·17	Prospects favorable; cholera ceased; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 19th)	2·53	Sugar-cane and rice sown late attacked by insects; prospects good; cholera and small-pox continue.
		General Remarks —Long break has improved cotton, *jowar*, and millets; rain is now required for crops on high lands and for rice; prospects continue goood; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Sept. 24th)		
Akyab ...	5·73	Total rainfall 199·94; crop prospects good; public health generally good, but several reports of deaths from sporadic cholera in different parts of the district.
Rangoon ...	6·36	Total rainfall 85·21; crops in fair condition, except in Hline, where portion destroyed by floods; public health good; fever and small-pox in 2 townships; slight cattle-disease.
Bassein ...	25·9	Total rainfall 74·36; health good; slight cattle-disease in several townships; excess of rain threatens restrictions and damage to cultivation; most of low cultivated lands, including those east of bund, under water.
Prome ...	2·56	Total rainfall 34·96; a few cases of cholera reported; crop prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·16	Total rainfall 144·59; crops good; cattle healthy; public health good.
Toungoo ...	1·85	Total rainfall 62·16; public health good.
		General Remarks.—General health good; some scattered cases of cholera and small-pox; slight cattle-disease; crops in fair condition; some injury feared from recent heavy rain and floods.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Sept. 24th)	·01	Weather seasonable; some damage done to *sali* paddy on low lands by the late rise of the river; floods subsiding since.
Sylhet („ „)	·04	Prospects good.
Cachar („ 23rd)	.....	Weather extremely hot up to 22nd; prospects of rice crops good; common rice at ten seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh („ 24th)	·2	Weather hot and dry; crops doing well, also tea; public health good; no more small-pox reported.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Sept. 24th)...	·08; slight rain in districts.	Crops generally in promising condition; prospects continue favourable; public health good.
Mysore ...	·09	
Mercara ...	1·22	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 24th)		
Amráoti ..	.....	Crops flourishing; ploughing for *rabi* crops commenced.
Akola ...	.....	Weather bright; prospects of all crops very good.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain	Total rainfall 30·88; damage by rats in some western districts; public health satisfactory; agricultural prospects generally good.
Central India States (Sept. 24th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Crops excellent; health good; wheat 9 seers, gram 9 seers 14 chittaks.
Sutna ...	·27	
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; *jowar* 18 seers.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Goona ...	*Nil*	
Bhopal ...	*Nil* at Sehore	Crops excellent; health fair; wheat 15 seers.
Ágar ...	·13	Prospects of crops good; rain needed for *rabi*.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	Fever prevalent.
Máupur ...	2·1	
Rajputana—		Reaping of *mukka* crops completed; *jowari* crops doing well; cattle-disease prevalent; prices somewhat fallen.
Abu (Sept. 24th)	·46	
Serohi („ 21st)	.....	Occasional clouds; sunshine.
Marwar („ 20th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good; prospects fair; more rain wanted.
Meywar („ 19th)	·03	Health good; prospects very promising; weather hot; prices easy.
Harowtee („ 20th)	.....	Tanks and wells good; fever very much less prevalent; prospects very good.
Jhallawar ...	.....	Health fair; prospects favourable.
Ajmere (Sept. 24th)	.....	No report received.
Jeypore ...	.....	Prospects good; slight fever.
Bhurtpur ...	4·0	Crops ripening promisingly; fever still prevalent.
Ulwur (Sept. 23rd)	.....	Weather clear.
		Prospects good; *bajra* being cut; fever still very prevalent.
Nepal— (Sept. 16th)		
Katmandú ...	1·646	Agricultural prospects fair.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell throughout the Madras Presidency, but was everywhere slight, except at Ganjam, where there was a fall of over 3 inches; the want of rain is felt in a few places; harvest operations proceed with satisfactory results. In Bombay also there was little rain during the week, and more is required in the South Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; prospects are excellent in Guzerat, the Konkan and the Northern Deccan. In Bengal general rain has fallen; prospects in the Burdwan Division and Balasore, though improved, are not good owing to previous drought; some distress continues in the Dacca District; the yield of the autumn harvest has been short in some places and average in others, but a good winter crop is expected. Rain fell in all the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except Meerut; it has damaged the ripening crops in Partabgarh; prospects are good. In the Punjab there was a little rain in three districts and none in the others; prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces the desired rain has fallen, and has proved beneficial; prospects are very satisfactory. In Burma abundant rain fell; prospects, which have improved somewhat in inundated tracts, are generally good. In the other Provinces and States prospects continue satisfactory, but the want of rain is felt in parts of Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg.

General prospects are, on the whole, good throughout the Empire.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Sept. 27th)	·32	*Ragi* 19·26; early dry and wet crops thriving; sowing of cotton, horse-gram, and *korra* still proceeding.
Kurnool („ „)	·95 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 24·78; standing crops promising; white *cholum* and cotton being sown; *korra* and *cumboo* harvested in 6 taluks, outturn ¾ to full; prices stationary, with tendency to fall; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	3·40 (average of 15 stations).	*Ragi* 22·46.
Kistna („ „)	1·72 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 23·24; 35 inches water over anicut; standing dry crops require more rain; *korra* outturn full, *sazza*, maize, and *gingelly* ½ to ¾.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	·40 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 19·88; crops good where water available, failing in other places; sowing and transplanting going on to small extent; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage sufficient; want of rain much felt.
Coimbatore („ „)	·11 (average of one station).	*Ragi* 23·02; standing crops generally good; deficient water in 5 taluks; crops not thriving in Erode; harvest of some dry crops in 4 taluks, outturn ¼ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·50 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 17·63; crops good; harvest of *kar*, *kuruvai*, *ragi*, *cumboo*, and *cholum*, outturn ⅝ to full.
Madura („ „)	·17 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 17·92.
Malabar („ „)	·35 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 21·12; pasture good; harvesting of first crop nearly over in 8 taluks.
Travancore ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Oct. 1st)—		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 28th ultimo 11½ feet, last year on same date 16 feet 1 inch; want of water much felt in Dadu Sehwan; blight in Tatta taluka.
Hyderabad ...	...	No report received.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Early *bajri* ripe for harvest; other crops excellent; slight cholera in city; fever prevailing.
Baroda ...	1·20	Total rainfall 50·96; fever in Baroda and cholera near Navsari still continues; prices stationary; late rain excellent for present and future crops.
Surat ...	1·71	Total rainfall 35·53; *bajri* reaping progressing; other crops generally good; more rain wanted in Jalalpur; slight cholera in Jalalpur.
Násik ...	Excellent rain in all talukas; fall 1·0 to 3·0.	*Kharif* prospects very good.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·55	Total rainfall 61·0, being 7·02 below average; average abnormal temperature 1° cool; abnormal wind northerly till 27th, afterwards southerly.
Poona (Sept. 28th)	Maximum at Maval ·62; minimum at Indápur ·01.	More rain wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	Rain from ·04 to ·75 all over the district, except at Parner and Karjat.	More rain wanted; prospects slightly improved in 5 talukas; *bajri* crops affected in parts of 4 talukas; sowing of *rabi* resumed in 4 talukas; injury by rats in parts of 3 talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	*Kharif* withering and *rabi* sowing stopped from want of rain; but the fall last night, if general, will be most beneficial; condition of poor not good.
Dharwar ...	·37	Want of rain general; early crops withering.
Kanara ...	Maximum rain at Honawar ·51; minimum at Kumta ·02.	Rice harvest on coast; cattle-disease in Honawar; fever generally prevalent.
Rajkot ...	·04	Total rainfall 26·44; crops very good; land prepared for wheat and grain; cholera in Bhaunagar Mahuva; fever general. *General Remarks.*—Want of water felt in Sind; prospects excellent in Guzerat, Konkan, and North Deccan; rain required in South Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—(Oct. 1st)—		
Chittagong ...	1·22	Weather close and hot; crop prospects favourable; transplantation over.
Dacca ...	1·50	Floods steadily falling; *amun* progressing, except where totally lost in south; relief in these localities continues; twenty public *annachattras* opened besides six private ones; 700 persons employed on earthwork at task rates; public health good; common rice twelve seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·96	Prospects good; *aus* being harvested, an average yield expected; common rice 10½ seers; fever in some places; public health generally good; damage done to crops by overflow of rivers in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	3·18	Standing crops not good in many parts; much injury done by inundation; mild fever reported from almost all thanas; cattle deaths in submerged villages of Lalbagh sub-division; cattle suffering from small-pox in two thanas; want of fodder also reported from some places; grass-hoppers causing some damage to crops in thana Nawada; most zemindars assisting ryots with money and grain; common rice 11½ seers.
Rajshahye ...	2·32	Strong easterly winds and more or less heavy showers in middle of week; *aus* harvest nearly completed, outturn fair, except where destroyed by floods; jute and *till* being cut, former only an eight-anna crop; *amun* thriving; mulberry somewhat damaged, but reviving; some *ganja* plants much damaged, remainder doing well; river fallen considerably; floods receding slowly; common rice 11 to 12 seers; *aus* rice 13 seers; public health good.
Burdwan ...	3·25	Crop prospects improved; general health good.
Rungpore ...	1·50	Prospects of crops very favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·70	Excessive rain in north; *bhadoi* harvested, outturn short; rice prospects excellent; common rice 12 seers 10 chittaks; cholera abating; Ganges flood subsiding.
Purneah ...	1·97	*Bhadoi* an average yield; *aghani* lost in all low lands in south, but loss not considerable; transplantation completed; *rabi* promises well; a very large area under *rabi* cultivation; rice 14 seers; health good; rivers rapidly subsiding.
Patna ...	·21	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Durbhanga ...	·54	*Dhan* promises well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2·64	Weather fair and seasonable; crop prospects excellent; rice 18 to 20 seers; general health good.
Cuttack ...	3·32	Rivers rose again, and *beali* in Jajpore suffered slightly; prospects fair, except in four pergunnahs; *saradh* thriving; ploughing for *rabi* going on; rice 13 seers; fever in Kendrapara. *General Remarks.*—Rain general but much less in several districts; prospects in Burdwan division and Balasore improved, but not good owing to previous drought; prospects also improved in Backergunge; *amun* on the whole promising, except where submerged; *bhadoi* still being harvested, outturn in most places indifferent; *rabi* cultivation commenced, a large *rabi* crop expected, particularly on inundated tracts; insects doing great damage to *amun* in Darjeeling Terai; floods now steadily falling.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 30th)	2·3	Rice ready for harvesting; prices falling.
Allahabad („ „)	1·8	Total rainfall since 1st June 35·0; every sign of open weather; wheat 14 1/16, coarse rice 39 1/16 seers; health good, except some fever.
Gorakhpur (Oct. 2nd)	4·3	Total rainfall 67·8; weather seasonable; prospects good.
Jhansi („ 1st)	4·0	Prospects excellent; prices stationary; no cases of cholera since 23rd; fever prevalent.
Agra (Sept. 30th)	·4	Prospects good; crops ripening; sickness continues.
Bareilly (Oct. 1st)	4·0	Ploughing for *rabi* going on; fever prevalent.
Meerut („ „)	...	Wind easterly; cloudy till yesterday; crops excellent; *rabi* culture progressing; fever and ague still bad; cattle-disease at Hauper and Mowana; cheapest wheat 15½, barley 20½, gram 16¼, *bajra* 18, *jowar* 19½ seers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—*continued.*		
Kumaun (Sept. 30th)	.....	Fine weather up to 27th, when heavy rain fell; clouds still about; crops being cut.
Lucknow (Oct. 1st)	·7	Prospects good; *jowar* 24, *jao* 21½ seers.
Partabgarh ...	3·9; at Kunda 6·4; at Patti 4·2.	Too much rain damaging the more advanced *bajra* and paddy; some fever about, otherwise health good; slight cattle-disease.
Sitapur (Oct. 1st)	·1	Sky overcast; prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	1·6	*General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen during the week in every district except Meerut; prospects everywhere good; the advanced crops have suffered in Partabgarh from too much rain; health good, with the exception of fever, which is prevalent in Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Partabgarh, and Bareilly; no cases of cholera reported; some cattle-disease in Meerut and Partabgarh.
Punjab (Sept. 30th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; slight fluctuations in price of food-grains; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvest, which has commenced in Rohtak, good; *rabi* sowings progressing; slight variations in prices; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	·5	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops excellent; prices steady; health generally good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain	Harvesting commenced; fever prevails.
Pesháwar ...	·2	Harvest prospects good; prices of food-grains rising.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects fair. *General Remarks.*—Reports generally favourable, but prices in frontier districts rising owing to demands for supplies for troops.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Oct. 1st)	3·2	Rain opportune; prospects of all crops good.
Jubbulpore ...	3·51	Rain opportune; all crops promising except cotton in Jubbulpore tahsil, where it has been slightly damaged; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Saugor ...	2·40	Rain general and beneficial to *kharif* crops; prospects good; cotton thriving; fever prevalent; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	2·5	Prospects much improved; cotton thriving; few cases of cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	7·8	All crops doing well, especially cotton; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Sept. 27th)	6·09	Prospects of *kharif* crops good, except cotton, which has been partially damaged by recent heavy rains; cholera has ceased; few cases of small-pox; prices slightly risen.
Sambalpur („ 26th)	2·82	Some rice destroyed by insects, but more than average outturn expected; prospects of cotton indifferent, of other crops good; small-pox continues; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Rain general and favourable to crops; cotton slightly damaged in the districts of the Chhattisgarh division, and in the Jubbulpore district; prospects continue good.
British Burma—(Oct. 1st)		
Akyab ...	6·95	Total rainfall 206·89; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon ...	4·44	Total rainfall 89·65; slight small-pox in Rangoon town; agricultural prospects fair; public health normal; floods abated and re-sowing commenced; slight cattle-disease in 2 townships.
Bassein ...	5·56	Total rainfall 79·92; public health good; planting still going on; agricultural prospects in inundated parts somewhat improved; slight cattle-disease.
Prome ...	2·56	Total rainfall 37·52; slight cholera in Prome town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·83	Total rainfall 151·42; public health good; crop prospects good; slight cattle-disease.
Toungoo ..	5·77	Total rainfall 67·93; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Public health good; a little cholera and small-pox; slight cattle-disease continues; agricultural prospects generally good.
Assam (Oct. 1st)—		
Gauháti ...	2·0	Mornings foggy and cool; days hot; transplanting of *sali* nearly finished; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	·44	Prospects good.
Cachar ...	·65	Weather warmer; rice crops doing well; common rice 10 seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh ...	1·22	Weather seasonable; crops doing well, including tea; altogether forty deaths from small-pox reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 1st)		
Amráoti ...	3·71	Crops in good condition.
Akola ...	...	Crops; flourishing; preparation for *rabi* well on.
Hyderabad ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 30·88; reports from districts not so promising, as crops are withering in places and rain generally wanted; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 1st)		
Bangalore ...	·25	Want of rain felt in parts; prospects however continue favourable; health good; prices generally stationary.
Mercara ...	·42	
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Central India States (Oct. 1st)—		
Indore ...	8·91	Some slight damage to *jowar*, but great benefit generally; health and prospects good; wheat 8 seers 14 chittaks, and gram 8 seers 9 chittaks, per rupee.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·24	
Sutna ...	·12	Prospects good; *jowar* 20 seers.
Rutlam ...	4·16	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	1·1	Weather cloudy and hot.
Goona ...	1·14	Health good; crops flourishing; wheat 15 seers.
Bhopal ...	2·55 in Sehore	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	·74	Fever existing in a mild form; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	1·75	
Mánpur ...	6·5	Weather still cloudy and drizzling; some injury to *jowar* crops caused.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 1st)	·15	Clear.
Serohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar (Sept. 27th)	.....	Weather clear; hot; fever prevalent; prospects excellent.
Meywar („ 26th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good; harvest progressing.
Harowtee („ 27th)	·21 in Deoli; ·81 in Kotah; ·65 in Tonk.	Health fair; prospects favourable.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	.....	Cloudy; weather clear; *kharif* reaping commenced; some fever prevalent.
Ajmere (Oct. 1st)	Showers reported from two places; *nil* elsewhere.	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	·31	Prospects continue favourable; prices easier; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpore (Sept. 30th)	1·72	Fever not lessened; cloudy.
Ulwur „	·33 (average) week ending 27th September; more recently heavier rain.	Rain damaging to standing crops; fever still prevalent.
Nepal— (Sept. 23rd)		
Katmandú ...	·705	Agricultural prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. 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. 40. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 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.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 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 ...	1,124	6,173 10	96	324 6	96	214 2	4,156	15,993 6	1	4 6	746	2,539 2	180	709 1	353	938 6	6,752	26,896 11
Received ...	907	5,935 9	80	340 1	58	268 10	3,983	14,753 2	...	...	751	2,751 14	112	346 15	277	481 13	6,168	24,877 15
TOTAL ...	2,031	12,109 3	176	664 9	154	482 12	8,139	30,746 8	1	4 8	1,497	5,291 0	292	1,056 0	630	1,420 2	12,920	51,774 10
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Vid* Madras ...	8	26 10	24	94 2	8	20 4	2,866	14,316 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,906	14,457 0
Received. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	986 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	986 4
Received. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	54 0	1	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	64 6
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Vid* Madras ...	302	1,223 9	25	111 6	8	27 6	2,722	12,976 12	...	...	...	...	217	1,010 12	...	...	3,274	15,349 13
Sent. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25 3
From West to West— *Vid* Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	2	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8 10
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 2
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	310	1,250 3	51	214 2	17	51 12	5,793	28,358 3	1	10 6	...	...	217	1,010 12	...	...	6,389	30,695 6
GRAND TOTAL ...																	19,309	82,670 0

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 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	907	1,124	2,031	18·04	20·54	19·34
	„ Turkey	80	96	176	1·59	1·76	1·68
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	58	96	154	1·15	1·75	1·47
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	3,983	4,156	8,139	79·22	75·95	77·51
	TOTAL ...	5,028	5,472	10,500	100·00	100·00	100·00

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 17th Aug. 1878.	FOR WEEK ENDING 16th Aug. 1879.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 17th Aug. 1878.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 16th Aug. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Sept. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,87,474	5,06,445	2,28,24,707	2,44,90,096	16,65,389	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	28,584	40,601	21,62,980	26,98,944	5,35,964	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,11,103	86,004	24,80,535	21,73,135	...	3,07,400
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	75,411	55,784	30,88,189	30,92,137	3,948	...
13th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,09,853	1,34,000	53,27,768	64,95,535	11,67,767	...
30th Aug. 1879	Madras ...	1,10,263	1,11,081	42,47,279	41,62,896	...	84,383
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,075	68,156	20,82,857	20,74,113	...	8,744
6th Sept. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,44,922	2,43,966	1,86,99,624	1,75,81,994	...	11,17,630
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	42,006	59,559	45,32,617	51,85,119	6,52,502	...
	TOTAL ...	12,65,691	13,07,596	6,54,46,556	6,79,53,969	25,07,413	...
	State.						
13th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,773	1,746	83,136	87,039	3,903	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,761	1,619	59,495	59,077	...	418
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	32,306	36,683	19,36,828	25,09,504	5,72,676	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,461	9,698	4,72,802	5,24,114	51,312	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)17,355	(b)33,440	...	13,915
6th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	421	336	70,107	52,658	...	17,449
30th Aug. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	1,758	2,185	86,217	1,27,996	41,779	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,126	11,439	4,95,750	4,29,751	...	65,999
6th Sept. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,974	7,144	2,75,893	2,95,147	19,254	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	17,660	19,493	5,32,435	10,02,142	4,69,707	...
13th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,707	4,682	1,02,241	2,07,866	1,05,625	...
6th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	8,627	10,982	6,47,028	6,34,176	...	12,852
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	14,282	16,950	5,34,047	6,89,186	1,55,139	...
13th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,352	1,348	(c)60,588	66,916	6,328	...
6th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,225	(d)64,085	3,40,605	2,76,520	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	4,654	44,964	(e)35,984	16,83,796	16,47,812	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hattras ...	2,020	3,246	58,900	84,221	25,321	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	4,134	...	(f)59,453	59,453	...
	TOTAL ...	1,17,882	1,77,903	55,62,891	88,87,087	33,24,196	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,83,573	14,85,499	7,10,09,447	7,68,41,056	58,31,609	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,54,83,420	3,84,20,528	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,55,26,027	3,84,20,528	28,94,501	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 17th August 1878.
(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 17th August 1878.
(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 16th August 1879.

No. XXXIV 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.
		24th Aug. 1878.	23rd Aug 1879.	to 24th Aug. 1878.	to 23rd Aug. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Sept. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,44,828	4,53,917	2,32,69,535	2,19,44,013	16,74,478	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	23,252	32,775	21,86,232	27,31,719	5,45,487	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,02,319	74,324	25,82,854	22,47,459	...	3,35,395
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53,712	48,896	31,41,901	31,41,033	...	868
13th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	74,869	1,31,900	54,02,637	66,27,435	12,24,798	...
30th August 1879.	Madras ...	1,07,078	1,03,462	43,54,357	42,66,358	...	87,999
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	57,668	61,626	21,40,525	21,35,739	...	4,786
6th Sept. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,62,877	2,36,824	1,89,62,501	1,78,18,818	...	11,43,683
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	61,773	64,906	45,94,390	52,50,025	6,55,635	...
	TOTAL ...	11,88,376	12,08,630	6,66,34,932	6,91,62,599	25,27,667	...
	State.						
13th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,007	1,607	85,143	88,646	3,503	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,154	1,433	60,649	60,510	...	139
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	30,907	34,580	19,67,735	25,44,084	5,76,349	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,704	12,721	4,81,506	5,36,835	55,329	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 17,355	(b)33,440	...	13,915
6th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	634	356	70,741	53,014	...	17,727
30th August 1879.	Wardha Valley ...	1,750	2,122	87,967	1,30,118	42,151	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	17,004	11,407	5,12,754	4,41,158	...	71,596
6th Sept. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,633	4,306	2,82,526	2,99,453	16,927	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	13,901	17,796	5,46,336	10,19,938	4,73,602	...
13th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	5,382	5,214	1,07,623	2,13,080	1,05,457	...
6th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	10,168	11,897	6,57,196	6,46,073	...	11,123
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	11,665	13,902	5,45,712	7,03,088	1,57,376	...
13th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,110	1,170	(c)61,698	68,086	6,388	...
6th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad...	...	1,474	(d)64,085	3,42,079	2,77,994	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	4,469	36,513	(e) 40,453	17,20,309	16,79,856	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hattras ...	2,452	2,343	61,352	86,564	25,212	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	4,840	...	(f)64,293	64,293	...
	TOTAL ...	1,17,940	1,63,681	56,80,831	90,50,768	33,69,937	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,06,316	13,72,311	7,23,15,763	7,82,13,367	58,97,604	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,61,36,187	3,91,06,683	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,60,79,576	3,91,06,684	30,27,108	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 1st June 1879, ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 24th August 1878.
(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 24th August 1878.
(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 23rd August 1879.

No. XXXV 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.
		31st August 1878.	30th August 1879.	to 31st August 1878.	to 30th August 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Sept. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	4,86,210	6,32,410	2,37,55,745	2,55,76,423	18,20,678	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	27,783	35,280	22,14,015	27,66,999	5,52,984	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	91,399	80,154	26,74,253	23,27,613	...	3,46,640
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	48,153	60,232	31,90,054	32,01,265	11,211	...
13th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	77,391	1,25,250	54,80,028	67,52,685	12,72,657	...
30th Aug. 1879	Madras ...	1,06,589	1,04,469	44,60,946	43,70,827	...	90,119
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,076	(f)	21,95,601	(g)21,35,739	...	59,862
6th Sept. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	2,61,627	2,26,928	1,92,24,128	1,80,45,746	...	11,78,382
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	74,703	84,911	46,69,093	53,34,936	6,65,843	...
	TOTAL ...	12,28,931	13,49,634	6,78,63,863	7,05,12,233	26,48,370	...
	State.						
13th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,324	2,537	87,467	91,183	3,716	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,229	1,560	61,878	62,070	192	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	38,824	35,501	20,06,559	25,79,585	5,73,026	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,344	10,106	4,91,850	5,46,941	55,091	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 47,355	(b) 334 40	...	13,915
6th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	722	543	71,468	53,557	...	17,906
30th Aug. 1879	Wardha Valley ...	1,533	2,262	89,500	1,32,380	42,880	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	19,331	11,692	5,32,085	4,52,850	...	79,235
6th Sept. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,684	4,903	2,89,210	3,04,356	15,146	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,717	17,964	5,61,053	10,37,902	4,76,849	...
13th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	6,696	4,829	1,14,319	2,17,909	1,03,590	...
6th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	11,126	12,184	6,68,322	6,58,251	...	10,065
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	12,169	20,355	5,57,881	7,23,443	1,65,562	...
13th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,570	1,202	(c) 64,268	69,288	5,020	...
6th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,374	(d) 64,085	3,43,453	2,79,368	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	4,250	27,990	(e) 44,703	17,48,299	17,03,596	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hattras ...	2,095	2,226	63,447	88,790	25,343	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	11,750	...	(h)76,043	76,043	...
	TOTAL ...	1,34,614	1,68,978	58,15,445	92,19,746	34,04,301	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,63,545	15,18,612	7,36,79,308	7,97,31,979	60,52,671	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,68,17,550	3,98,65,989	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,68,61,758	3,98,65,990	30,04,232	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 31st August 1878.
(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 31st August 1878.
(f) Return not received.
(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1879.
(h) Total receipts from 21st April to 30th August 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

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, Morunwa, Nuricel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Morunwa, Nuricel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Morunwa, Nuricel), *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.			
Madras	Ganjam	8 2	8 2	6 3	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	8 2	13 13	13 13	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	18 8	11 11	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 8	7 5	5 14	10 11	7 14	6 13	...	...	11 14	27 11	21 13	19 13	17 3	16 3	16 3	87 8	87 8	97 3	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 6	8 2	9 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	6 14	14 0	14 0	8 8	15 6	15 6	13 6	...	...	...	21 5	20 0	13 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	6 6	6 14	4 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	6 8	14 2	13 13	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	19 10	11 5	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	6 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 6	14 0	14 0	9 3	20 3	20 14	13 6	...	...	...	21 13	23 3	13 10	93 5	93 5	77 13	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	8 6	8 6	8 2	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	12 14	12 14	8 5	16 10	17 6	11 13	15 3	18 18	13 13	19 8	18 6	12 11	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 8	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	8 3	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	7 8	11 14	11 14	7 13	16 8	17 8	10 13	13 3	16 14	11 6	17 0	18 6	11 14	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 13	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	6 6	11 2	11 2	7 2	16 13	17 2	9 10	18 2	18 2	...	20 10	20 10	...	170 2	170 2	175 0	11 11	11 11	11 5	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	6 13	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 8	10 6	10 3	7 14	11 8	11 8	10 6	19 13	20 8	13 3	18 13	18 2	12 0	87 8	87 8	87 8	13 14	13 14	14 3	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	7 14	11 11	11 11	8 5	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	18 8	17 13	12 11	107 14	97 11	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 2	7 10	6 13	...	...	...	12 2	11 10	7 8	13 3	13 3	7 14	21 13	18 3	17 5	25 10	24 11	16 8	22 5	22 5	15 6	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	11 5	11 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	7 6	11 6	11 6	7 14	19 5	19 5	...	25 6	25 6	18 8	20 5	20 5	15 14	206 8	206 8	233 5	13 0	13 0	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 8	5 14	4 13	...	...	...	11 0	10 13	8 11	...	...	10 13	...	15 2	11 8	21 0	17 6	10 5	18 14	16 10	15 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	11 8	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 10	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	7 14	10 8	10 8	8 5	14 0	14 0	11 3	15 3	15 14	15 3	17 0	17 0	15 11	121 8	121 8	97 3	11 11	11 11	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	6 13	7 13	5 2	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	8 6	10 10	10 2	8 14	17 0	17 0	12 2	20 10	16 3	17 10	18 10	16 5	15 8	111 13	126 6	121 8	13 2	13 10	13 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 10	6 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 2	10 0	10 0	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	5 5	...	...	...	10 5	10 13	8 2	10 14	11 5	8 10	18 5	19 2	15 11	22 5	19 2	20 11	23 0	...	19 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 13	8 6	8 6	7 3	15 6	15 6	7 11	13 5	13 5	11 3	15 2	14 6	9 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 14	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	8 11	9 2	6 10	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 14	15 14	10 3	18 13	20 5	12 5	18 0	18 0	12 11	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 8	11 8	11 14	Salem		
	South Canara	4 11	5 3	6 14	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 0	10 5	9 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 14	85 0	93 5	92 5	11 8*a* / 12 8*b*	11 8*a* / 12 8*b*	11 8*a* / 12 3*b*	South Canara		*a* Bombay Salt. *b* Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	5 13	7 3	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 2	10 8	10 8	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
Bombay	Bombay	7 1	7 4	6 15	16 2	15 3	15 3	6 5	6 5	6 12	8 6	8 6	8 12	11 9	10 15	11 4	10 14	10 14	11 0	9 13	8 7	8 7	71 10	54 9	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay	
	Ahmedabad	7 12	7 8	7 8	12 4	12 8	12 9	5 4	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	8 4	9 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	6 15	6 15	8 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	6 10	6 10	5 8	8 7	8 0	6 14	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 7	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	7 0	4 4	3 10	6 2	8 0	6 4	4 9	10 0	7 3	6 3	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 13	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	118 0	12 0	11 8	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	7 4½	...	...	...	7 4½	6 10½	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	8 0	9 2	9 11½	9 11	9 6½	9 6½	8 14½	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 5	6 2	6 14	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 7	8 3	8 2	7 9	9 5	9 1	8 15	9 7	9 7	8 14	...	...	...	71 0	80 0	79 5	10 15	10 15	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 0	6 0	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	8 15	105 0	105 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 13	7 8	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	10 6	11 4	14 9	10 1	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	9 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 4	12 0	...	13 0	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 0	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 13	7 12	7 5	...	...	...	6 9	6 10	6 10	8 0	8 1	7 7	10 6	10 11	10 14	10 10	11 3	11 8	12 5	12 5	5 15	100 0	100 0	106 1	9 12	9 12	10 4	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	9 13	9 13	9 12	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 11½	7 11	6 9	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	6 14	8 10	8 7	7 12	10 12	10 9	7 12	12 10	13 4	9 3	...	...	...	106 10	109 11	98 8	9 10	9 10	9 4	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 4	6 4	6 0	...	...	...	5 3	5 5	7 8	8 10	8 12	8 0	11 14	13 0	13 4	11 6	11 12	13 12	...	...	...	7 12	8 4	9 12	...	...	...	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 8	7 2	7 2	6 7	7 7	6 8	6 7	7 6	7 12	8 2	...	...	...	7 13	8 7	7 13	9 8	9 8	9 8	Satara		
	Belgaum	6 0	5 8	6 14	11 0	10 8	...	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	11 10	10 8	10 8	10 10	12 8	12 8	13 4	105 15	105 15	116 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	5 0	5 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 7	11 0	10 0	8 9	15 0	13 0	10 13	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	12 4	113 0	113 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	11 10	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 13	5 15	7 6	...	...	...	6 6	5 11	7 2	7 12	8 8	10 1	...	...	9 1	7 6	7 6	8 8	11 12	11 2	14 11	80 0	80 0	89 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	6 2	6 2	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	8 2	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 10	3 11	3 11	3 8	10 8	10 9	6 3	6 3	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 8	8 3	7 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	11 10	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 14	6 14	7 4	9 12	9 9	9 8	6 4	6 4	5 10	8 1	8 7	7 6	9 14	9 14	9 8	9 2	9 0	8 13	8 7	8 11	8 14	96 0	96 0	109 8	12 0	12 5	11 12	Baroda		
	Disa	...	9 11	8 13	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 6	...	5 8	5 0	...	9 11	10 10	...	11 12	9 2	...	...	...	137 8	137 8	137 8	...	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Nimach	11 0	10 8	11 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 8	14 20	15 12	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	14 2	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	12 9	13 0	13 10½	21 4½	22 7½	19 9½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 24	16 15	14 3½	13 5	15 0	14 1½	15 2	14 6	80 0	83 2	90 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	7 12	7 10	7 4	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 4	7 4	7 0	6 4	8 13	8 10	7 8	9 6	8 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	65 0	65 0	35 0	55 0	60 0	70 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	9 2	9 0	8 13	15 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	102 0	102 0	105 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	6 4	6 4	6 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	10 4	10 4	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	9 0	9 15	8 0	14 12	15 14	12 8	6 4	5 11	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 11	10 0	9 4	10 0	13 0	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 4	8 12	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	6 7	6 7	5 12	...	...	...	9 11	9 5	6 9	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																												*Western Districts.*		
Bengal	Burdwan	11 8*a*	11 8	11 4	18 0	18 0	20 0	11 4	11 4	12 0	11 13	11 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal	
	Bancoorah	11 8*b*	10 12	11 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 0*c*	11 4	11 0	16 0	...	13 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	13 0	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	12 0*d*	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	11 0	11 0	10 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																												*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 7	11 7	11 0	13 4	22 8	13 5	5 11	5 11	5 11	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	11 0	84 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 12	6 8	9 12	9 12	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	9 2	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 13½	11 13½	11 7	17 4	17 4	16 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0½	11 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 5	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0*g*	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	10 8*h*	11 13	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 9	10 0	11 2	10 5	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 14	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 8	Moorshedabad		

c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 to 12-8 seers, barley 10-4 to 12-10 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 39 seers, and gram 10-to 12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-4 to 14 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 12-8 to 15 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-10 to 11-8 seers, barley 14-8 to 16 seers, best rice 5-4 to 6-2 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 10-10 to 11 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-7 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 6-8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 11-7 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 9-8 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 9-8 to 11 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram 12 seers.

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

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, 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.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore	10 8	10 4	10 13	14 0	14 0	12 4	9 8	10 8	10 3	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Rajshahye	10 11 to 11 0	12 0	11 4	...	15 0	18 8	7 9 to 9 7	7 8 to 9 0	8 4 to 9 12	8 15 to 9 10	9 12	11 4 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	200 0	160 0 to 200 0	7 7	8 10	8 4	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 4	11 4	8 9	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 6	11 4	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bogra	10 8	9 15	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 0	12 12	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 7	8 4	Bogra		
	Pubna	12 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	7 8	6 0	6 12	12 6	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 12	8 0	8 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	54 0	8 0	7 5	7 1	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	11 4	10 12	10 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	12 4	11 7	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	15 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	13 0	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 4	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 14	9 0	11 7	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	7 5	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 5	12 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna	15 0	15 0	13 8	21 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 14	8 12	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	13 0	12 8	11 4	20 0	19 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	12 8 to 13 0	13 0	12 4 to 13 4	17 8	17 0	19 0 to 20 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	9 8 to 10 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 8	10 8 to 12 0	17 8	17 8	20 0 to 21 0	18 0	18 0	...	14 0 to 15 0	16 0	12 8	13 8 to 14 0	15 0	11 8 to 12 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	11 0	10 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	121 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	13 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	13 0	12 4	12 4	21 4	18 12	20 0	6 4	6 4	6 12	14 8	14 4	11 0	19 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 0	20 0	13 8	14 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
	Chumparun	14 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	12 6	13 3	13 1	18 9	18 9	13 6	8 4	9 4	8 4	13 1	12 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	13 6	12 6	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 9	Monghyr		
	Bhágalpur	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 11	18 15	15 2	10 1	10 6	9 3	13 14	12 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 4	12 10	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
	Purneah	12 0 to 14 0	...	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	13 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8 to 11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	9 0	8 2	...	9 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	7 4	...	...	...	11 2	10 8	9 3	14 7	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	14 7	14 7	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	8 8	8 8	7 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	14 7	14 7	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	10 12	9 12	9 8	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	11 8	12 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 4	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	16 0 to 20 0	16 0	9 8 to 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	7 0	7 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	320 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	9 8	9 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
ASSAM.	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet	ASSAM.	
	Cachar	8 14	9 2	7 7	11 2	11 2	11 6	8 6	8 6	10 10	8 14	8 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	9 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 3	Cachar		
	Goálpárá	9 8	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 7	5 5	6 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	10 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	5 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...	Nága Hills		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	14 8	14 4	14 8	19 0	18 0	21 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur	16 3	16 8	17 8	23 11	22 8	23 10	8 0	7 8	6 6	10 12	9 11	10 12	21 7	21 8	21 8	15 0	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 3	15 9	15 0	129 0	129 0	129 0	9 11	9 9	9 13	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	16 8	17 10	17 10	22 8	22 0	24 3	6 9	6 9	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 13	21 0	21 0	22 0	17 10	17 10	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 10	17 0	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	16 8	16 8	17 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	5 8	5 0	5 4	11 0	10 8	9 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	115 0	...	...	9 0	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	17 0	17 8	16 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 10	10 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	15 8	16 4	17 0	21 0	21 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 8	21 8	16 0	17 0	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	100 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	10 4	9 4	10 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 8	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 10-8 to 26-4 seers.

† In Reygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 12 8 seers, and gram 10 seers.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-6 to 15 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 11-6 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

§ In Seraigunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 10-8 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.

¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kursceng) 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 20 seers, and gram 5 to 8 seers.

‖ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 11 seers and common rice 11-8 to 12 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 seers and common rice 11 to 13-8 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 10-13 seers, and gram 8 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 seers and common rice 14 to 16 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 13 seers and common rice 10 to 17 seers.

t In Nowadia the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 16 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 seers, and gram 12-8 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 16 seers, great millet 17-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 16 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 15-8 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 18 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 17 seers, lesser millets (Murwa) 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 19 to 21 seers, best rice 7-8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 15-8 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice 9-8 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, lesser millets 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17-8 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-12 to 15-7 seers, barley 16-16 to 21 seers, best rice 8-4 to 9 seers, common rice 12-12 to 14-7 seers, great millet 16-16 to 18-8 seers, lesser millets 17-17 to 39-9 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16-16 to 26-2 seers, and gram 13-4 to 15-2 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley (at Soopole) 23 seers, best rice 13-12 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 29 to 30 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 18-8 to 19-4 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 12-8 to 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 25 seers, and gram 10-8 to 13 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 11 seers, common rice 17 seers, lesser millets 28 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 30 seers, and gram (at Khurukdiha) 12 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-50 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 16-88 seers, best rice 11-25 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 23-62 seers, murwa 23-62 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 20-25 seers, and gram 13 to 13-50 seers.

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 13-8 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn 33 to 40 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

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

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.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 8	20 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	13 4	13 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	16 5	16 5	14 6	27 9	27 9	20 4	5 10	5 10	9 0	11 4	10 2	10 2	15 12	15 12	16 14	18 9	19 14	12 6
	Moradabad	15 15	16 14	16 14	20 10	21 14	22 8	7 13	7 13	6 9	11 14	11 14	9 1	20 10	20 5	17 8	18 12	18 12	8 12
	Budaun	15 9½	16 0½	18 4½	19 12½	19 10	25 12½	5 6	4 12½	5 0	12 9½	11 11	12 6	15 0	15 0	15 9½	15 0	15 0	19 12
	Bareilly	14 6	15 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	21 14	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 11	11 4	8 12	18 2	17 8	18 12	17 8	17 8	18 2
	Sháhjahánpur	15 6	16 1	16 12	21 0	22 8	20 2	6 4	6 2	6 0	12 4	12 4	10 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	16 4
	Tarái Pergunnahs	19 6	19 6	17 8	31 4	31 4	22 8	8 12	8 12	7 8	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	14 8	15 0	15 0	21 8	22 0	21 8	6 0	5 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	16 0
	Agra	14 8	14 8	15 8	22 0	23 0	22 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 8	20 0	18 8	17 0	17 8	16 8
	Farukhabad	13 7	13 13	16 12	17 12½	17 2½	24 3	5 10	5 12	5 10	11 11	10 9½	8 3	15 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	13 14	14 4	17 0	19 4	18 12	22 0	4 0	4 4	6 8	11 0	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	14 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 8	26 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	12 8	8 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	14 0
	Etah	15 12	15 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	24 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	15 0	15 8	20 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	8 0
	Jhánsi	16 8	16 9	17 7	24 14½	24 2½	20 5	8 0	7 8	7 0	12 8	12 0	10 12	21 0	21 16	...	19 4	19 4	...
	Lalitpur	12 8	12 4	14 4	...	30 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	10 0	9 0	22 8	25 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	14 12	15 8	16 8	21 8	22 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Fatehpur	14 12	14 8	13 14	22 0	20 12	19 12	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	14 4	14 0	14 8	19 8	19 0	20 0	6 6	6 4	6 4	13 0	12 12	9 8	20 0	16 8	...	16 8	...	...
	Allahabad	14 10	14 4	13 4	21 8	20 4	19 14	8 0	7 8	6 14	13 6	14 0	10 12	18 12	18 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	14 8
	Hamírpur	13 11	13 13	15 1	19 2	18 9	21 10	6 0	7 0	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 0	18 12	18 4	16 14	17 12	16 11	15 12
	Jaunpur	16 8	15 14	14 7	24 11	23 4	18 12	7 12	7 12	7 1	14 13	14 13	9 14	...	19 12	...	...	16 15	...
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	15 4½	12 9½	21 9½	23 6½	16 8½	11 4	11 11½	9 7½	14 6½	15 4½	10 12½	23 6½	19 12½	21 9½	...	...	...
	Basti	15 8	15 12	11 12	24 0	24 0	17 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	14 4	13 8	10 8	...	...	18 12	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	14 6	14 0	13 1	23 4	21 6	17 1	8 14	7 6	6 10	15 8	14 0	10 2½	23 10	23 10	20 10	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	14 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	9 0	7 0	15 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Benares	14 2	14 7	14 2	21 12	20 10½	19 9	9 12½	8 11	7 1	13 9	13 1	10 5	19 9	19 9	21 12	19 9	17 6½	8 11
	Gházipur	14 13	14 13	14 2½	21 4	21 4	18 10	7 1	7 1	7 1½	12 14	12 14	11 0	21 4	20 2	23 10	16 12	16 12	15 1
Punjab	Delhi	16 0	16 12	16 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 8	21 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0
	Gurgáon	17 0	17 8	15 8	25 0	25 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Karnál	17 8	18 0	15 8	24 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	20 0
	Hissar	16 0	15 8	17 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	6 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	24 0
	Rohtak	15 4	16 0	16 8	22 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	23 12	23 0	27 0	21 0	23 0	21 0
	Sirsa	15 0	14 4	16 0	32 0	29 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	40 0	26 0	24 0	35 0
	Umballa	15 0	15 7	19 8	22 0	22 2	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	20 0
	Ludhiána	14 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	20 8	29 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
	Simla	11 0	11 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	15 8	15 0	18 8	20 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	18 12	17 8	20 0	16 8	16 0	10 0
	Hoshiárpur	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Kángra	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	13 8	14 0	18 12	18 8	17 8	27 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 4	18 0	17 8	22 12	...	...	...
	Siálkot	14 0	14 12	17 8	18 0	18 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	13 0
	Gurdáspur	14 0	13 0	21 8	15 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	8 0
	Lahore	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
	Ferozepore	15 8	14 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	17 0	...
	Gujránwála	14 0	14 4	17 12	16 0	17 8	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Ráwalpindi	8 14	9 14	18 12	10 4	11 4	28 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0
	Jhelum	13 3	12 12	19 0	15 8	16 0	29 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	13 4	12 0
	Gujrát	14 0	13 12	20 8	18 8	17 4	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	17 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	10 0
	Shahpúr	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	12 8	11 0	16 0
	Mooltan	11 12	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	6 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	13 0	12 0	16 0
	Jhang	11 9	12 4	14 0	18 8	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	10 0
	Montgomery	13 0	13 4	15 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	12 8	13 4	12 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	11 11	11 11	17 10	15 3	14 12	22 8	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 15	12 8	12 8	8 8	12 12	8 12	8 15
	Dera Ghází Khán	13 2	15 2	10 10	15 0	15 12	15 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	13 12	10 0	10 0	13 1
	Bannu	8 14	12 2	20 15	9 8	16 14	25 5	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 4	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	17 0
	Pesháwar	6 7	6 10	16 10	7 3	8 6	50 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 8	6 10	6 15	15 0	7 9	7 9	13 1
	Kohát	8 4	7 15	17 13	9 6	9 9	32 3	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 8	8 15	8 15	15 5	8 13	8 15	10 0
	Hazára	8 0	8 8	16 12	10 0	10 8	28 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 12	13 0	8 8	16 8	...	...	...
Oudh	Lucknow	14 7	14 9½	14 15	21 8	21 21	20 8	5 8	5 0	5 0	11 10	11 0	9 4	19 12	19 8	...	17 0	16 10½	16 0
	Unáo	14 0	15 0	15 12	21 0	22 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0
	Bára Banki	15 0	15 0	15 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	8 8	32 0	20 0	30 0	18 0	16 0	12 0
	Sitapur	17 1	17 11	17 2	24 0	25 0	23 12	5 12	5 15	5 8	14 0	12 14½	7 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	8 0
	Hardui	14 9	15 0	15 15	21 9	22 4	20 10	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 13	10 5	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	No return received																	
	Fyzabad	15 0	14 14	14 4	24 0	22 8	19 12	8 4	8 0	6 6	13 0	12 8	7 12	21 0	20 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	9 0
	Bharaich	15 8	16 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 8	14 0	8 0	24 0	28 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	7 8
	Gonda	16 3	16 14	13 8	26 0	28 10	18 0	15 0	15 0	8 6	15 8	15 8	9 0	25 4	26 8	14 8	17 4	17 0	9 0
	Rai Bareli	16 4	17 8	15 0	23 0	25 4	20 7	13 0	14 0	10 4	13 8	14 8	11 0	21 0	23 0	...	16 0	17 0	...
	Sultánpur	16 8	16 0	14 8	24 8	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	16 13	16 10	13 5	26 8	26 10	17 9	11 8	14 3	8 11	17 0	16 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 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.			
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	6 14	6 14	6 9	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	15 12	135 0	135 0	157 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	15 0	15 10	15 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
...	...	...	15 4½	15 14	19 8	168 0	168 0	240 0	9 14	9 14	9 14	Budaun		
...	...	...	14 6	13 12	16 9	100 0	100 0	137 8	10 0	10 5	9 11	Bareilly		
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	16 2	160 0	160 0	170 0	9 8	10 4	10 0	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	14 4	14 8	15 8	120 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 8	90 0	90 0	105 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	Agra		
...	...	...	14 1	14 2½	18 5	136 4	136 4	165 0	16 0	13 10	16 4	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	15 4	14 4	16 8	120 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
...	...	...	14 0	15 4	17 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Etah		
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	16 4½	16 8	19 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 4	9 4	...	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 4	120 0	110 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	14 8	14 6	13 2	177 8	170 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	8 6	Allahabad		
...	...	...	16 5	16 10	16 1	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	16 15	15 8	14 2	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	14 4	15 0	12 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Basti		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 14	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 8	130 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	13 1	13 1	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 2½	Benares		
...	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 14	206 0	206 0	257 8	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi	Punjab	
...	...	...	18 8	17 0	17 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Karnál		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	25 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Hissar[a]		
...	...	...	19 4	19 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Rohtak		
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	24 0	Sirsa[a]		
...	...	...	16 0	16 1	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Umballa[a]		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána		
...	...	...	12 0	10 4	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 12	7 12	7 2	Simla		
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Jullundur		
...	...	...	17 8	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	10 8	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
...	...	...	15 8	15 4	18 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 13	Amritsar		
...	...	...	13 12	14 0	16 12	135 0	140 0	130 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	Siálkot[b]		
...	...	...	15 0	14 4	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	90 0	90 0	109 0	11 0	11 3	10 4	Lahore		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	11 0	Ferozepore[c]		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	9 12	11 0	12 8	40 0	45 0	80 0	9 12	10 12	11 12	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	13 11	14 0	14 12	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	Jhelum		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gujrát		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 5	12 4	11 0	Mooltan		
...	...	...	14 0	14 12	16 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	Jhang[b]		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 5	125 0	125 0	150 0	17 0	17 8	26 4	Dera Ismail Khán		
...	...	...	9 8	12 8	18 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu[d]		
...	...	...	6 10	6 13	9 7	60 0	60 0	103 0	32 6	32 6	56 8	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	8 2	8 4	11 2	63 8	76 8	128 0	61 3	61 3	89 4	Kohát[e]		
...	...	...	8 4	8 0	10 0	120 0	150 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hazára[a]		
20 4*	20 0	17 4	14 9	14 10½	14 12	110 0	110 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh	
30 0†	30 0	16 0	14 0	14 4	13 8	180 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo		
24 0†	24 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
42 8§	56 0	42 8	19 5½	21 5	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Sitapur		
...	...	...	15 1	15 8	15 4	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 0	Hardui		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kheri		
34 0†	34 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
34 8§	37 12	14 4	18 8	19 10	14 3	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bharaich		
33 8§	35 0	23 6	15 0	17 0	13 7	200 0	190 0	280 0	8 2	8 6	8 8	Gonda		
46 0§	46 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Rai Bareli		
22 15**	21 15	15 11	18 18	18 14	11 11	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 5	8 5	8 0	Sultánpur		
												Partábgarh		

[a] Jowar falling.
[b] Firewood falling.
[c] Bájra falling.
[d] Wheat and barley rising.
[e] Firewood rising.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Jowar (small).
† Kakun and sawan.
‡ Kodo.
§ Sawan.
‖ Kodo, mendua, and sawan.
¶ Mendua, kakun, and sawan.
** Peas, arhar, mash, and kodo.

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

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

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.	Bnirush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bnirush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bnirush, 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.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	10 0	11 0	11 0	..	...	...	7 8	8 4	7 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	12 4	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	11 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
	Bhandára	12 8	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	14 12	14 12	15 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Bhandára	
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Chánda	
	Wardha				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					Wardha	
	Bálaghát	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Bálaghát	
	Jubbulpore	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	9 4	9 0	7 0	13 0	12 8	10 12	12 8	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	9 4	9 4	7 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	7 4	Jubbulpore	
	Saugor	11 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	6 12	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	7 0	6 6	Saugor	
	Damoh	11 8	11 12	12 12	11 0	13 0	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	6 12	8 12	Damoh	
	Seoni	11 4	11 12	10 4	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 4	9 0	8 4	Seoni	
	Mandla	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla	
	Betúl	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	8 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	5 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	Chhindwára	
	Hoshangabad	9 0	9 9	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 10	7 5	7 5	6 12	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Hoshangabad	
	Narsinghpur	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur	
	Nimár	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 15	8 8	12 0	11 15	15 3	12 0	12 0	13 12	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 7	9 8	Nimár	
	Raipur	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	23 0	23 12	22 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	Raipur	
	Sambalpur	17 0	17 0	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	16 0	31 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	250 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Sambalpur	
	Biláspur	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Biláspur	
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	70 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	No	return	received	Upper Godávari	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7 3	7 4	6 11	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	6 4	10 14	9 11	6 13	14 7	15 2	9 13	...	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	7 11	7 14	7 5	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	6 1	8 12	8 12	6 5	15 9	17 13	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 2	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	7 0	7 0	5 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 12	10 0	9 12	6 12	14 0	15 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 0	8 4	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Amráoti	
	Akola																												Akola	
	Ellichpur																												Ellichpur	
	Buldána																												Buldana	
	Wún																												Wún	
	Básim																												Básim	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 3	5 8	5 11	7 8	7 9	7 11	9 12	9 13	6 8	11 1	11 0	7 8	...	21 10	12 0	...	...	...	21 10	20 14	11 8	78 0	78 0	84 0	10 4	10 12	10 11	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.
	Kolar	7 2	...	7 10	...	6 8	...	11 13	11 4	8 5	13 9	13 0	8 14	...	...	11 2	27 12	27 12	14 13	25 13	24 12	12 5	172 4	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 5	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 8	7 0	13 0	12 0	7 8	...	19 0	9 0	...	19 0	...	15 12	17 8	9 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	5 4	5 8	3 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	6 6	10 8	11 14	7 2	...	33 0	16 10	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	10 5	22 0	21 12	13 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Mysore	
	Hassan	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	9 8	20 0	19 0	9 0	6 2	7 0	7 0	Hassan	
	Shimoga	4 7	4 7	5 8	5 4	5 4	6 11	9 7	8 6	6 3	13 10	12 10	8 3	21 0	18 14	11 8	...	...	...	18 14	18 2	11 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 14	7 6	7 11	Shimoga	
	Kadur	4 8	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kadur	
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	19 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chitaldroog	
	Coorg	5 2	5 0	5 8	5 5	5 2	4 14	9 8	9 0	6 8	14 11	13 7	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 12	26 14	12 8	21 8	20 8	11 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 13	8 1	7 6	Coorg	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 12	12 10	13 0	19 0	20 10	18 0	5 10	5 8	5 0	7 12	7 8	6 0	18 8	14 0	12 0	17 0	16 12	16 0	13 0	14 2	15 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	*	13 4	13 4	*	21 0	19 4	*	8 0	6 0	*	8 8	6 8	*	20 0	13 4	*	15 8	14 12	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	*	11 8	38 8	Kishengurh	
	Ulwur	15 6	14 15	14 0	28 10	23 1	17 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	9 4	8 8	7 8	23 11	20 14	14 0	19 0	17 10	12 8	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	26 0	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	14 2	14 2	14 4	18 12	21 12	18 12	6 12	6 12	6 11	6 14	7 0	8 0	19 11	18 15	12 12	16 5	26 10	14 2	14 13	15 10	15 8	140 0	160 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	27 4	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Kerowlee (City)	12 8	12 8	13 6	17 8	17 8	18 4	10 10	10 10	5 14	11 14	11 14	6 6	16 4	16 4	10 9	16 14	16 14	14 12	14 13	15 10	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	22 4	Kerowlee (City)	
	Ajmere	13 8	13 8	11 8	22 8	22 8	18 4	5 0	5 0	4 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	12 8	32 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	11 6	11 12	14 10	18 5	18 10	17 9	...	...	...	7 15	9 6	7 8	18 3	19 5	18 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 1	11 4	35 8	Deoli Cantonment	
	Erinpura	13 12	13 12	9 4	18 8	17 8	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 8	12 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	12 8	12 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	5 8	5 8	4 12	6 12	6 12	5 4	14 0	12 0	9 8	14 0	12 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	35 0	Sirohee	
	Abu	11 11	10 14	7 9	16 2	15 6	10 0	4 8	4 8	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 14	...	...	...	11 0	11 3	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 4	10 10	19 0	Abu	
	Anadra	13 4	11 12	8 4	17 8	16 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	25 0	Anadra	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	11 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 0	†	†	†	8 0	9 0	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	† Six pies per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11	10 15	8 13	21 14	18 12	10 2	6 4	5 13	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 13	7 13	15 10	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	10 10	9 6	12 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	3 12	7 8	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 12	...	...	...	9 1	8 12	15 10	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar	15 10	13 12	7 8	22 8	17 8	11 4	5 0	4 6	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 0	16 4	18 2	10 0	18 12	15 0	12 8	30 10	15 10	12 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	Marwar	
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	14 0	13 8	18 8	19 4	19 4	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	19 4	19 2	20 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	23 0	Boondee	
	Kotah	13 8	13 8	15 2	20 0	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 12	7 12	7 12	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 4	11 8	12 3	...	17 8	17 0	18 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 12	8 12	16 0	Kotah	
	Tonk	10 4	10 12	15 3	18 0	18 4	18 12	6 0	6 4	5 12	7 0	7 4	6 12	...	18 10	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 1	15 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	12 11	12 11	13 15	15 12	15 15	...	...	...	...	5 6	7 8	6 5	22 7	22 6	16 8	12 11	12 11	10 3	14 9	14 9	16 8	...	...	...	6 3	7 1	14 3	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	11 12	11 4	14 0	19 4	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	10 0	6 14	18 4	18 0	19 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 12	30 0	Shahpoora.	
	Dholpur	13 14	14 9	13 7	21 0	21 5	18 13½	6 12	6 12	5 4	9 9	9 0	7 5	17 8	20 13	13 11½	16 4	17 13	14 10	14 8	15 3	15 10	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	17 7	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 10	12 5	15 0	12 15	13 5	12 15	9 9½	10 3	9 6½	96 0	107 0	80 0	9 3	9 3	8 9	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	10 11	11 1	12 12	14 8	14 15	13 12	5 4	5 3	5 1	6 10	6 8	5 14	16 13	16 15	13 12	...	14 5	13 12	11 8	11 12	12 8	100 7	109 8	100 7	9 10	9 2	9 13	Gwalior	
	Goona	15 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	14 0	15 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	Goona	
	Rutlam	9 4	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	6 0	8 8	8 0	7 6	11 8	12 0	12 12	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 5	Rutlam	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 12	12 12	13 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	4 8	14 9	14 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* No return received.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of I[illegible]

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 Tuesday, the 30th September, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
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, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.
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.

TRANSPORT OF SALT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill, although it was an old friend, and although it could scarcely be said to come before us again with a new face, still as two-and-a-half years had elapsed since last we had the pleasure of seeing it, he thought it would be as well to call to mind the circumstances under which we had parted, and the fortunes which had occurred to it in the interval.

The Bill was last before the Council on the 28th of February, 1877, when he had the honour to present the report of the Select Committee. The Bill as it then stood prohibited the carriage of salt by sea by vessels of less than 300 tons burden unless covered by a permit, rawána or pass. It gave powers of stoppage, search and arrest, and prescribed penalties for the infraction of the rules laid down. It was intended to take effect on the western coast of British India at once, and on the coast of the Bay of Bengal and elsewhere whenever applied by the Governor General in Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell objected to the Bill at the time of the presentation of the report, on the ground that it would cause serious annoyance to the small craft by which salt-traffic on the coast and over-sea was carried on, and, moreover, that there was no satisfactory evidence of any large amount of smuggling. As regarded Madras, he thought that the large class who carried salt in small vessels would be unnecessarily interfered with ; and as regarded Bombay, he considered that the contemplated levy of duty before shipment and negotiations with Portugal would do away with smuggling connected with foreign salt, the extent of which, moreover, seemed to him very much exaggerated. As there was then no motion before the Council, no vote took place on Mr. Dalyell's remarks, and the Bill was republished, as recommended by the Select Committee. But, as in the meantime the negotiations with the Portuguese Government commenced, and as also the general question of the salt-duties came under consideration by the Executive Government, it was thought best that the Bill, having been carried thus far, should not be proceeded with for a

time, until it was seen what effect would be produced on it by the settlement of these pending issues. The first solution of the difficulty came with regard to the east coast. In December 1877 the salt-duty in Madras and Bombay was raised, and the Bill which he had had the honour to introduce into this Council (and which was passed as Act XVIII of 1877) made obligatory the prepayment of duty on all salt previous to removal from the works, and, consequently, on all salt removed by sea from any port in Madras to any other port, whether in Madras or elsewhere. It thus cut off all smuggling at the source; and, as the Madras Government now assured us that the Act was fully carried out, all present necessity for legislation regarding the east coast had been removed. The next solution of the difficulty came much more tardily, in the shape of the treaty with Portugal, which will take effect on the 6th proximo. This treaty conferred on the British Government the exclusive privilege of regulating and undertaking the manufacture and sale of salt in Portuguese India, so that such smuggling as would otherwise be likely to arise from manufacturing the salt in Goa would cease. On the other hand, owing to the nature of our arrangements with Travancore and Cochin, the prepayment of duty on salt shipped from Bombay for these States could not be carried out at present as had been expected. Moreover, it would be seen, from Paper No. 6 before the Council, that other places, which for obvious reasons he abstained from mentioning, possessed considerable facilities for the manufacture of salt and the smuggling of it ashore in British India. Under these circumstances, the Bombay Government considered that it was indispensable that the Bill should be applied to the western coast.

As to the Bill itself, the executive sections, Nos. 3 and 7, retained the form in which they were carefully settled by the Committee in Calcutta, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, one of the mercantile community, was a member.

The application of the Bill would, however, as he had explained, be confined to the western coast of British India north of Cochin, and a section had been added empowering the Governor General in Council to exempt the carriage of salt within any local limits, or in any class of vessels, from the operation of the Act. This had been inserted chiefly with a view to the possibility of exempting the Madras districts of Malabar and South Kanára in the event of satisfactory arrangements being concluded hereafter with Travancore and Cochin. The only other alteration he need mention had been made in accordance with the opinion of the Law Member. "A marine league" from the coast was fixed in section 1 of the Bill as the distance seaward to which the Bill would extend.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he would make a few remarks in support of the opinion to which the Hon'ble Mover had referred, namely, that the Bill might properly be made to extend to a marine league from the coast of British India. It was clear that, for certain purposes, the jurisdiction of Colonial legislatures extended to some distance seaward from the shore. In an opinion given in 1855 by Sir J. Harding, Sir A. E. Cockburn and Sir R. Bethell, the then law officers of the Crown, and printed at page 24 of Mr. Forsyth's *Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law*, they said, with reference to British Guiana: "We conceive that the Colonial legislature cannot legally exercise its jurisdiction beyond its territorial limits—three miles from the shore." This was equivalent to saying that within these limits—within what was called territorial water—it might exercise its jurisdiction. Again, in an opinion given by the Queen's Advocate in 1854 on the question within what distance of the coasts of the Falkland Islands foreigners might be legally prevented from whale and seal fishing, he said: "Her Majesty's Government will be legally justified in preventing foreigners from whale and seal fishing within three marine miles (or a marine league) from the coasts, such being the distance to which, according to the modern interpretation and usage of nations, a cannon-shot is supposed to reach." It must be admitted that the authority of the former of these opinions, if taken in its full generality, had been greatly diminished by the decisions of some of the Judges in the celebrated *Franconia* case (*The Queen* v. *Keyn*, 2 Exch. Div. 63),

and that the old doctrine of the three-mile zone forming part of the territory of a littoral state as though it were so much land could hardly now be followed. It must, he thought, be now held by English lawyers that, by the principles of international law, a maritime State had legislative power over the sea beyond low-water mark and within a reasonable distance from its coasts, but that such power was only for certain limited purposes, and did not extend to a general sovereignty over all passing vessels. But Judges such as Sir R. Phillimore and Chief Justice Cockburn, and jurists such as Merlin and Manning, agreed in regarding the prevention of smuggling—in other words, the protection of customs-revenue—as one of those purposes. The others were probably—in the absence of judicial decision it was impossible to speak positively—the regulation of fisheries, the exaction of harbour and lighthouse dues and the protection of the territory from violation in time of war between other States.

The question then was what might be deemed to be a reasonable distance from the coast of British India within which we could exercise this special right of jurisdiction or dominion. Now, France, he believed, subjected all vessels to her customs laws to a distance of five leagues from shore. But Parliament in a recent Act, 39 & 40 Vic., c. 36, for the consolidation of Acts relating to the Customs, had enacted (section 179) that, if a foreign ship were found within one league of the coast of the United Kingdom conveying spirits or tobacco otherwise than in packages of a certain size and kind, the articles in question as well as the ship herself should be liable to forfeiture; and any foreigner found on board any ship so liable to forfeiture within one league of the coast and having on board any spirits or tobacco in such packages was to forfeit a sum not exceeding £100. It would seem, therefore, that Parliament thought one league a reasonable distance from the shores of Great Britain and Ireland within which to take measures for the protection of its customs-revenue against foreign vessels and foreigners; and in the case of this Bill, the object of which was to protect the British Indian salt-revenue, we could not do better than follow the English precedent. That this Council could legally do so was, MR. STOKES thought, reasonably clear. For, even though it should be contended that under the words of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 our legislative authority extended only to the Indian territories then under Her Majesty's dominion, and that the bed of the sea to the extent of three miles from the beach could not now be held to be part of those territories, a statute was always construed as impliedly giving powers absolutely essential to the privilege granted; and jurisdiction to legislate, as the Bill proposed to do, for the protection of the revenue of those territories was a necessary incident to the general power of legislation expressly conferred upon us for the benefit of British India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain Municipalities and Cantonments compulsory. At the request of the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Fitzpatrick read to the Council his remarks on the Bill, which were as follows:—

"My Lord,—In asking leave to introduce a Bill into the Council making vaccination compulsory, I am supported by a sincere conviction that I am suggesting a law consistent with the policy of humanity and toleration which has been the guiding principle of the British Empire in India. The British rule in India has exerted itself in the direction of securing human life from the disorders of rapine and the calamities of famine: sanitary measures have been adopted on a large scale to secure the cleanliness of towns and to check the growth of epidemics: vaccination has been undertaken by the State, and much success has, no doubt, been achieved. But the sad events which come to light every year

show that there is much room for improvement, and that vaccination has not yet been sufficiently employed as a protection against the ravages of small-pox. The statistics for the year 1877 show that during the previous five years the number of deaths caused by small-pox in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma has been no less than 459,480, thus giving an enormous average of 91,866 deaths every year. And this calculation does not include the deaths caused by the malady in the Native States of the Panjáb.

"My Lord, there was a time when the people of this country had prejudices, to which superstition and ignorance had given birth, against the practice of vaccination. But the time has now arrived when such notions no longer find place in the minds of the gentry of India. Education and experience have opened the eyes of the people; and I have no hesitation in saying that it is extremely rare to find men among the gentry of the land who look upon vaccination in any other light than as a safe and salutary practice. This is proved by the fact that vaccination has already become common, and has met with no resistance in those provinces in India (like Kumáon) where the power of the executive authorities has been duly exerted in favour of vaccination, and where the proportion of deaths caused by small-pox is much less than in other parts of India. I therefore think that, considering the circumstances of the country and the acknowledged efficacy of vaccination, there exist sufficient reasons to justify the State in making that sanitary measure compulsory by law.

"My Lord, I am one of those who look upon all compulsory legislative measures as justifiable only in cases of extreme necessity. Personal liberty of the subject is one of the greatest and dearest privileges which have been conferred upon this country by the British rule; and, in common with millions of my countrymen, I hold them sacred. But the exigencies of the case which I have the honour to bring to the Council's notice demand the introduction of compulsory measures of legislation for the security of human life. Small-pox is a disease not confined to individuals or localities. It attacks persons of all classes, usually at a period of life when its victim is still in his cradle and his intellect still in its infancy. Its ravages extend chiefly to innocent children too young to take care of their lives, too young to have adopted any preventive remedies which science has provided. Nor are the effects of the disease confined to those whom it first attacks. The infection carries it from neighbour to neighbour, and those who suffer from the calamity may be said to be instrumental in inflicting it upon others. My Lord, if this view is supported by the undeniable results of science, the question no longer remains one of only personal liberty. Even if it be granted that a man has a right, if he chooses, to die of small-pox, no respect for personal liberty would justify the harm which he does to his neighbours by conveying infection. Compulsory vaccination is thus a measure for the protection of the lives of innocent children from the results of the folly of their parents and for the security of grown-up persons from the sanitary evils which arise from the ignorance or apathy of their neighbours. This argument, apparent to every intelligent mind, justifies the introduction of a law making vaccination compulsory in India. My Lord, I have carefully considered the difficulties which exist in putting such a law into practice; and I am aware that there are some parts of India which have not yet reached the stage when the enforcement of such measures would be advisable. The proposed Bill will, therefore, not be generally compulsory. It is not meant to be applicable to those parts of India which possess local legislatures, and its operation will be confined to such municipalities and military cantonments in British India as the Local Governments in their discretion deem fit to place under the proposed law. The extension of the proposed law to British military cantonments situate in Native States will be left to the power of the Governor General in Council. The object therefore of the proposed Bill is to provide a law to enable the Local Governments of those provinces which do not possess their own legislatures to make vaccination compulsory in such places as they consider fit for the promulgation of such a law.

"My Lord, so far as my experience extends, I have no hesitation in saying that compulsory vaccination would meet with the approval of the gentry of India. Indeed, one of my Hindú friends—a gentleman of good birth and good influence at Benares, the source of Hindú law and religion—impressed upon me the advisability of such a measure, and asked me to do what lay in my humble power to induce your Excellency's Government to adopt measures making vaccination compulsory by law. I have also received, of late, another communication from a respectable Muhammadan gentleman of one of the districts of the Panjáb; the substance of its paragraph relating to the subject of vaccination I beg leave to bring to the Council's notice.

"He says that he has come to know from certain newspapers that I intend to move in the Legislative Council for the enactment of a law making the vaccination of children compulsory in the North-Western Provinces; and he asks me whether I do not recognize the necessity for such a legislation for the Panjáb also, and whether thousands of innocent children do not succumb to the fatal effects of small-pox every year. He suggests the advisability of extending the proposed legislation to the Panjáb also, and asserts that, though the municipal and district committees in the Panjáb have exerted themselves to the utmost for giving deserved popularity to the practice of vaccination and have even succeeded to a great degree, yet the public are not likely to care much for its benefits unless compelled by law. To expect that people will gradually come to the knowledge of benefits derivable from vaccination and will of their own accord resort to it without necessitating the application of any legal pressure is, he says, a hard-hearted cruelty; and that it reminds one of the old proverb, 'By the time the antidote is fetched from Irak (Mesopotamia), the snake-bitten is no more.'

"I feel sure that the causes which have hitherto prevented vaccination from becoming a universal practice in this country consist chiefly in the apathy and want of foresight of the people, and the absence of a system providing facilities for procuring vaccination. I can confidently say that no reasons of a more serious nature exist in this country against compulsory vaccination, and those to which I have referred are insignificant, and can without difficulty be removed by legislation.

"My Lord, I would not have ventured to suggest an Act such as the one I ask the Council's leave to introduce if I did not feel sure that, whilst its objects are humane, they will also be properly understood by the people of India. In the figurative language of the East, small-pox is called the inevitable bridge which every child has to cross before entering into life; and recovery from the disease is considered second birth. The most anxious moments of the Native parent's care are bestowed on the child suffering from the malady, and the most earnest prayers are offered for the safety of the child. Other diseases are looked upon as accidental; but small-pox is regarded, as indeed it is, almost universal. It touches the keenest of human susceptibilities; for there are thousands in this country who, though spared by it from death, still have traces of its violence in the deep marks on the face or the loss of an eye. A law having for its object the security of the future generations of India from a calamity so universal and severe would, if properly put into operation, far from being unpopular, be welcomed by the people of this country."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that the Bill which it was proposed to introduce and which was referred to in the list of business was not before the Council. He was therefore unable to offer any opinion as to how far the provisions of it would be suitable, or otherwise, for the Panjáb. But, inasmuch as the Hon'ble Member had referred to the Panjáb as a place where vaccination ought, in his opinion, to be made compulsory, and had adduced the opinions of influential inhabitants of the province in support of applying the provisions of the Bill to the Panjáb, he wished to say that the Government of the Panjáb had always kept in view the desirability of introducing vaccination as largely as possible in the province, and had fully recognized its benefits; and it was entirely on that account, and from his desire that the benefits of vaccination should be extended and should not be checked, that he

demurred to making such a provision as he understood the Act to contemplate, namely, that vaccination should be made compulsory. He believed that a measure of this kind, however carefully guarded, would have an effect directly the reverse of what it was intended to produce. Gradually, year by year, the prejudices of the people regarding vaccination had been lessened. Every care was taken in carrying out vaccination to enlist their sympathies and their intelligence in carrying on the operation, and for this reason, no doubt, the practice was meeting with less opposition than it met with at first. He felt certain, however, that to make it compulsory would at once raise a large amount of opposition, and it was solely on account of this opinion that he was averse to compulsory vaccination being introduced into the Panjáb. The province was one which had been comparatively recently annexed to British India; and, although we had made considerable progress in civilizing the people and advancing their condition, yet he thought it would be a mistake, while vaccination was making the progress which it now did, to render it compulsory in any part of the province.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that, with reference to the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD begged that the motion standing in his name, which had just been put to the Council, might be altered as follows:—"The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN to move for leave to introduce a Bill for enabling Local Governments to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain Municipalities and Cantonments compulsory."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said that he intended to make one remark with reference to the Bill, but he had proposed to defer making it until the Bill was actually introduced, having observed from the notice paper that the Hon'ble Member was about to introduce the Bill at the present meeting. He had seen a copy of the Bill which was sent to the Executive Department of the Government the business of which was under his immediate charge, and while it was passing through that Department a suggestion had been made by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, which suggestion, like every suggestion on sanitary matters emanating from Dr. Cuningham, appeared to him to be deserving of the careful consideration of the Council. Before he proceeded to notice that suggestion, he would say a few words with reference to the observations made by the Hon'ble Member who had moved for leave to introduce the Bill and by his hon'ble colleague the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. He gathered from the remarks of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he considered that, throughout the greater part of India, vaccination might at once be made generally compulsory; but he observed that in the Bill which the Hon'ble Member had framed, he had for the present confined its application to municipalities and cantonments, in fact, to the large towns in the several provinces to which it was proposed to apply it. He thought that in making this limitation the Hon'ble Member had acted wisely. We had just heard from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that, in his opinion, any sort of compulsion would be out of place in the province of which he was the Governor. Speaking of the Presidency with which he had been connected during the greater part of his Indian life, he thought he might say that the opinions of the intelligent members of the Native community throughout the Madras Presidency were entirely in accordance with the opinions which had been expressed by their hon'ble colleague Sayyad Ahmad. Not very long before he left Madras—some seven years ago—the question of making vaccination compulsory in municipalities was strongly pressed upon his attention by one of the ablest Native officials in the Madras Presidency, indeed, he might say one of the ablest officials in India. That gentleman assured him that the importance of the measure was widely and increasingly recognized, and that, while he was not prepared to advocate the extension of such a measure at that moment in the villages throughout the country, he thought that in large towns it would be perfectly safe and wise to introduce it.

The suggestion which Dr. Cuningham had made was in the direction of further limiting the application of the Bill, in fact, of making its application still more tentative. He advised that, before the Bill was put in force in any

municipality, an application requiring it to be put in force should emanate from the Municipal Body, in which, as the Council were aware, there was invariably a considerable proportion of Native members.

It appeared to him that this was a wise and safe suggestion for dealing, as the proposed Bill did, with prejudices which, certainly up to a recent date, were very deeply rooted, which were of long standing and which had only of late begun to give way to the force of enlightened opinion; and he thought it was very desirable that, as far as possible, we should carry the people with us, and that, at all events, we should carry with us the opinions of their more enlightened representatives.

He hoped, therefore, that, if the Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee, this question of limiting the operation of the Bill, for a time at all events, in the manner suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, would receive the careful consideration of the Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he wished to make a few remarks with reference to the observations which had fallen from his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. Like His Honour he had not yet seen the Bill which it was now proposed to introduce; but he understood from the notice relating to it in the list of business which was upon the table that the measure was only intended to apply to certain municipalities and cantonments. He had gathered also from the remarks which had been made by his hon'ble friend the promoter of the Bill that it was only meant to be applicable to those parts of India which possess no local legislatures, and that its operation would only be extended to any town or cantonment where the Local Government, or in the case of cantonments situated in Native States, where the Government of India, was satisfied that it could properly be so extended.

MR. COLVIN understood, therefore, that the Bill was only a permissive Bill. It would not apply at all to those provinces which had legislatures of their own. In the rest of India it would only take effect where the Local Government in its discretion thought fit to introduce it. And in no case could it have any operation beyond certain limited areas. If it had been proposed to make vaccination generally compulsory throughout any province of British India, he for one would have regarded the measure as one of the most doubtful expediency, and he had no doubt that this opinion would have been entertained by many others. Looking at the Bill, however, as a purely permissive measure, of which no Local Government need make any use unless it pleased, he saw no objection to it, and he thought that possibly this consideration might also remove the objections of his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN stated that, if leave was given to introduce the Bill, the suggestion made by Dr. Cuningham would be one which would properly be considered in the Select Committee to which he would propose to refer the Bill.

The Motion as amended by the Hon'ble Mover was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN then introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th October, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 30th September, 1879.

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

NOTE.—The meeting, which was originally fixed for Thursday, the 25th September, 1879, was adjourned to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain fell in Madras, but more is still wanted in places; harvesting proceeds with a fair outturn. In Bombay the rain that has fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country has improved prospects there; want of water is felt in Sind. In Bengal there was less rain than in the previous week; the early autumn harvest has nearly been completed, and the outturn is up to the average where the crops have not been damaged by floods; *rabi* sowings have commenced in places. Slight rain fell in most parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; at Sitapur the fall was heavy and caused much damage; fever is prevalent throughout the Provinces; prospects continue good. In the Punjab there was slight rain at Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan, and none in the other districts; prospects are good. In the Central Provinces the rain has been general, and some injury to cotton on low lands is reported; a break is required; operations for *rabi* sowings are well forward; prospects of *kharif* crops are satisfactory. In Burma the crops are generally flourishing; slight cattle-disease is reported from most parts of the province. In Assam and in Native States prospects remain good; but in parts of Berar the crops have been affected by heavy rain, while more rain is required in some districts of Mysore and Coorg.

General prospects throughout the Empire continue, on the whole, good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Oct. 4th)	1·11 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 21·34; early dry crops thriving; sowing of cotton, horse-gram and *korra* still proceeding.
Kurnool („ „)	2·21 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 23·20; rain generally wanted; cotton and white *cholum* being sown; *sazza* and *korra* harvests, outturn ½, ¾ and full; prices stationary; water and pasture ample.
Ganjam („ „)	1·87 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 23·26.
Kistna („ „)	1·38 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 25·08; 30 inches water over anicut; standing crops generally good; *sazza*, maize, and *korra* harvested, outturn about ¾; *gidda-jonna* harvest commenced.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	3·83 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 20·79; rain very beneficial; crops good; sowing and transplanting going on well; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage sufficient.
Coimbatore („ „)	·75 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 23·35; standing crops generally fair, withering on account of deficient water in some places; harvest of *cholum* and *ragi* in 4 taluks, outturn ½ to ¾.
Tanjore („ „)	1·14 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 20·13; crops generally good; harvest of *korra, kuruvai, kadappu, ragi, cholum*, and *cumboo*, outturn ½ to full.
Madura („ „)	1·40 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 17·7.
Malabar („ „)	·48 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 19·71; pasture good; harvesting of first crop nearly over in 8 taluks.
Travancore ...	...	No report received.
Bombay (Oct. 8th)—		*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Kurrachee ...	.....	River on 5th—9¾ feet against 13 feet 1 inch on same date last year; *kharif* harvest in operation in places; want of water much felt in two talukas.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* reaping continues; fever general; several canals dry; crops affected in five talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Bajri* harvest commenced; other crops excellent; fever very prevalent.
Baroda ...	·16	Total rainfall 51·12; fever in Baroda and cholera near Navsari still continues; *bajri* harvest commenced.
Surat ...	1·02	Total rainfall 36·55; rain wanted in Jalalpur, Chikhli, Balsar; crops generally good; slight cholera in Jalalpur.
Násik ...	Heavy rain	Storms and heavy rain day after day; prices slightly higher.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·40	Total rainfall 61·40, being 7·83 below average; average abnormal temperature 1°; abnormal wind northerly, till 3rd afternoon southerly, and strong thunder and lightning; air damp.
Poona (Oct. 5th)	Maximum at Bhimthadi 1·37, minimum at Purandhar ·30.	Rain general though slight, but more wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	5·07	Rainfall general and very beneficial to late *kharif* and *rabi* crops; reaping of *bajri* commenced in three talukas; injury by rats in parts of three talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Sholapore ...	Good rain throughout district.	*Kharif* crops reviving, and *rabi* being sown; condition of poor slightly improving.
Dharwar ...	2·0 (average)	Rain general.
Kanara ...	Rain (Karwar) 2·70	Total rainfall 118·91; harvesting continues on coast; cattle-disease in Honawar.
Rajkot ...	.....	Crops good; health generally good, but fever and slight cholera continues in some places.
		General Remarks.—Want of water felt in parts of Sind; prospects excellent in Guzerat; good rain general in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, has improved matters there.
Bengal—(Oct. 8th)—		
Chittagong ...	·56	Weather hot; mornings and evenings becoming cooler; crop prospects favourable; public health good.
Dacca ...	·26	Floods still falling steadily; *amun* very favourable, except where entirely lost; *annachattras* still thickly attended, relief earth-work still going on at Nawabgunge; few sporadic cholera attacks; common rice telegraphed at 7½ seers, probably a mistake.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·59	Prospects good; *aus* being harvested, an average yield expected; common rice *9 seers 6 chittacks to 10 seers; fever in some places*; public health on the whole good; damage done to crops by overflow of rivers in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	1·20	Standing crops not good in inundated parts; grasshoppers still doing injury to crops in thana Nawada; common rice averages 11½ seers; mild fever in almost all thanas; cholera broken out in a village in Khamra outpost; cattle-disease still in thanas Raghunath, Burwa, and Dowlatabad; want of fodder yet felt in north and east.
Rajshahye ...	1·81	In north slight rain on one day only, elsewhere two or three heavy showers; *aus* harvest nearly over, yield good where crops not damaged by floods; *amun* promises a very good crop; *kalai* and *khesari* being sown; *ganja* being transplanted and doing well; rivers falling rapidly, and floods gradually receding; public health good; common rice 11½ to 12 seers, new *aus rice 12¾ to 13 seers.*
Burdwan ...	1·3	Crop prospects slightly better; general health good.
Rungpore ...	·09	Weather exceedingly warm; prospects of crops very favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	*Bhadoi* outturn small; rice prospects good; common rice 15 seers; general health good.
Purneah ...	·97	Weather sultry, bright and good for growing crops; occasional showers keep fields still under water; *aghani* planted out, *kalai* being sown, and *rabi* lands ploughed; rice still 14 seers; health good for the time of year; rivers falling rapidly.
Patna ...	·09	Prospects of crops good.
Chhápra ...	1·66	Clouds hanging about; *dhan* promises well; land being prepared for *rabi*; prices falling; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	1·9	Weather seasonable and favourable to all crops; prospects of crops excellent; food-grains cheaper than last week; prices 19 to 20 seers; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·64	*Beali* being reaped, average outturn 7 annas; early *saradh* in ear; late *saradh* being weeded; *rabi* sowings progressing, prospects fair; sporadic fever and small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Rains appear to be nearly over, but enough has fallen in most places; prospects, if anything, improved; autumn harvest nearly completed, yield average where the crops not damaged by floods; *amun* on the whole promising, but in Nuddea *amun* greatly destroyed by inundation; in Darjeeling Terai, young plants much injured by insects, and in Burdwan division and Balasore prospects, though improved, are not good in most parts, owing to previous drought; *rabi* cultivation rapidly progressing, in some places sowing has commenced.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 7th)	·6 in Benares; *nil* elsewhere.	*More rain is not now wanted*; two-thirds of the *koari* rice cut; fever prevalent; cheapest wheat 13 seers, cheapest rice 19 seers.
Allahabad („ „)	·1 (average)	Rainfall since 1st June 35·1; wind at last going round to west, but clouds about; half the inhabitants down with fever, but not of fatal type; wheat 14½ seers, coarse rice 19½ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 8th)	·1	Total rainfall 67·0; weather cloudy; agricultural prospects good; fever prevalent.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight shower on 6th instant.	Prospects good; prices stationary; fever still prevalent; sowing for *rabi* commenced.
Agra („ 7th)	·6 (average)	Crops ripening; *bajra* getting reaped; fever and ague still continues.
Bareilly („ 8th)	2·3 (average)	Fever very prevalent throughout district.
Mooradabad („ „)	Slight rain on 6th	Wind east; crops promise well; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever and ague very bad; cheapest wheat 14½, barley 20, gram 15¼ seers.
Kumaun ...	...	No report received
Lucknow (Oct. 8th)	2·5	*Dhan* 30 seers, and *jao* 19 seers.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	·2 at Sadr, Kunda, and Patti.	Crops benefited by absence of rain this week, and harvesting operations continue; great deal of fever reported; cattle-disease cases increasing in Thanas Gangipur and Raneegunge; less elsewhere.
Sitapur („ 8th)	9·3 (average)	Rain caused much damage.
Jhansi („ „)	·7	Ague prevails in district; crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rain during the week, but nowhere heavy except at Sitapur, where it has caused much damage; fever prevalent throughout the province; cattle-disease continues in Partabgarh; *rabi* sowings commenced in Meerut and Jhansi.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab (Oct. 7th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; prices of food-grains have risen slightly.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* sowings progressing; prospects good; prices fluctuating; fever rife.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Health good; crops thriving; prices steady.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	State of crops good; rain would be beneficial; slight fever prevails.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; prices firm.
Siálkot ...	Slight rain in district	Prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops good; fever about.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects fairly good; still an upward tendency in prices of food-grains.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops fair.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·1	Crops and health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good; autumn fever prevails; general rise in prices due to present demands for supplies and carriage.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Oct. 8th)	2·46	Break required; *kharif* and *rabi* sowings well forward; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	3·78	Rain beneficial to *kharif* and to land for *rabi*; cotton slightly damaged; reaping of earlier rice continues; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Saugor (Oct. 8th)	3·71	More rain not required; *rabi* operations suspended; cotton, *jowar*, and millets slightly damaged; small-pox continues; fever prevalent.
Seoni ...	2·32	Rain excessive; break required; prospects good; few cases of cholera; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	2·23	Break required for cotton and *jowar*; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Oct. 4th)	1·44	Prospects of *kharif* crops good; cotton on low lands injured a little by heavy rain of previous week; cholera and small-pox decreasing; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 3rd)	·18	Prospects of *kharif* crops good; cholera and small-pox decreasing; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain general; break required; slight damage to the cotton on low lands reported from several districts; prospects of other *kharif* crops continue good; preparations for *rabi* sowings well forward.
British Burma— (Oct. 9th)		
Akyab ...	1·15	Total rainfall 208·04; public health and agricultural prospects good; slight cattle-disease.
Rangoon ...	·99	Total rainfall 90·64; slight small-pox in Rangoon town; general health normal; crop prospects fair; slight cattle-disease.
Bassein ...	2·24	Total rainfall 82·16; public health good; slight cattle-disease; cultivation progressing; attempts made to replant in some lands lately inundated.
Prome ...	1·95	Total rainfall 39·47; public health fair; crops flourishing; some damage by overflow of Naweng and Myitmakha rivers.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·74	Total rainfall 153·16; public health and prospects of crops good; slight cattle-disease in Thatone sub-division.
Toungoo ...	2·98	Total rainfall 70·91; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cattle-disease; crops generally flourishing; some damage from inundation in low lands.
Assam (Oct. 8th)—		
Gauháti ...	·37	Mornings foggy; weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali* finished; prospects of crops favorable.
Sylhet ...	3·67	Prospects good.
Cachar ...	·86	Weather warm; rice crops doing well; common rice about 11 seers a rupee; public health fair.
Dibrugarh ...	1·08	Weather variable; getting cooler; prospects continue good; no fresh cases of small-pox or cattle-disease reported.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 8th)		
Amráoti ...	2·35	Crops doing well though partly affected by recent heavy rains.
Akola ...	3·44	Crops as above.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Total rainfall 31·88; heavy storms in places; generally prospects improved and decidedly favourable; public health good, except fever and ague in parts.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 8th)		
Bangalore ...	·87; good falls in two districts, slight in others.	Crops suffering from want of rain in parts; prospects, however, continue favourable; health good; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	*Nil*	
Mercara ...	·67	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States (Oct. 8th)—		
Indore ...	3·33	Late rain has done some damage to standing crops, but generally favourable for *rabi*; fever prevalent; food-prices high; wheat 8 to 9 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·34	*Jowar* 17 seers.
Sutna ...	·57	Weather clear.
Rutlam ...	2·72	
Neemuch ...	·39	
Goona ...	·67	Crops flourishing; health fair; wheat 14½ seers.
Bhopal ...	·75 in Sehore	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good; price of food-grains high; wheat 7 seers 4 chittaks, *jowar* 10 seers, and gram 8 seers 11 chittaks per rupee.
Ágar ...	2·01	Prospects favourable; fever existing in a mild form.
Nowgong ...	·36	
Mánpur ...	1·85	
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 8th)	·93	Clear; close.
Serohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar („ 3rd)	.....	Tanks and wells good; crops excellent; cloudy; hot; fever prevalent; harvesting commenced; locusts in some districts.
Meywar ...	·18	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good.
Harowtee („ 4th)	·11 in Deoli; ·56 in Kotah; ·03 in Shahpura.	Health fair; prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 2nd)	1·28	Some fever prevalent.
Ajmere („ 8th)	·1	Prospects good; prices stationary; fever still prevalent.
Jeypore ...	·81	Prospects good; harvesting commenced in some localities; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpore („ 7th)	.....	Cloudy; fever and ague unabated.
Ulwur ...	Slight rain here and there.	Rain injuring *jowar* and cotton; fever still prevalent.
Nepal— (Sept. 30th)		
Katmandu ...	1·559	Total rainfall 52·669; agricultural prospects fair; the rains appear to be ceasing.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 1st QUARTER OF 1879.

Circular No. 32 Railway, dated Simla, the 22nd September 1879.

RESOLUTION.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 1st QUARTER OF 1879.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4 Railway of 6th February 1879.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to Trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st March 1879.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1223 of 22nd May 1879, and enclosure.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., increased from 733 in the corresponding previous quarter to 1,080, or by 47 per cent. against an increase of 10 per cent. in the open mileage and of 5 per cent. in the train mileage. The increases chiefly took place on the following Railways:—

Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	77
East Indian	62
Punjab and Delhi	51
Great Indian Peninsula	45
Punjab Northern	28
Northern Bengal	27
Rajputana	27

2. On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway there was an increase of 12 accidents under "Trains running over cattle," 16 under "Failure of machinery, &c., of engines," 18 under "Failure of couplings," and 14 under "Miscellaneous." The number of failures of wheels are reported to have been 11 against *nil* in the corresponding quarter of 1878; but all these were cases of wheels found loose on the axles.

3. On the East Indian Railway the miscellaneous accidents increased from 93 to 173, owing, apparently, to the inclusion of many accidents of a trivial nature which should have been excluded. In Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 6th February 1879, the attention of the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, was drawn to the large number of miscellaneous accidents on this line; and he was directed to exclude such minor accidents as damage to points, resulting in no further mischief. These instructions have been repeated in three subsequent circulars, but without effect.

4. On the Rajputana State Railway and Punjab and Delhi Section of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the increase was not confined to any particular class of accidents. The largest increase appears under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," the number of cases on the former being 11 against *nil*, and on the latter 20 against 6.

5. The accidents under this head also increased from 2 to 39 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The number of failures of machinery, &c., of engines on this line was 17 against *nil*.

6. On the Northern Bengal State Railway the increase mainly took place under Broken rails, and on the Punjab Northern under Miscellaneous.

7. On the Madras Railway the number of accidents decreased from 52 to 41, and on the South Indian from 99 to 43.

8. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers, 3 injured against *nil*, and among railway servants 1 killed and 14 injured, against 3 killed and 4 injured in the first quarter of 1878. Of the total casualties to railway servants, 1 was killed and 8 injured on the Indus Valley State Railway in consequence of the derailment of a ballast train caused by its running over a camel.

9. There was one collision between parts of a passenger train, causing slight injury to 2 passengers; 14 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line, by which 1 passenger and 2 railway servants were injured; 32 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains; 8 collisions between light engines; 18 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 180 cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails, by which 2 servants were injured; 38 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points, by which 1 servant was injured; 3 cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed, by which 1 servant was injured; 149 cases of trains running over cattle on the line, by which 1 servant was killed and 8 injured; 25 cases of trains running over obstructions on the line; 17 cases of trains running through gates at level-crossings; and 13 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines. There were 54 failures of engine machinery, 5 of tyres, 12 of wheels, 16 of axles, 2 of brake apparatus, and 59 of couplings.

10. Of the 54 cases of failures of machinery, &c., of engines, 17 took place on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 18 on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway; and of the 59 cases of failures of couplings, 12 occurred on the Rajputana and 19 on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.

11. The accidents due to failures of axles decreased by 21. It is noteworthy that on the East Indian Railway the number of accidents under this head has diminished from 8 to 3, and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 13 to *nil*.

12. With one exception, all the cases of failures of wheels which have been reported, took place on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.

13. There were also reported 27 cases of broken rails; 119 cases of fire in trains; 34 cases of fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts; and 254 miscellaneous accidents.

14. Of the 27 cases of broken rails, 24 were on the Northern Bengal State Railway; and of 254 miscellaneous accidents, 173, or 68 per cent., took place on the East Indian Railway.

15. The number of cases of fire in trains decreased from 151 to 119. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone there was a decrease of 27 accidents of this nature.

16. On the 15th January 1879, a collision occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bhandup between a troop special and a goods train, resulting directly in injury to 1 passenger and 2 railway servants, and indirectly in death to 3 servants and injury to a fourth, and in damage to rolling-stock to the extent of Rs. 27,550. The Assistant Station Master is said to have been guilty of culpable neglect, but no prosecution was instituted, as, owing to vague and contradictory evidence on many points, it was doubtful whether a conviction would have been obtained. The Assistant Station Master was, however, dismissed, the Signalman reduced, the Head-Guard of the Goods-train fined Rs. 20, with loss of good-conduct money for two quarters, and the Driver of the Troop-train fined Rs. 15. In the opinion of the Government of India, a magisterial inquiry was, in the interests of the Railway service and of the public, urgently called for. Great care ought to be taken in working the block system, and culpable carelessness should meet with heavy punishment.

17. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were 2 killed and 19 injured, of whom 2 were injured by falling between carriages and platforms; 1 killed and 3 injured by falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains; 1 killed and 11 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains, and 3 injured from other causes.

18. Of other persons killed and injured by the running of trains, &c., 3 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over railways at level-crossings; 8 killed and 11 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 5 were suicides; and 12 killed and 4 injured from miscellaneous causes.

19. The accidents to servants in the employ of Railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., consisted of 29 killed and 92 injured. Of these, 4 were killed and 7 injured during shunting operations; 1 killed and 11 injured by falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.; 1 killed and 4 injured by coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains; 1 injured by coming in contact whilst shunting with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines; 2 killed and 8 injured whilst getting on or off trains, engines, &c.; 1 killed and 2 injured whilst loading, unloading or sheeting; 7 injured whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 4 killed and 1 injured whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work; 7 killed and 9 injured whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line; 3 injured whilst passing between vehicles; 2 killed and 4 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.; 2 killed whilst attending to gates at level-crossings; 1 injured by falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms; 6 injured by falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c; 1 injured by the falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.; 1 killed and 12 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons; and 4 killed and 15 injured from miscellaneous causes.

20. The following table exhibits the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with those in the corresponding quarter of the previous year:—

	1st Quarter, 1878.		1st Quarter, 1879.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers—				
From causes beyond their own control ...	...	2	...	8
From misconduct or want of caution ...	5	7	2	14
Servants—				
From causes beyond their own control ...	2	15	7	32
From misconduct or want of caution ...	35	54	23	74
Others—				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	3	2	3	1
Trespassers (including suicides)	31	12	13	11
Other persons	8	6	12	4
Total ...	84	98	60	144

21. In addition to the above, 18 persons are reported to have been killed and 34 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 106 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Resolution.—The attention of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, should be invited to the large increase in the number of accidents on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway. The fact of there having been in one quarter 24 cases of running over cattle, 18, 11 and 19 cases of failure of machinery, wheels and couplings, respectively, is most unsatisfactory.

The Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, should be again requested to see that trivial accidents on the East Indian Railway are excluded from the returns. The large number of cases of derailments of goods engines, &c., on the Punjab and Delhi and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and of broken rails on the Northern Bengal State Railway, should receive the attention of the authorities concerned.

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 Abstract Returns compiled.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Hyderabad.
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Government, Administrations, and Officer marginally noted for information, and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Punjab.
Assam.
Rajputana.
Central India.
Director of State Railways, Western System.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, 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.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the First Quarter of 1879, 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.

	Mean mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		PASSENGERS.						RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS.						OTHER PERSONS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
				From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.		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.			
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	1,503¼	East Indian	1878	...	1	4	7	4	8	...	8	9	19	9	27	2	1	13	3	1	4	16	8	29	43
	1,503¼		1879	...	1	1	5	1	6	1	6	5	23	6	29	...	...	6	4	...	...	6	4	13	39
	159	Eastern Bengal	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	8
	(a) 171¾		1879	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
	547¾	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	—	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	10	1
	547		1879	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9
	(b) 553¾	Sind, Punjab and Delhi — Punjab Section ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	5
	553¾		1879	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	2	1	7	3	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	5	13
	109¾	Sind ,, ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	109¾		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	858	Madras	1878	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	9	5	9	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	3	7	13
	857		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
	607	South Indian	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	612		1879	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	7
	1,268¾	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	7	9	...	...	5	4	1	...	6	4	13	13
	1,268¾		1879	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	3	9	22	12	25	1	...	1	...	8	2	10	2	22	29
	444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	2
	444		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	5	3
	28	Calcutta and South Eastern ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27½	Nalhâti	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
STATE.	164½	Northern Bengal	1878	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
	219		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	81	Tirhoot	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	82		1879	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	103½	Punjab Northern	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	103½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	2	1	3
	...	Indus Valley	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	501½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	2	2	10	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	11
	29	Muttra-Háthras	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	396½	Rajputana	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	..	5	...	5	2
	428½		1879	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
	35½	Sindia	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	123	Holkar and Neemuch... ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
	172		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	20	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Khámgaon	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	6	Amráoti	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Wardha Valley	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50½	Dhond-Manmád	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	145½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
	121	Nizam's	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	4
	121		1879	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	5
	163	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	163		1879	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5
	7,452¼	Total ...	1878	...	2	5	7	5	9	2	15	35	54	37	69	3	2	31	12	8	6	42	20	84	98
	8,201		1879	...	8	2	14	2	22	7	32	23	74	30	106	3	1	13	11	12	4	28	16	60	144

... the Nizam's State Railway.

... of the Ghâziabad-Delhi Section of the East Indian Railway worked over by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.

TABLE No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the First Quarter of 1879, 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.																SERVANTS.																																										OTHERS.										TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		From accidents to trains, &c., see Table No. 4.		1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By the closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From accidents to trains, &c., see Table No. 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading or shunting.		7. Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels.		8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.			
		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.	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.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	6	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	8	6	29	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	6	4	13	39
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9
	S. P. & D. Punjab Section	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	3	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	13
	Sind Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	3	12	25	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	10	2	22	29
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
	Indus Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
	Sindia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
	Nizam's	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
	TOTAL FIRST QUARTER, 1879	...	3	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	3	2	22	1	14	4	7	1	11	1	4	...	1	2	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	7	9	...	3	2	4	2	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	1	12	4	15	30	106	3	1	8	11	5	...	12	4	2	16	60	144
	Ditto ditto 1878	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	5	1	1	5	9	3	4	2	15	8	11	...	1	...	...	7	4	2	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	8	5	...	1	1	6	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	8	37	69	3	2	22	11	9	1	8	6	42	20	84	98

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1879, 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.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 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. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	310	...	...	...	2	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			162,869,394						19,491,606							39,902,060							54,174,943				
Do. of Servants employed			22,251						5,808							4,563							11,854				
Train mileage of all descriptions			2,308,385						153,496							382,910							*673,335				

* Inclusive of the train mileage on the Sind Section.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1879, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 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. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	3
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	..	...	2	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	2	...	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	1	...	2	...	3
Number of Passenger miles			2,528,418						34,323,090							44,164,845							82,101,209				
Do. of Servants employed			2,792						(b) 13,535							6,987							18,919				
Train mileage of all descriptions			(a)						528,526							294,288							2,087,751				

(a) Included under Eastern Bengal.

(b) On 30th September 1878.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1879, &c.—*continued.*

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	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles				36,490,699							1,523,197							768,799							6,679,430			
Do. of Servants employed				4,779							239							169							1,733			
Train mileage of all descriptions				375,392							10,490							10,117							111,795			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1879, &c.—*continued.*

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	8	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	1	8	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles				4,137,884							10,303,966							12,988,203							1,590,457							20,722,792			
Do. of Servants employed				856							821							3,267							135							3,786			
Train mileage of all descriptions				31,126							67,479							234,198							10,884							385,883			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1879, &c. —*continued.*

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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			1,126,272						8,120,497							232,471							111,728							147,540					
Do. of Servants employed			143						1,185							66							59							54					
Train mileage of all descriptions			12,740						104,458							4,260							2,880							1,188					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the First Quarter of 1879, &c. —*concluded.*

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	2	...	3
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	2	...	2
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	1	8	1	8
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	...	3	1	14	1	17
Number of Passenger miles			396,382						2,406,635							3,466,999							14,581,235							565,412,751					
Do. of Servants employed			299						925							870							4,533							110,556					
Train mileage of all descriptions			9,762						45,428							50,778							107,868							8,005,417					

TABLE No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the First Quarter of 1879, 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 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 breaking 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.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	1	8	3	1	58	16	1	13	5	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	1	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	1
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	S. P. and D. Punjab Section ...	...	1	4	...	6	20	3	...	1	...	2	3	4	2	...	5	...	3	...	8
	S. P. and D. Sind Section... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	1	1	...	1	13	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	20	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	2	9	...	3	39	2	...	14	2	2	...	17	1	1	...	...	4	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	24
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	1	1	...	5	3	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	8	...	...
	Indus Valley	...	2	1	...	3	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	2	2	1	1	11	6	1	7	5	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	12	...	...
	Sindia	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Nizam's	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	24	2	1	...	18	...	11	1	1	19	...	...
	TOTAL 1st QUARTER 1879 ...	1	14	32	8	18	180	38	3	149	25	17	13	54	5	12	16	2	59	...	27
	Do. Do. 1878 ...	3	16	15	1	12	130	24	3	150	15	9	4	24	...	1	37	...	12	1	5

	RAILWAYS.	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.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	...	14	8	173	310	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,503¼	53,795	2,308,385	162,869,394	1,366	1,535	108,363	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	1	4	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	171¾	549,265	153,496	19,491,606	3,198	894	113,488	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	....	...	...	...	...	547	655,123	382,910	39,902,060	1,198	700	72,947	...	...	...	...
	S. P. and D. Punjab Section ...	...	...	11	...	14	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	553¾	810,199	673,335	54,174,943	1,463	1,015	97,833	...	...	...	...
	S. P. and D. Sind Section... ...	...	...	1	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	109¾	34,618		2,528,418	315		23,038	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	..	9	...	...	41	...	...	...	2	...	2	857	722,236	528,526	34,323,090	843	591	40,050	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	1	...	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	1,249,854	294,288	44,164,845	2,042	481	72,165	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	28	5	2	131	...	1	...	2	...	3	1,268½	1,125,140	2,087,751	82,101,209	887	1,646	64,723	...	0·89	...	0·01
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	1,263,246	375,392	36,490,699	2,845	845	82,186	...	...	...	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	163,907	10,490	1,523,197	5,854	375	54,400	...	...	...	...
	Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	38,915	10,117	768,799	1,428	371	28,213	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	9	3	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	148,383	111,795	6,679,430	678	510	30,500	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	122,715	31,126	4,137,884	1,497	380	50,462	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	...	8	1	20	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	103½	215,603	67,479	10,303,966	2,083	652	99,555	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley	...	...	22	...	...	40	..	...	1	8	1	8	501⅓	174,566	234,198	12,988,203	348	467	25,916	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	70,735	10,884	1,590,457	2,439	375	54,843	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	1	1	6	61	...	..	...	...	..	...	428½	346,232	385,883	20,722,792	808	901	48,361	...	...	...	...
	Sindia	...	...	...	..	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	42,054	12,740	1,126,272	1,202	364	32,179	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Neemuch ...	...	...	17	1	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	194,681	104,458	8,120,497	1,132	607	47,212	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18,525	4,260	292,471	926	213	14,624	...	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14,341	2,880	114,728	1,792	360	14,341	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24,590	1,188	147,540	4,098	198	24,590	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	15,676	9,762	395,382	348	217	8,786	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	145½	49,257	45,128	2,406,635	339	312	16,540	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	121	55,667	50,778	3,466,999	460	420	28,653	...	35·93	...	0·58
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	3	3	21	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	297,682	107,868	14,581,235	1,826	662	89,455	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1st QUARTER 1879 ...	...	...	119	34	254	1,080	...	3	1	14	1	17	8,201	10,457,005	8,005,417	565,412,751	1,275	973	68,944	...	0·287	...	0·04
	Do. Do. 1878 ...	1	151	3	116	733	...	...	3	4	3	4		7,452½	9,388,877	7,623,763	529,222,238	1,260	1,023	71,015	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

RAIL

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways

QUARTERS.	East Indian. Main Line, including steamer earnings.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal, including steamer earnings.		Oudh and Rohilkhund.		Sind, Punjab and Delhi, including steamer earnings.		Madras.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
First Quarter.												
Total earnings £	924,261	960,718	84,193	116,451	106,427	84,336	111,765	145,882	254,977	265,711	161,665	143,879
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	*a*171	548	547	676	676	857	857
Average receipts per week ... £	71,097	73,901	6,476	8,958	8,187	6,487	8,597	11,222	19,614	20,439	12,436	11,068
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	55·5	57·7	28·9	40·0	51·8	37 9	15·7	20·5	29·0	30·2	14·5	12·9
Second Quarter.												
Total earnings £	856,634	971,133	93,417	114,279	88,312	84,560	138,113	127,878	170,094	244,291	152,·62	164,519
Mean mileage open ...No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	*a*171	*a*171	548	547	676	676	857	857
Average receipts per week ... £	65,895	74,703	7,186	8,791	6,793	6,505	10,624	9,837	13,084	18,792	11,720	12,655
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	51·5	58·4	32·1	39·2	39·7	38·0	19·4	18·0	19·1	27·8	13·7	14·8

QUARTERS.	Khamgaon State.		Amraoti State.		Wardha Valley State.		Nizam's State.		Tirhoot State.		Punjab Northern State.		Neemuch State.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
First Quarter.														
Total earnings £	2,529	1,671	3,897	2,430	4,200	2,990	21,57[illegible]	16,736	11,183	13,016	22,151	43,195	4,233	8,310
Mean mileage open ...No.	8	8	6	6	45	45	121	121	81	82	103	103	37	85
Average receipts per week ... £	194	129	300	187	323	230	1,659	1,287	860	1,001	1,704	3,323	326	639
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	24·2	16·1	50·0	31·2	7·2	5·1	13·7	10·6	10·6	12·2	16·5	32·3	8·8	7·5
Second Quarter.														
Total earnings £	2,092	1,683	2,761	2,504	3,179	7,553	20,965	18,870	11,646	12,331	21,565	41,439	3,278	8,381
Mean mileage open ...No.	8	8	6	6	45	45	121	121	81	81	103	103	37	85
Average receipts per week ... £	161	129	212	193	245	581	1,613	1,452	896	949	1,659	3,188	252	645
Average receipts per week per mile open ... £	20·1	16·1	35·3	32·2	5·4	12·9	13·3	12·0	11·1	11·7	16·1	30·9	6·8	7·6

a Includes 13 miles of the Damukdea
b Total receipts from 10th
c Total receipts from 15th
d Total receipts from 1st April to 1st June
e The line was opened for

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

WAY.

for the 1st and 2nd Quarters of 1878 and 1879.

South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Calcutta and South-Eastern State.		Nulhati State.		Rajputana State.		Holkar State.	
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
75,073	70,263	834,365	744,805	205,772	213,299	3,829	3,499	2,898	2,398	77,684	112,448	23,370	21,493
607	611	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27	396	423	86	86
5,775	5,405	64,182	57,293	15,829	16,408	295	269	223	184	5,976	8,650	1,798	1,653
9·5	8·8	50·6	45·2	35·7	36·9	10·5	9·6	8·3	6·8	15·1	20·2	20·9	19 2
83,750	86,000	721,957	705,563	176,450	203,077	3,189	3,810	2,030	2,451	87,710	104,778	19,032	22,469
607	612	1,268	1,268	444	444	28	28	27	27	413	428	86	86
6,442	7,167	55,535	54,271	13,573	15,621	215	293	156	189	6,747	8,060	1,464	1,728
10·6	11·7	43·8	42·8	30·6	35·2	8·7	10·5	5·8	7·0	16·3	18·8	17·0	20·1

Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State.		Northern Bengal State.		Sindia State.		Dhond and Manmad State.		Indus Valley State.		Mattra, Hattras Provincial State.		Patna, Gya Provincial State.		Total.	
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
29,347	30,625	13,635	27,047	*b*1,879	2,862	*c*589	13,416	...	64,467	2,402	3,375	...	...	2,983,894	3,115,322
163	161	164	219	35	35	50	145	...	508	29	29	...	...	7,441	8,194
2,257	2,356	1,049	2,081	162	220	243	1,032	...	4,959	185	260	...	...	229,530	239,640
13·8	14·6	6·4	9·5	4·6	6·3	4·9	7·1	...	9·8	6·4	8·3	...	...	30·9	29·2
28,157	25,307	31,189	36,925	3,024	2,817	*d*5,820	19,392	...	78,635	2,429	3,542	...	*e*3,028	2,729,155	3,097,215
162	161	184	222	35	35	121	126	...	508	29	29	...	40	7,561	8,218
2,166	1,947	2,399	2,840	233	217	657	1,492	...	6,049	187	273	...	262	209,935	238,247
13·4	12·1	13·0	12·8	6·7	6·2	5·4	11·8	...	11·9	6·4	9·1	...	6·5	27·8	29·0

Branch of the Northern Bengal Railway.
January to 31st March 1878.
to 31st March 1878.
1878, after which the line was closed.
traffic from 21st April 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 7th September 1878.	For week ending 6th September 1879.	Total from 1st January to 7th Sept. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 6th Sept. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20th Sept. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,23,373	5,56,170	2,42,79,118	2,64,37,474	21,58,356	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	33,324	30,928	22,47,339	28,92,236	6,44,897	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,16,177	77,593	27,90,430	24,07,764	...	3,82,666
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	50,512	44,919	32,40,566	32,57,377	16,811	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	88,076	1,13,400	55,68,104	68,74,597	13,06,493	...
13th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,01,072	1,04,208	45,62,018	44,73,831	...	88,187
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,037	64,031	22,53,668	22,59,041	5,373	...
20th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,52,456	2,18,982	1,95,76,584	1,82,48,593	...	13,27,991
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	79,212	66,602	47,48,305	53,12,366	5,64,061	...
	TOTAL ...	14,02,269	12,76,833	6,92,66,132	7,21,63,279	28,97,147	...
	State.						
27th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,418	1,809	89,885	92,992	3,107	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,342	1,644	63,220	63,801	581	...
20th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	31,910	30,829	20,41,469	26,12,705	5,71,236	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,327	9,858	4,98,177	5,54,861	56,684	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(*a*)17,355	(*b*)33,440	...	13,915
13th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	697	372	72,160	53,838	...	18,322
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,864	4,170	91,364	1,60,815	69,451	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	22,968	8,159	5,55,053	4,59,362	...	95,691
20th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	5,245	5,374	2,94,455	3,10,354	15,899	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	14,021	18,463	5,75,074	10,48,336	4,73,262	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,745	4,006	1,18,064	2,22,369	1,04,305	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	12,745	12,537	6,81,067	6,72,210	...	8,857
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	13,021	19,840	5,70,902	8,17,257	2,46,355	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,927	992	(*c*)66,195	70,185	3,990	...
13th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,504	(*d*)64,085	3,48,385	2,84,300	...
20th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	5,268	23,612	(*e*)49,971	17,67,468	17,17,497	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,016	1,773	65,464	90,562	25,098	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	12,688	...	(*f*)88,898	88,898	...
	TOTAL ...	1,28,514	1,57,630	59,43,960	94,67,838	35,23,878	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,30,783	14,34,463	7,52,10,092	8,16,31,117	64,21,025	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,75,82,483	4,08,15,558	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,76,27,609	4,08,15,559	31,87,950	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, ditto ditto ditto.
(*c*) Total receipts from 10th January to 7th September 1878.
(*d*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st July to 7th September 1878.
(*f*) Total receipts from 21st April to 6th September 1879.

No. XXXVII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 14th Sept. 1878.	For week ending 13th Sept. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 14th Sept. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 13th Sept. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20th Sept. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,48,566	5,54,366	2,48,27,684	2,69,91,840	21,64,156	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	31,673	36,536	22,79,012	29,28,772	6,49,760	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,16,508	83,508	29,06,938	24,91,272	...	4,15,666
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	47,682	46,555	32,88,248	33,03,932	15,684	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	92,364	1,28,400	56,60,468	70,02,997	13,42,529	...
13th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,10,870	1,11,803	46,72,888	45,85,634	...	87,254
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	61,606	61,247	23,15,274	23,20,288	5,014	...
20th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,44,265	2,50,984	1,99,20,849	1,84,99,577	...	14,21,272
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	91,158	65,346	48,39,463	53,77,712	5,38,249	...
	TOTAL ...	14,44,692	13,38,745	7,07,10,824	7,35,02,024	27,91,200	...
	State.						
27th Sept. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,399	1,840	92,284	94,832	2,548	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,542	1,433	64,762	65,234	472	...
20th ditto ..	Rajputana ...	34,410	34,990	20,75,879	26,47,695	5,71,816	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	9,618	8,783	5,07,795	5,63,644	55,849	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(*a*)47,355	(*b*)33,440	...	13,915
13th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	790	424	72,950	54,262	...	18,688
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,292	2,289	93,656	1,63,104	69,448	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,630	12,228	5,68,688	4,71,590	...	97,093
20th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	6,151	4,833	3,00,606	3,15,187	14,581	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	11,181	17,894	5,86,225	10,66,230	4,79,975	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,723	4,797	1,21,787	2,27,166	1,05,379	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,141	13,258	6,94,208	6,85,468	...	8,740
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	15,834	19,255	5,86,736	8,36,512	2,49,776	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,315	1,032	(*c*)67,510	71,217	3,707	...
13th ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,886	(*d*)64,085	3,50,271	2,86,186	...
20th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	5,794	30,027	(*e*)55,765	17,97,495	17,41,730	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,787	1,754	67,251	92,316	25,065	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	11,750	...	(*f*)1,00,648	1,00,648	...
	TOTAL ...	1,23,607	1,68,473	60,67,567	96,36,311	35,68,744	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,68,299	15,07,218	7,67,78,391	8,31,38,335	63,59,944	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,83,66,162	4,15,69,168	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,84,12,229	4,15,69,167	31,56,938	...

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(*c*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 14th September 1878.
(*d*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 1st July to 14th September 1878.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 21st April to 13th September 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of July 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in Canal.			Khurreef.								Rubbee.				Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Five-year Leases.			Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.		Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.	Annual Leases.										
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized	Leased in July 1879.	Leased up to end of July 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1879.	Leased up to end of July 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1879.	Leased up to end of July 1879.	Leased in July 1879.	Leased up to end of July 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1879.	Leased up to end of July 1879.	Leased in July 1879.	Leased up to end of July 1879.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1879-80.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.				
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	475·36	...	...	...	38,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	...	25	38,067	961	25	39,053	22,274	13·27	24·59	...	
		Patamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	10,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	10,543	76	...	10,619	2,985				
		High Level Section I	875	275·15	...	...	...	12,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	357	...	...	12,918	357	...	13,275	11,030				
		Toldundah	1,300	355·00	...	...	...	9,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	9,834	217	...	10,051	8,476				
		Matchgong	650	24,131	...	...	...	23,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	307	...	20	23,732	307	20	24,059	16,134				
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	95,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	1,918	...	45	95,094	1,918	45	97,057	60,930	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	..	23,849	59,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	...	90	59,769	1,071	90	60,930	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	1,011	...	8,878	12,119	60,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,762	...	...	60,762	46,649	11·62	19·28	(10 years.) 26·66	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	329	...	1,394	1,544	7,500	...	...	...	189	189	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	7,689	124	...	7,813	5,456	5·90	14·46	(9 years.) 25·59	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	10,272	13,663	68,262	...	...	...	189	189	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	68,451	124	...	68,575	52,105	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	25,816	51,346	...	...	..	...	673	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,105	...	...	52,105	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	1,915	2,912	5,185	...	...	285	...	475	74	6,384	7,100	760	6,384	14,244	1,397	15·73	21·35	17·52	
		Arrah	4,342	611	611	...	...	...	2,584	6,212	6,986	7,871	10,405	...	...	35	...	...	1,882	8,095	17,391	35	8,095	25,521	11,537	7·97	15·11	17·69	
	Gya & Patna	Patna	1,660	654	654	...	...	...	...	2,440	2,519	334	961	...	826	986	...	...	...	1,333	3,480	986	1,333	5,799	200	9·70	14·75	19·22	
			1,466	352	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,584	9,198	11,420	11,117	16,551	...	826	1,306	..	475	1,956	15,812	27,971	1,781	15,812	45,564	13,134	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	537	537	...	11,831	12,041	...	...	...	...	2	12	554	12,573	2	554	13,134	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	10,272	13,663	1,63,356	2,584	9,198	11,420	11,306	16,740	...	826	1,306	397	2,517	1,956	15,857	1,91,516	3,823	15,857	2 11,196	1,26,169	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	49,665	1,11,115	...	537	537	...	12,504	13,300	...	...	...	...	1,073	12	644	1,24,452	1,073	644	1,26,169				...	

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 22nd September 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1214 AND 1215 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH OCTOBER 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, 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.	
Upper Sind Frontier	10 3	10 2	8 3	14 0	14 8	10 8	6 0	5 10	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 2	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 5	8 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	10 0	14 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE 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* **SEPTEMBER** *1879, and the Total Exports from each Province for the twelve months, October 1878 to September 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		1,354	31,730	1,295	26,732	268	6,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,020	6,80,899	...	...	15	450	26,952	7,46,776
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, September 1879		1,354	31,730	1,295	26,732	268	6,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,020	6,80,899	...	...	15	450	26,952	7,46,776
Total 12 months, October 1878 to September 1879.		406,281	92,18,362	37,247	8,83,752	50,561	10,99,758	10,787	2,56,988	...	...	...	...	219,655	70,87,931	...	8	396	8,735	754,927	1,85,55,434
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	8,378	2,14,185	...	...	21	497	...	...	...	...	29	528	52,084	14,62,374	40	150	85	2,159	60,637	16,79,893
	1876-77	150,855	31,59,250	9,095	1,99,702	3,485	84,865	402	8,998	...	...	8	222	130,216	36,87,042	...	...	27	256	294,088	74,40,335
	1875-76	51,982	10,69,390	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	225,193	64,32,999	854	20,874	42	879	278,202	75,27,371
Bombay and Sind.																					
Bombay		7,793	2,00,090	13,237	3,89,700	...	...	14,671	4,30,570	...	...	...	...	7,234	2,02,180	...	...	369	2,009	43,304	12,24,549
Kurrachee		1,987	49,040	700	20,000	350	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	9,300	...	...	...	...	3,380	87,340
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, September 1879		9,780	2,49,130	13,937	4,09,700	350	9,000	14,671	4,30,570	...	...	...	...	7,577	2,11,980	...	...	369	2,009	46,684	13,12,389
Total 12 months, October 1878 to September 1879.		941,601	2,61,17,382	327,166	94,12,404	411,377	1,20,33,456	360,972	1,03,09,605	1,641	50,000	...	...	58,355	16,63,812	...	...	138,028	38,12,524	2,239,140	6,33,99,183
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	1,178,672	3,24,15,823	365,323	1,03,49,918	428,248	1,21,20,386	440,039	1,25,00,702	49,412	12,88,125	...	...	60,425	18,01,137	...	...	205,808	59,19,475	2,727,887	7,63,95,566
	1876-77	1,445,034	3,93,90,667	405,082	1,09,65,651	639,311	1,83,14,217	312,261	83,97,852	33,264	8,71,775	...	...	122,382	33,69,121	6	50	188,361	50,22,525	3,145,701	8,63,30,858
	1875-76	2,012,214	5,03,63,947	349,500	91,11,129	567,630	1,44,72,028	253,424	66,09,968	81,802	21,26,875	...	...	192,629	51,85,320	...	...	130,200	35,34,474	3,587,389	9,14,03,761
Madras.																					
Madras		8,528	2,20,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	7,200	8,796	2,27,593
Coconada		4,887	1,07,840	...	...	789	18,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,676	1,26,080
Tuticorin		12,279	3,13,647	9,080	2,30,890	804	20,700	6,429	1,62,330	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,593	7,27,569
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, September 1879		25,694	6,41,880	9,080	2,30,890	1,593	38,940	6,429	1,62,330	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	268	7,200	43,065	10,81,242
Total 12 months, October 1878 to September 1879.		319,165	82,20,694	38,538	10,05,485	44,994	11,78,101	32,114	8,10,262	...	...	2	37	1,061	28,662	...	...	10,933	3,02,131	446,857	1,15,45,372
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	204,875	49,15,218	6,162	1,59,333	34,112	7,98,850	13,635	3,42,858	...	...	3,754	93,062	14,635	3,36,651	...	...	7,768	1,96,440	284,941	68,42,212
	1876-77	108,424	24,05,802	1,742	40,800	24,136	5,32,272	8,502	1,99,825	...	...	8,558	2,08,871	12,544	2,87,515	...	...	...	...	163,906	36,75,085
	1875-76	445,323	99,54,547	21,640	4,99,236	90,132	18,91,776	22,557	4,71,450	...	...	2,357	52,822	47,757	10,80,580	...	...	10,355	2,36,999	640,130	1,41,87,410
British Burma.																					
Rangoon		550	11,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	5,544	1,986	38,280	...	...	2,788	55,600
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, September 1879		550	11,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	5,544	1,986	38,280	...	...	2,788	55,600
Total 12 months, October 1878 to September 1879.		31,247	6,19,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,004	97,576	41,058	8,37,536	635	10,939	77,944	15,65,153
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	41,527	8,18,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,161	81,271	47,721	9,86,261	...	...	94,409	18,86,037
	1876-77	73,009	13,48,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,999	5,24,188	3,036	53,013	101,044	19,26,045
	1875-76	5,302	94,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,555	13,73,698	...	...	74,857	14,67,951
Grand Total.																					
Total, September 1879		37,378	9,34,516	24,312	6,67,312	2,211	54,905	21,100	5,92,900	...	...	1	12	31,849	8,98,423	1,986	38,280	652	9,659	119,489	31,96,007
Total 12 months, October 1878 to September 1879.		1,696,294	4,41,75,440	402,951	1,13,01,641	506,932	1,43,11,315	403,573	1,13,76,855	1,641	50,000	2	37	314,075	88,77,981	41,058	8,37,544	150,042	41,34,329	3,518,868	9,56,65,142
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1877-78	1,433,362	3,83,63,731	371,485	1,05,09,251	462,381	1,29,19,533	453,674	1,28,43,560	49,412	12,88,125	3,783	93,590	132,365	36,81,433	47,761	9,86,411	213,661	61,18,074	3,167,874	8,68,03,709
	1876-77	1,777,322	4,66,04,563	415,919	1,12,06,153	666,932	1,89,31,354	321,165	86,06,675	33,264	8,71,775	8,566	2,09,093	265,142	73,42,678	28,005	5,24,238	191,424	50,75,794	3,707,739	9,93,72,323
	1875-76	2,514,821	6,14,82,137	371,213	96,11,922	657,752	1,63,63,804	276,048	70,83,110	81,802	21,26,875	2,357	52,822	465,579	1,26,98,899	70,409	13,94,572	140,597	37,72,352	4,580,578	11,45,86,493

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 16th October 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first six months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER														
	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.
Bengal . . .	44,84,785	7,62,846	52,47,631	37,20,219	6,07,196	43,27,415	46,24,392	7,27,291	53,51,683	37,86,589	6,59,278	44,45,867	37,17,234	4,29,955	41,47,189
Bombay . . .	23,45,477	3,39,958	26,85,435	21,46,455	52,212	21,98,667	25,15,599	49,033	25,94,632	22,75,269	1,06,913	23,82,182	20,22,437	86,160	21,08,597
Sind . . .	1,03,748	87,547	1,91,295	1,01,928	11,356	1,13,284	1,44,126	17,372	1,61,498	1,16,134	10,116	1,26,250	1,87,124	9,468	1,96,592
Madras . . .	9,30,542	6,92,290	16,22,832	9,36,396	4,34,248	13,70,644	6,10,690	85,376	7,26,066	7,71,344	2,04,982	9,76,326	7,04,703	2,72,334	9,77,037
B. Burma . . .	4,11,193	17,50,774	21,61,967	4,76,579	12,39,581	17,16,160	5,13,835	9,30,212	14,44,047	6,97,148	12,93,377	19,90,525	6,40,574	16,86,794	23,27,368
TOTAL .	82,75,745	36,33,415	1,19,09,160	73,81,577	23,44,593	97,26,170	81,68,642	18,09,284	1,02,77,926	76,46,484	22,74,666	99,21,150	72,72,072	24,84,711	97,56,783

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to August only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 15th October 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.													
	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.
1875-76	4,285,422	1,37,86,399	1,831,212	53,94,532	2,966,107	54,14,551	1,624,070	31,75,281	115,425	56,948	521,157	92,122	11,343,393	2,79,19,833
1876-77	3,996,349	1,29,03,668	1,939,869	57,31,009	2,891,389	52,89,869	1,678,090	33,11,294	113,774	57,274	446,592	81,208	11,066,063	2,73,74,322
1877-78	4,821,142	1,45,33,784	2,089,615	61,61,040	2,948,930	53,88,000	1,984,807	38,67,251	152,653	77,057	342,951	65,934	12,040,098	3,00,93,066
1878-79	4,560,755	1,37,36,150	1,852,267	49,31,181	2,698,657	67,41,337	1,890,554	46,46,661	52,035	57,474	348,129	55,014	11,402,397	3,01,67,817
1879-80	4,826,986	1,37,95,094	2,328,431	57,55,724	2,855,955	71,41,580	2,006,225	49,38,656	51,920	1,29,779	475,607	74,082	12,545,124	3,18,34,915

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

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 17th October 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st AUGUST 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	Zila.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	RAINFALL. During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal.							
1st Division	Gurdáspur	18,298	7·83	11·71	Cotton ...	20,929	2369·36 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Bari Doab Canal; 289·92 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes and 2174·43 cubic feet per second were utilized. Compared with the same period of last year, there is an increase of 296·45 cubic feet per second. There is a falling off in cotton, but a large increase on all other crops. The rain which fell towards the end of the month did a great deal of good to the standing crops, and also caused a lull in the demand for new irrigation.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	Amritsar	47,708	8·18	6·75	Rice ...	23,046	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	Lahore	56,089	6·13	5·90	Sugarcane ...	9,542	
					Others ...	66,578	
	.....	122,095	...	...	.....	122,095	
Total Bari Doab Canal		96,050	...	...	.....	96,050	
Corresponding period of last year							
Western Jumna Canal.							2,742 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur; 445 cubic feet per second passed out at the Budha Khera Escape and 22 cubic feet per second at the Nilokheri Escape. The balance of 2,275 cubic feet per second, of which 1,388 cubic feet per second were allotted to the Hánsi Canal. There was good rain throughout the circe during August, and the cultivators are now independent of canal water, especially for fodder crops. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is a falling off of 11,468 acres of irrigation, which is due principally to cotton and miscellaneous crops not now requiring canal water.
Karnál Division	Umballa	2,420	11·50	15·23	Cotton ...	58,248	
Delhi do.	Karnál	34,917	4·74	6·95	Rice ...	39,736	
Hánsi do.	Delhi	36,854	4·30	8·10	Sugarcane ...	49,394	
Do. Bulla Head	Rohtak	34,501	2·49	9·00	Others ...	14,665	
	Hissár	30,646	3·56	8·90	.....	...	
	Jhind	21,642	...	...	.....	...	
	Bikaner	13	...	...	.....	...	
	Kalsia State	1,050	...	...	.....	...	
	.....	162,043	...	...	.....	162,043	
Total Western Jumna Canal		173,452	...	...	.....	173,452	
Corresponding period of last year							
Inundation Canals.							
Upper Sutlej Division	Lahore	11,148	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	Montgomery	45,045	4·22	3·15			
Indus Canals	Mooltan	113,910	1·141	0·5			
	Dera Ghází Khan ...	163,374	2·33	0·60			
Total Inundation Canals	.....	333,477	...	...	.....	333,477	
Corresponding period of last year	.....	453,244	...	...	.....	453,244	
Najafgarh Jhil	Delhi	327	...	...	Cotton ...	...	50
	Gurgaon	15	4·80	7·65	Rice ...	...	
					Sugarcane ...	...	292
	.....	342	...	...	.....	342	
Total Najafgarh Jhil	.....	114	...	...	.....	114	
Corresponding period of last year	.....	284,138	...	...	.....	284,138	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	.....	269,502	...	...	.....	269,502	
Do., corresponding period of last year	.....						

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING AUGUST 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.
Bari Doab Canal.						
1st Division	4·9	3·9	3073·60	699·77	...	Gurdáspur
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·7		770·68	...	Amritsar
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	3·0		703·98	...	Lahore
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·60	2174·43	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2890·00	1652·99	...	...
Western Jumna Canal.						
Karnál Division	4·33	4·57	2,546	259	...	2,18,069 kurries, tors, bullies, &c., and 2,541 mds. firewood.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·90		628	...	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·48		1,118	...	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·36		270	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,275	...	2,18,069
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,210	...	1,72,357
Inundation Canals.						
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

General Remarks.—In Madras rain fell in all the districts from which reports have been received except Bellary; harvesting proceeds; prospects are fair. In Bombay good rain has again fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; want of water is still felt in Sind; prospects throughout the rest of the Presidency are excellent. There was general, and in parts heavy, rain in Bengal; the rain and floods have damaged crops in places; the autumn harvest is nearly over; prospects are, on the whole, favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain fell in most of the districts during the first few days of the week; in Gorakhpur it was very heavy; in the other districts the rains appear to be over; the *kharif* crops are being harvested, and *rabi* sowings have begun in Agra, Meerut, and Bareilly; fever is prevalent throughout the Provinces. There was no rain in the Punjab; here too the usual autumn fever prevails; agricultural prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces slight rain fell during the first half of the week, and the weather has been clear since; the prospects of the *kharif*, except of cotton, which has been injured in some districts, are satisfactory. In Burmah heavy rain continues; crops are thriving, but have been destroyed in places by inundations. In the other Provinces and Native States prospects continue good, but in Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg the want of rain is felt in places.

Prospects throughout the empire remain generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Bellary	(Oct. 11th)	*Nil*	*Ragi* 20·64; early dry crop thriving; sowing of cotton, horse-gram, and *korra* still progressing.
Kurnool	(„ „)	·95 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 23·74; rain wanted; white *cholum* and cotton being sown; *sajja* harvested, outturn three-fourths; water and pasture abundant.
Ganjam	(„ „)	2·16 (average of 16 stations).	*Ragi* 27·19.
Kistna	(„ „)	1·97 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 25·21; 40 inches water over anicut; castor, cotton, tobacco, chillies, horse-gram, and *ragi* being sown; standing crop doing well; *giddajonna* being harvested, outturn ½ to full.
Chingleput (Madras)	(„ „)	2·26 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 20·70; crops good; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage sufficient.
Coimbatore	(„ „)	·88 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 23·51; standing crops generally fair, withering on account of deficient water in some places; harvest of paddy and some dry crops in 4 taluks; outturn of paddy in Dharapuram ¾, dry crops in 3 taluks ½ to full.
Tanjore	(„ „)	2·18 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 22·82; crops good; harvest of *kar*, *kuruvai*, *kadappu*, *cholum*, *raggi*, and *cumboo*, outturn ¼ to full.
Madura	(„ „)	·57 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 17·82.
Malabar	(„ „)	·97 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 20·87; pasture good; harvesting nearly over.
Travancore	...	...	No report received. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay (Oct. 15th)—			
Kurrachee	...	.....	River on 12th nine feet, three feet less than on same date last year; harvesting continues in all talukas of Shahbandar and Jerruck; *rabi* sowings commenced in places; want of water much felt; locusts in Manjhand.
Hyderabad	...	.....	*Rabi* operations commenced; *kharif* reapings continue; locusts about, but no damage.
Ahmedabad	...	.....	*Bajri* harvest continues; other crops excellent; fever very prevalent.
Baroda	...	·05	Total rainfall 51·17; *bajri* reaping continues; prices stationary; fever in Baroda, and cholera near Navsari continues.
Surat	...	.....	All crops generally healthy; *bajri* and rice reaping progressing; cholera in four talukas.
Násik	...	.....	*Bajri* cutting commenced; *rabi* being sown; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay)	...	.....	Temperature and wind normal; weather fine.
Poona	(Oct. 12th)	Maximum rainfall at Khed 2·90, minimum at Haveli ·30.	
Ahmednagar	...	Rainfall general; maximum at Párner 4·04.	The rain was very beneficial; reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* progressing in almost all talukas; injury by rats in parts of Párner and Nevása.
Sholapore	...	.....	Favorable break set in; situation much improved; *kharif* being harvested; *rabi* being sown; condition of people slightly improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Dharwar ...	Average ·44	Crops good.
Kanara ...	Maximum at Karwar 7·69, minimum at Sidapur 1·23.	Total rainfall 126·60; harvest continues on coast; rice crop coming into ear above Ghâts; cattle-disease subsiding; fever prevalent.
Rajkot ...	.....	Crops good; *bajri* being harvested in some talukas; weather fine; fever and cholera less.
		General Remarks.—Want of water felt in Sind; crop prospects excellent throughout rest of Presidency.
Bengal—(Oct. 15th)—		
Chittagong ...	3·80	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Dacca ...	4·67	Floods still falling; *aman* promising; relief by cooked food still continues at 20 alms-houses; public health good; common rice 12¼ seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·52	Prospects fair; more rain wanted on high lands; *aus* still being harvested, and average outturn expected; both *aus* and *aman* damaged in some places by overflow of rivers, which are now subsiding rapidly; common rice 9 to 10 seers; fever in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Standing crops not good in inundated tracts; grasshoppers still doing injury to crops in Nowada; Bhagirathi risen about 2 feet, and will cause damage to *kalai* lately sown; common rice averages 11½ seers; mild fever reported from almost all thanas; cattle-disease still prevalent in Dowlatabad and Hariharpara; cattle much weakened for want of fodder in Barwa and Jellinghee.
Rajshahye ...	1·98	Rain more or less heavy in almost all parts of district on one day in commencement of week; heavy rain at sudder station on morning of 13th; floods greatly receded; *kalai* and *khesari* being sown; rice prospects good; public health good; common rice 12¼ seers.
Burdwan ...	2·58	Crop prospects somewhat improved; general health fair.
Rungpore ...	3·9	Weather very sultry during first part of week, but cooler now; prospects of crops very favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	3·0	Ganges again rising; *kalai* destroyed; rice prospects excellent; common rice 15 seers; general health good.
Purneah ...	4·48	*Aghani* prospects good; *rabi* excellent; Ganges again flooded its *dearahs*; *kalai* in south swept away; farming operations well advanced, but late heavy showers must do harm; 14 to 13 seers rice; health good for the season.
Patna ...	5·09	Rice prospects very good.
Durbhanga ...	3·68	Rain this week done much good to *dhan*, which promises well; land for *rabi* sowing being prepared; prices falling; some fever and cholera.
Hazáribágh ...	1·60	Weather seasonable; crops in thriving state, and promise to yield full outturn; price of food-grains falling every day; price 20 to 22 seers; health of people and cattle good.
Cuttack ...	1·90	*Beali* yield 8 annas; *saradh* doing well; prospects fair; rice 13 seers; health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain almost general and heavy in many places; autumn harvest nearly over; winter rice on the whole very promising; in parts of Nuddea prospects rather hopeful; in Darjeeling Terai insects becoming less, and loss will be about 4 annas; *rabi* cultivation going on very extensively; heavy rain and floods destroyed some newly-sown *rabi* in places in Behar, and also done some damage to young rice in Pooree and to *joom* paddy now being harvested in Chittagong Hill Tracts; a good deal of fever in Nuddea, Jessore, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Pooree; cholera again in Chumparun.
[illegible] P. and Oudh—		
[illegible] (Oct. 14th)	4·0 on 8th and 9th	Since the rain on the 9th cold weather has set in; prospects [illegible] fever prevalent; prices stationary.
[illegible]abad („ „)	3·0 (average fall of 7th, 8th, and 9th).	Rains ceased; fever very general; a little cattle-disease [illegible] 13¼, coarse *chanwal* 19½, and unhusked *dhan* 40⅛ seers.
[illegible]rakhpur („ 15th)	8·4	Total rainfall 75·3; Raptee flooded; weather cloudy; fever [illegible] more rain expected.
[illegible]hansi („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects of *kharif* excellent; prices of wheat and gram rising; fever still very prevalent.
Agra („ 14th)	...	Crops ripening; *bajra, mukka,* and *kungnee* being reaped; *rabi* sowings commenced.
Bareilly („ 15th)	·8 (average) ...	Cultivation for *rabi* going on; late rice nearly ready; fever continues; cattle-disease in some pergunnahs.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; wind now west; fever and ague very bad; crops look excellent; *rabi* being sown; cheapest wheat 14½ seers.
[illegible] („ 13th)	Slight showers ... ·2	Prospects fair.
[illegible] („ 15th)	5·0 at *Sadr*, 1·2 at Kunda, 2·5 at Patti.	*Jao* 19½, and *juar* 19 seers; fever prevalent.
[illegible] („ 13th)		From 9th to 11th October cloudy and damp, since 11th sunshine; crops good, except where the blossoms have been blighted by rain; fever very prevalent throughout the district, worst in the country bordering the Ganges; cattle-disease somewhat less, except at Sangipur.
[illegible]apur („ 15th)	...	Rain over; fever prevalent.
[illegible]abad („ „)	1·3	Ague prevails in district.
		General Remarks.—Rains apparently over, except in Gorakhpur; *kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowing commenced in Agra, Meerut, and Bareilly; some cattle-disease in Partabgarh and Allahabad; fever prevalent throughout the Province.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab (Oct. 14th)—		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; fever prevalent; prices have risen.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* prospects generally favourable; crops being harvested; prices stationary; fever prevails.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops excellent; prices steady; fever about.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good; a few cases of cholera.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; fever prevails.
Peshâwar ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops under sickle; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally good throughout the province; the usual autumn fevers prevail.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Oct. 15th)	·11	Clear; prospects good; prices continue high.
Jubbulpore ...	·14	Break beneficial to crops; fever prevalent; small-pox decreasing; prices falling.
Saugor ...	·17	Clear; rice and *kodo* reaping commenced; *rabi* ploughing continues.
Seoni ...	·24	Clear; weather favourable; rice being reaped; slight cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	·37	Clear; cotton and *jowar* improving; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Oct. 11th)	2·48	Rice good, especially on high ground; cotton slightly injured; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 10th)	·83	Clear; prospects generally good, except of cotton; small-pox continues.
		General Remarks.—Clear towards latter half of week; earlier rice and lesser millets are being reaped; prospects of *kharif* are good, except of cotton, which has been injured in some districts; *rabi* ploughing well forward.
British Burma—(Oct. 15th)		
Akyab ...	·82	Total rainfall 203·86; slight cholera, otherwise public health good.
Rangoon ...	3·99	Total rainfall 94·63; public health good; half of crops in six circles destroyed by floods; crops elsewhere progressing favourably; very slight cattle-disease.
[illegible] ...	2·01	Total rainfall 84·17; public health good; one-fourth of crops in two townships destroyed by floods; crops in other parts thriving.
[illegible] ...	2·14	Total rainfall 41·61; public health fair; crop prospects generally good.
[illegible]herst (Moulmein) ...	5·02	Total rainfall 158·18; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Toungoo ...	·56	Total rainfall 71·47; public health and crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—General health excellent; a very little small-pox and cholera; cattle-disease trifling; crops thriving, but a portion has been destroyed by floods; rain continues to fall heavily.
Assam (Oct. 15th)—		
Gauháti ...	·51	Weather cool; *sali* crop progressing; prospects of other crops favourable.
Sylhet ...	1·22	Prospects of crops not destroyed by June floods extremely good.
Cachar ...	·73	Weather seasonable; reaping of *aus dhan* finished; prospects of *sali* crops favourable; common rice 13¼ seers per rupee; public health good.
[illegible]garh ...	1·53	Prospects of crops and tea good; small-pox appeared at Sadiya, abated at Phakial.
[illegible] Hyderabad—(Oct. 15th)		
[illegible] ...	.....	*Kharif* prospects good; preparations for *rabi* sowings [illegible]
[illegible] ...	.....	Cotton and *jowari* crops doing well; weeding completed.
[illegible]abad ...	2·31; heavy rain in northern districts.	Total rainfall 34·19; crops continue promising; rain wanted in some places; fever prevalent; cattle-disease in Yelgandal District.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 15th)		
Bangalore ...	2·28	Rain still needed for crops, which are suffering in parts; health good; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	·4	
Mercara ...	1·88; slight showers in other districts.	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States (Oct. 15th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Wheat 8 seers 4 chittaks, gram 9 seers.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	·06	*Jowar* 18 seers 12 chittaks.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; public health good.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Goona ...	·15	Health fair; crops excellent; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	7·65 in Sehore	Prospects of crops good; high prices continue.
Agar ...	2·15	Prospects favourable; fever existing.
Nowgong ...	2·16	
Mánpur ...	·1	The late rains caused some damage to *mukka* and *jowari*; health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 15th)	.....	Clear, cool nights; fever prevailing.
Serohi („ 12th)	·2	Tanks and wells fair; health fair; slight fever in parts; prospects fair; seasonable.
Marwar ...	.....	
Meywar („ 10th)	·35	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 11th)	·52 in Deoli; ·64 in Kotah; ·38 in Tonk; and ·65 in Shahpura.	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 9th)	3·0	Seasonable; prospects excellent; health fairly good.
Ajmere („ 15th)	.....	Harvest being reaped; prospects good; fever still bad.
Jeypore ...	.....	Harvesting commenced; great prevalence of fever; difficulty in gathering crops; prospects good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Fever not lessened; wind easterly; clear.
Ulwur („ 14th)	.....	Fever very prevalent; prospects good.
Nepal (Oct. 7th)—		
Katmandu ...	·495	Fine weather needed to ripen the crops.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 15th October 1879.

No. 139.—Mr. F. Bell, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted twenty days' privilege leave in extension of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 124, dated 12th August last.

No. 140.—Mr. P. F. Prunty, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Section 18, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

BHOPAL RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hoshungabad, the 20th October 1879.

No. 5.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 379, dated 26th September 1879, Mr. James C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Etarsi on the 9th instant, to join this Survey.

No. 6.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 1, dated 7th instant, Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties on this Survey on the afternoon of the 11th idem.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st October 1879.

No. 19.—Mr. R. DeG. Naylor, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 44, Chapter VII, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd October 1879.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 9th October 1879.

No. 9.—With reference to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 198 of the 17th September 1879, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 20th idem, Assistant Surgeon Rajendro Chunder Mittra assumed charge of his duties as 3rd Medical Officer, Port Blair, on the 4th September 1879.

C. A. BARWELL, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Chief Commr. and Supdt.,
Port Blair and Nicobars.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 4th October 1879.

No. 9.—Lieutenant H. D. Olivier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), returned from military duty on the 13th September, and assumed executive charge of the Pisheen Division of Public Works in Biluchistan and the Assigned Districts on the forenoon of the same date.

R. G. SANDEMAN, *Major,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., Biluchistan.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 16th October 1879.

No. 1603.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistant who has passed his septennial professional examination, is advanced to the next higher class, with effect from the date specified against his name :—

NAME.	DATE OF COMPLETION.		Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	14 years' service.	7 years' service.		
WITH REMARK QUALIFICATION.				
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.				
Syed Sallar ...	...	9th March 1879.	26th Sept. 1879.	26th Sept. 1879.

By Order,
W. LOCH,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 15th October 1879.

No. 42.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of 13th instant from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 33 of 6th August last.

By Order,
E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th October 1879.

No. 82.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 360, dated 16th September 1879, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was temporarily appointed on special duty to the Fort William Division, which he joined on 31st July 1879, and which he left on his return to the Central Provinces on afternoon of 6th September 1879.

The 18th October 1879.

No. 83.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 415, dated 15th October 1879, transferring Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Command, to the Punjab Provincial Branch, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ward, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, will take charge of the Sirhind Command in addition to his present duties.

The 20th October 1879.

No. 84.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 358 of 15th September 1879, Colonel J. J. Dansey, Barrack Master, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch, on the afternoon of 10th October 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 17th October 1879.

No. 61.—Captain A. Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dalhousie Division, Military Works, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, made over, and Mr. A. C. L. Learmouth, Assistant Engineer, received, charge of the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 10th October 1879.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 20th October 1879.

No. 31.—Major H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was granted two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave from which he returned on the forenoon of the 11th October 1879.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 18th October 1879.

No. 13.—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Umballa Division, Military Works, returned on the afternoon of the 14th instant from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Command Notification No. 10 of the 12th June 1879.

JAMES W. WRIGHT, *C.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command,
Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October 1879.

No. 3.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 351, dated 11th September 1879, Major J. Grierson made over, and Mr. R. G. Macdonald received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana Railway, on the afternoon of the 26th idem.

No. 4.—Mr. A. G. Kemp, Officiating Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sindia to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section.

The 20th October 1879.

No. 5.—Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

No. 6.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Rajputana to the Punjab Northern Railway, Open Line.

No. 7.—With the approval of Government of India, the Western System, River Conservancy Division, is abolished as an independent charge, with effect from the 1st October 1879, and the following arrangement has been sanctioned instead :—

Under the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley Railway.

Sindh Sub-Division of the River Conservancy Division.

Under the Manager, Punjab Northern Railway.

Punjab Sub-Division of the River Conservancy Division.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 421, dated 17th October 1879, the undermentioned Officers are posted to the Lines noted against their respective names :—

Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

Mr. R. C. Williams, Apprentice Engineer, to the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi to Kohat Section.

No. 9.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 392, dated 2nd October 1879, placing the works of the Salt Branch from Lalla Musa to Miani, Punjab Northern Railway, under the charge of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, the under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the Punjab Northern Railway and placed under the orders of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, for employment on the Salt Branch :—

Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. D. M. Barton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 10.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 407, dated 11th October 1879, the undermentioned Passed Students from the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted to the Lines noted against their respective names :—

Mr. R. J. Woods—to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. W. Chadwick—to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. L. G. Prickett—to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Rattial to Pindi Section.

Mr. H. P. Burt—to Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd—to Western Rajputana Railway, Southern Section.

Mr. F. D. Fowler—to Bhopal Railway Survey.

No. 11.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 417, dated 16th October 1879, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

No. 12.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway Survey to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 416, dated 16th October 1879, the undermentioned Officers are posted to the Sukkur-Dadur Railway :—

Mr. E. J. Keelan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Mr. H. B. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Mr. R. N. Hodges, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th October 1879.

No. 15.—Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, returned from the leave granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 196, dated 23rd April 1879, on the forenoon of 20th September 1879.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 15th October 1879.

No. 51.—Mr. H. P. Edwards, Officiating Store-keeper of the Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 16th October 1879.

No. 52.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 388, dated 29th September 1879, Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., and Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., respectively made over and assumed charge of the Office of Manager, Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, on the forenoon of the 22nd September 1879.

No. 53.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 395, dated 3rd October 1879, Mr. W. J. Galwey, M.I.,C.E., Superintendent of Way and Works, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th October, by Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Officiating Manager, who took charge of the Office of Superintendent of Way and Works from that date in addition to his other duties and as a temporary arrangement pending orders of the Government of India.

The retirement of Mr. W. J. Galwey, M.I.,C.E., will have effect from the date above quoted.

No. 54.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 390, dated 30th September 1879, Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, Probationer for the superior classes of State Railway, Revenue Establishment, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 6th October 1879.

The 20th October 1879.

No. 55.—Mr. P. Rainier, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 1st September 1879.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 17th October 1879.

No. 13.—With reference to Notification No. 4, dated 14th October 1879, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. A. G. Kemp, Officiating Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his departure for the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section, on the afternoon of 4th October 1879.

H. D. LATOUCHE,
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahmedabad, the 17th October 1879.

No. 35.—Privilege leave for twenty-one days is granted to Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), attached to Siddhpur Division, with effect from 6th October 1879.

No. 36.—With reference to Notification No. 1, dated 7th October 1879, transferring Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), to the Punjab Northern State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on this Section, on the 9th October.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec., Western Raj. State Railway.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 18th October 1879.

No. 0171*E*.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 1 of the 7th October 1879, Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), reported his departure from this Railway on the forenoon of the 1st idem.

No. 0172*E*.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 380, dated 26th September 1879, Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), received, charge of the Sendra Division of this Railway on the forenoon of the 4th October 1879.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

Balance of Saturday, the 18th October 1879 ... Rs. 3,16,80,422-8-8

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th October 1879.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
W62	... M 47—61528 ...	10	C. Jaganaikloo, Jabbulpur.
W63	... M 26—72598 ...	1,000	Jehangirji Sorabji, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1879.		Rs.	
H158	... M 47—0**** ...	10	Edulji Byramji, Bombay.
H159	... M 34—01743 ...	20	Tyebbhoy Nuzmoodin, Bombay.
	M 33—73478 ...	20	
	M 31—47251 ...	10	
M58	... M 45—06319 } M 41—89739 }	10	Narrotum Ramnath, Bombay.
M59	... L 65—19040 ... } C 99—76119 ... }	20	Hathibhoy Gangji, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 21st October 1879.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
73	... E 12—82163 ...	20	Nurullah, Lahore.
74	... E 3—92926 ...	100	Gowri Ram, Multan, now at Jullundur City.
	„ —92948 ...	100	
75	... E 15—52964 ...	50	Ramji Lal, Meean Meer.
76	... E 13—05801 ...	100	Gopi Nath and Gokul Chand, Lahore.
78	... E 13—48957 ...	100	Manahur Dat, Phinden Loll, Gundhi Gulli, Delhi.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
111	... E 7—96985 ...	5	Ram Bux, Sweeper, Umballa.
133	... E 16—42715 ...	10	Hamid Ali, Peshawar.
138	... E 16—11161 ...	10	Ojagur Mul, Rawulpindi.
	E 12—99619 ...	20	
	„ —86416 ...	20	
	E 13—67318 ...	100	
	E 15—17165 ...	50	
	„ —47784 ...	50	
	„ —42713 ...	50	
	„ —47985 ...	50	
	„ —47006 ...	50	
140	... E 2—38563 ...	500	Jawahur Lal, Rawulpindi.
	E 15—44312 ...	50	
141	... E 8—23926 ...	5	Murli Dhur, Gurdaspore.
	E 17—05797 ...	20	

LAHORE,
The 20th October 1879.

H. J. BRERETON,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
66	... B 62—05568 ...	100	R. N. Moothiroolandia Pillay, Goomashtah to Nalamagam Pillay, Merchant, Madura.
	„ —09982 ...	100	
	„ —10383 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
133	... B 61—11283 ...	50	Kuduvulli Somanja, Shimoga, Mysore.
134	... B 56—69481 ...	10	C. Moothookristna, Peddu Naick Pettah, Madras.
135	... B 55—76313 ...	50	B. Gurrudachar, Paishkar of Hurryhur, Sub-Division, Mysore.
136	... B 36—41658 ...	5	C. Nummiah Chetty & Sons, Madras.
20	... B 46—78775 } * „ —76826 }	5	K. Narayanasawmy Iyer, Triplicane, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 13th October 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Offg. Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H15	... F 13—33362 ...	5	Lalchand Taly, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

NAGPUR,
The 16th October 1879.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C.P., in charge of Paper Currency.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on or about the 28th March 1879 treasure consisting of the articles noted below, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 211, was found in the village of Melapungudi, Tiruppattur Division, Madura District, in the Presidency of Madras.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of the Madura District, at his Office on the 2nd February 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

1. Pieces of gold jewels some set with stones.
2. One gold chain.
3. Gilt copper wires of which 12 pagoda weight is gold.
4. A piece of gold.

H. J. STOKES,
Collector.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 13th day of November 1878, treasure of the nature and description given herein below was found in the bakhol (vacant ground) belonging to one Sakharam ud Chimna Teli, in the village of Ghoti, Budruk, Taluka Igutpuri, in the District of Nasik.

All persons claiming the same or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent on the 1st March 1880, before the Collector of Nasik at Nasik, or at his camp, wherever it may be, on the date aforesaid. Any person failing to appear on the day fixed will be liable to forfeit all his claims to the treasure hereinafter described:—

Description of Treasure.

	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Old Chandwad shika rupee and half rupees	499	8	0
2. One gold bracelet weighing 9 tolas	162	0	0
3. One gold necklace ...	70	8	0
4. One gold mohur	17	13	0
5. One copper pot	0	8	0
6. One copper box	0	3	0
7. One brass saucer	0	1	0

W. RAMSAY,
Collector of Nasik.

NOTIFICATION.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on some date (unknown) in March 1879, certain treasure, to wit—

328 silver rupees of old currency,
146 silver half rupees of old currency,
A copper vessel,

was found in the site of the Haloli village, in the Mahim Taluka of the Tanna District.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Thána, on the 1st day of March 1880, at his Office, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. B. MULOCK,
Acting Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
THÁNA,
The 15th October 1879.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th October 1879.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits, (letters &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed)	6 P. M.	1879. 25th Oct.	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo	6 ,,	26th ,,	Str. *Busheer.*
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	27th ,,	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6 ,,	28th ,,	Str. *Satara.*
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	29th ,,	Str. *Africa.*
Madras and Ceylon	6 ,,	30th ,,	P.&O. Str. *Mongolia.*
Overland mail via Bombay	6 ,,	31st ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book packets and pattern posts	6 ,,	30th ,,	,, ,,
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	31st ,,*	Str. *Arabia.* ,,

N. B.—The letter box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 7 P.M.

* Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be forwarded.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 24th October 1879.

Adrien, Renome Mascel' Monsieur.
Aldridge, Private A.
Anderson, Mrs. (General Hospital.)
Arathoon, —.
Becker, C. J.
Belmont, Madame.
Belfer, F.
Bennett, W.
Bird, Mrs.
Blaquire, R.
Blunt, W.
Bogg, P.
Broughton, E.
Brookes, Geo.
Bruce, R. B.
Cardozo, Charles.
Caw, Geo.
Christian, N.
Clerk, Mrs.
Crichton, A. W.
Crook, Mrs. S.
Cuthbert, C.
Danford. Mrs. G.
Delloye, G.
Douglas, Mrs. H.
Duetto, F.
D'Cruze, Miss J.
Dyer, Mrs. A.
Ellis, Mrs. M. E.
Evans, Mrs. A.
Ford, Miss R. R.
Gibson & Co.
Gomes, G.
Green, W.
Hough, Mrs. Louisa.
Ives, E. L.
Lauret, Mademoiselle Louisa.
Lewis, Augusta.
Loch, C. J.
McCarthy, Mrs.
Macnamara, J.
McIntosh, J. W.
Nicol, A. N.
Page, Geo.
Ross, Mrs R.
Slater, J. S.
Smith, Miss.
Thackerry, F. R.
Thompson, Mrs.
Thye, Miss A.
Wilson, J. H., Junior.
Wilson, J. H. (Exc. Engr.)
Wight, Miss E. R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Amery, G.
Andrews, Albert.
Andrews, S. J.
Archibald, Peter.
B. C., No. 19.
Bowkett, W.
Boyle, Capt. E. R.
Bragg, S.
Bridges, Mrs.
Brown, Geo. Stephen.
Carlisle, J. F.
Clifton, Mrs. G.
Collings, Arthur.
Common, Charles.
Cordiero, Antonio E.
Craig, E. R.
Darling, C. N. (R.E.)
Davies, A. A.
D'Rozario (Asst. Inspr.)
Enles, E. F.
Edwards, E.
Finnie, W.
Ferram, Fred,
Forward, S.
Fritsch, J.
Gabriel, Dr. A.
Gage, W. H. St. G.
Garnier, Alfred.
Gould, P. C.
Habel, Fean.
Halden, Capt. H.
Homes, Miss C.
Hall, James.
Hall, N.
Hanlon, James.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee.
Henvisede, R.
Hogan, D. F.
Hope, A.
Hopkins, R. A.
Janthe.
Johnstone, R.
Joshua, A. R.
Kelly, Thomas.
Kennedy, W. Shaw.
Lambe, W.
Lewis, Charles.
Lord, Harry.
Macdonald, John (late of Ship *Lady Belhaven.*)
Mackenzie, Lt. W. J.
Macleod, C. H.
Mailly, Chalni, Monsieur.
Martin, Lieut. Martin (R.E.)
Macintyre, A.
McMahon, James.
Merrett, W.
Morrison, J.
Muller, J.
"Neilly."
Noel, Monsieur A.
Haban, W. F.
Rebbentrap, Dr.
Rhoades, R. A.
Row, A.
Shaw, Edward Alex.
Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Salton, G. W.
Sandeman, H. A.
Stowell, A. R.
Stunner, Miss A.
Sultan, Rev. G.
Swincy, W.
Taylor, J. Fordham.
Todd, Jas. C.
Vernieux, E.
Upsdale, Harry.
Woolfall, Thomas.

Newspapers.

Hayward, E.
Leggett, W.
Marsham, —
Schmidt, F.

Registered Letters.

Dalton, S.
Martin, Lt. M.
McGrath, M.
Gillett, C. F.
Watts, W.

Parcels.

Bridges, Mrs. H.
Hart, Mrs. R. D.
Lennox, H. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

গবর্ণমেণ্ট দ্বারা প্রস্তুত জ্বরনাশক সিন্‌কোনা।

ইহা কুইনাইনের পরিবর্ত্তে বিশেষ উপকারক। কলিকাতার (বোটানিক্যাল গার্ডেন) কোম্পানীর বাগানের অধ্যক্ষের নিকট, গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণ সাধারণ ও দাতব্য কার্য্যের জন্য ও অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি নগদ মূল্যে এককালীন ২০ পাউণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত মূল্যে পাইবেন যথা, প্রতি ৪ আউন্স টীন ৪৷৷০ টাকা; প্রতি ৮ আউন্স টীন ৮৷৷০ টাকা; প্রতি ১ পাউণ্ড টীন ১৬৷৷০ টাকা।

এতদ্ব্যতীত সাধারণ ব্যক্তিগণকে নীমলিখিত মূল্যে দেওয়া যাইবে যথা, ৪ আউন্স টীন-৫৷৷০ টাকা; ৮ আউন্স টীন-১০৷৷০ টাকা; ১ পাউণ্ড টীন-২০ টাকা।

এই ঔষধ কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণের নিকটেও পাওয়া যায়।

উপরের লিখিত মূল্য ব্যতীত প্রতি ৪ আউন্স ও ৮ আউন্স টীনে৷৷০ আট আনা ও প্রতি পাউণ্ড টীনে ৸০ বার আনা ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
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A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

Notice is hereby given of the loss of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1879, for Rs. 10,000, endorsed to Major-General R. K. Younghusband. Payment of the Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and due application is to be made for issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor:—

No. 006896, for Rs. 6,000.
" 011397 }
" 011398 }
" 011399 } " 1,000 each.
" 011400 }

T. J. GARDINER,
for *Agent.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 43.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—(*Nothing for publication.*)

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SUPPLEMENT No. 43.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 20th October 1879.

No. 579.—*Appointments.*—Major W. Vertue, Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor in the Central Provinces, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 21st August 1879, *vice* Mr. J. F. Beddy, deceased:

Major E. W. C. H. Miller, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor, *vice* Major Vertue:

Mr. W. A. Nedham, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Miller.

The 21st October 1879.

No. 581.—Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th November next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MEDICAL.

The 24th October 1879.

No. 546.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D., in Joint Medical Charge, Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th November 1879.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th October 1879.

No. 319.—The Reverend Robert John Langford, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed Chaplain of Kamptee in the Central Provinces.

PATENTS.

The 24th October 1879.

No. 78.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be

given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 23 of 1879.—Eugene Charles Schrottky, Agricultural Chemist, of No. 35, Chowringhee, Calcutta, for improvements in indigo manufacture.

No. 31 of 1879.—Edouard Berthoud, of Cortaillod, in the Canton of Newchâtel in Switzerland, Manufacturer, and Francois Borel, of Boudry, also in the Canton of Newchâtel in Switzerland, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of telegraph cables.

No. 36 of 1879.—Alfred Stanton, of Trichinopoly, James Maclagan Budge and Edward Goodman Sheward, both of Negapatam, for the construction, adjustment, and tightening of couplings.

No. 56 of 1879.—Percy William Legg, of No. 17, British Indian Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Tanner and Leather Dresser, for canvas covered leather belting.

No. 63 of 1879.—John Morrison, of Perth, Scotland, Mill Manager, for improvements in compounds for preparing jute.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 24th October 1879.

No. *A*1043.—RESOLUTION.—The appended despatch from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 101, dated, India Office, London, 18th September 1879.

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

HER Majesty's Government have received with profound grief and regret the intelligence conveyed by Your Excellency's telegrams of the 6th instant, of the attack made on the British Embassy at Kabul by mutinous Afghan troops and the people of the city, which, as is unhappily but too certain, in spite of a desperate resistance on the part of the British Envoy, the members of his Staff, and his native escort, terminated in the massacre of the entire Mission.

2. Her Majesty's Government cannot delay expressing their keen sense of the loss which the Empire has sustained by the tragic and premature death of so able a public servant as Sir Louis Cavagnari, and of his companions, to whom, in full confidence of the ability of the Ruler of Kabul to protect them, had been entrusted the honourable but difficult duty of consolidating the friendly relations so recently re-established between the British and Afghan Governments. They desire also to place on record their recognition of the gallantry and devotion shewn by the escort of the Corps of Guides in the almost hopeless task of the defence of the Embassy.

3. Her Majesty's Government need scarcely assure Your Excellency in Council of their steady support in all measures which may be necessary to vindicate the honour of Great Britain, and to exact redress for the murderous violence to which the members of the Mission have fallen victims.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd October 1879.

No. 295*I.-J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Act No. XI of 1872, Section 6, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major William D. Brodie Ketchen to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore, and to direct that commitments of European British subjects, when made by the said Justice of the Peace in the said State, shall be made either to the Court of the Resident in Travancore acting as Sessions Judge, or to the High Court of Judicature in Madras, in accordance with the rules prescribed by Section 75 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The 24th October 1879.

No. 297*I.-J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure), except Chapter XLV, as amended by Act XII of 1879, in so far as it may be applicable, to the Cantonment of Nowgong, with effect on and from the 1st of November 1879.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Acts, the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, for the time being, is invested, in addition to all powers which he at present exercises, with the power of a District Court for hearing original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund for the time being is invested with the powers of an Appellate Court for hearing appeals from the decrees and orders of the Cantonment Magistrate, and the Governor General's Agent for Central India for the time being is invested with the powers of a High Court for hearing appeals from the decrees and orders passed in appeal by the Political Agent.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd October 1879.

No. 1342*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1190G.-P., dated 18th June 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. T. Ammann as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr. Max Denso, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1344*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1193G.-P., dated 18th June 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. T. Ammann as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr. Max Denso, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 22nd October 1879.

No. 2069*G.-G.*—Lieutenant T. Hope, Officiating Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, is confirmed in that appointment and appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 13th October 1879, *vice* Mr. Martindale.

No. 2071*G.-G.*—Major E. Mockler, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, Gwadur, on furlough, is appointed to be Fourth Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October 1879.

No. 3549.—*I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year* 1879.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of September ...	13,03,348	1,30,400	11,72,94[illegible] Exports.	64,35,676	3,44,206	60,91,470	77,39,024	4,74,606	72,64,418
First nine months ...	1,11,30,538	1,21,06,461	9,75,923	6,92,51,430	1,67,81,960	5,24,69,470	8,03,81,968	2,88,88,421	5,14,93,547

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the calendar year 1879.

	Coins and Bullion received (Assay value).			Coined and [illegible]		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of September	3,225	35,69,645	35,72,870	.....	37,99,370	37,99,370
First nine months	1,25,46,251	5,68,19,228	6,93,65,479	1,31,25,711	5,75,92,530	7,07,18,241

The 11th October 1879.

No. 3178.—On and after the 1st January 1880, the business of issuing and paying* money orders, both Inland and Foreign, shall be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office, under the following rules :—

* *Note.*—Money orders issued by the Treasury Department prior to the 1st January 1880 shall be payable by the Treasury under the former rules.

RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND PAYMENT OF INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

1. Imperial post offices generally (as per list in the Indian Postal Guide), with such exceptions as may be ordered by the Director General of the Post Office from time to time, shall be authorized to issue and pay money orders, and shall be open for that purpose between the hours of 12 noon and 5 P.M., on every day except Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Queen's birthday, and Good Friday.

2. A separate application must be made for each money order. The application should be written on one of the printed forms supplied (gratis) by the post office for that purpose. A diagram of the form is given on the margin.

N.B.—This form is supplied gratis from the post office.

Applications for money orders must be made in this form between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. on week days.

Inland money order application.

For Rs._____As._____Payable at*_____Post Office.

District†_____

Name and full address of the payee. _____

Name and full address of the remitter. _____

*Date*_____

* The post office at which the money order is to be made payable will generally be the same as the post office mentioned in the payee's address, but the remitter may name a different office of payment if he so desires.

† The district in which a post office is situated will be found immediately following the name of the office in the list of post offices in the Postal Guide. If the name of the office of payment mentioned by the applicant is the same as, or similar to, the name of any other post office, the addition of the name of the district by the applicant is compulsory. In other cases the post office is allowed to fill in the name of the district when omitted by the applicant.

3. The name of only one person may be entered in the application as payee, and the name of only one person as remitter, except in the case of Firms or Corporations, when the usual designation must be given.

4. All the entries to be made in the application (as indicated in the form) must be legibly written: and the name and address of the payee must also be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and avoid risk of wrong delivery. The occupation, rank, trade or profession of the payee, and any other particular calculated to help in identifying him, should be added. The post office shall not be responsible for any wrong delivery or payment resulting from, or facilitated by, indistinctness, inaccuracy or incompleteness of name or address, or any other defect in the application. The entries in an application may be made by the remitter or any one employed on his behalf.

5. The application may be presented ready written at the post office or it may be written at the post office. Where other facilities for getting applications written do not exist, the post office officials will ordinarily be able to write an application on behalf of a remitter who appears in person at the post office, or sends an intelligent messenger to the post office to give the necessary particulars.

6. Applications for money orders must be presented at the post office window. The remitter or his messenger, on presenting the application duly prepared together with the required amount (being the value of the money order and the commission chargeable thereon), shall receive a receipt bearing the dated stamp of the post office and the signature of the postal official who receives the money. The receipt shall contain particulars of the money order to be delivered to the payee and of his address; *and the remitter should examine the receipt with the view of seeing that the particulars have been correctly entered.* Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter to the post office: and if he omits to do so, the responsibility of any mistake will rest with him.

7. The remitter shall have nothing to do with the transmission of the money order, this work being done entirely by the post office, but in due course he should expect to receive through the post office an acknowledgment signed by the payee. And if any unreasonable delay should occur in the receipt of this acknowledgment, he should represent the matter to the post office. On receiving the acknowledgment, the remitter should examine it to see that the particulars entered therein are correct, and that the signature is that of the payee, any observed defect or discrepancy being at once reported to the post office.

8. A money order shall be delivered by the post office of the post town named in the address given by the remitter, and if necessary, it shall be re-directed to a revised address within the limits of British India; but no such re-direction shall affect the office of payment as originally named by the remitter. A money order delivered by the post office to the payee shall be accompanied by a receipt and an acknowledgment, both of which must be signed by him on taking delivery of the money order. The acknowledgment so signed shall be forwarded by the post office to the remitter.

9. On every money order, there shall be entered the post office of payment mentioned by the remitter in his application, as well as the head office thereof (if the office mentioned by the remitter be a sub or branch office): and an order bearing the names of two post offices (sub or branch and head) as above may be presented for payment at either of them.

10. A money order is not transferable by endorsement: it must be signed by the payee named therein: and having been so signed, it may be presented for payment by the payee or any other legitimate holder. It should be presented at the post office of payment on as early a day as possible after receipt, delay in presentation being liable (in the case of small offices of payment) to necessitate the return of the funds originally provided for payment and to involve delay in the obtainment of a fresh supply of funds. After the close of the month following the month of the date of the money order, it shall lapse: a lapsed order shall, however, be payable within two months from the date of its lapsing, if postage stamps equal in value to a second commission be affixed to the back of it. After the expiration of two months from the date of lapsing, the amount of the money order shall be forfeited. Thus an unpresented money order bearing any date in June shall lapse at the close of July and shall be forfeited at the close of September.

11. As an exception to the preceding rule, the signature of the payee shall be dispensed with when the payee cannot write and attends personally at the post office to make his mark in presence of a witness who knows him and is known to the post office.

12. A money order can be paid only at the office or offices of payment mentioned thereon, and if a payee desires to receive payment elsewhere, he should sign the order and send it to the *Head Office* of payment named thereon, with an application for the issue to him of a *new order* payable to himself or any one else named by him at such office as he may specify. A new order will thereupon be issued in accordance with his instructions, the amount of a second commission on the original order being deducted from the amount of the new order. The post office which receives the letter of application and issues the new order will send a receipt direct by post to the applicant. Any legitimate holder of a money order duly signed by the payee may make the application herein referred to.

13. A money order which cannot be delivered within the limits of British India shall be forwarded by the post office free of charge to the remitter.

14. A person to whom a money order issued on his own application has been returned by the post office as *undeliverable* may make application for a *new order* in the manner described in paragraph 12 above, and no deduction for second commission will be made in this case; but in attestation of his being the remitter, he must attach to his letter of application the receipt granted to him on his original application, or (if he has lost it) a duplicate obtained from the post office to which the original application was made.

15. If a money order is lost, application for a *duplicate* may be made *by the payee* to the office of payment or its head office, accompanied by a fee in cash equal to a second commission. It must be made in writing, and the post office shall require the applicant to furnish such particulars or evidence as may be deemed necessary to establish the claim. Such an application, if the office of payment be a sub or branch office, shall be submitted for orders to its head office. Second duplicates shall in no case be granted. The *remitter* of an undeliverable money order may also make the application herein referred to, but he must attach to his application the original receipt or a duplicate thereof as provided in the preceding paragraph. A duplicate order shall bear the *same date as the original, the dates of lapse and forfeiture being consequently the same.* Discretionary authority shall be vested in offices of payment to stop payment of an order represented to have been lost pending the presentation of a formal application by the payee for a duplicate.

16. The post office reserves the right of paying a money order to the bearer thereof, and shall not be responsible for the genuineness of the signature professing to be that of the payee, or for the legitimacy of the possession of the person presenting the order. The payee of a money order should, therefore, attend to its custody prior to presentation. After once making payment of a money order, by whomsoever presented, the post office shall not be liable to any further claim.

17. The following conditions shall be applicable to money orders granted by the post office, *viz.* :—

(1) The value of a money order shall not exceed Rs. 150 and shall not include the fraction of an anna.

(2) The same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person, except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts, Calcutta.

(3) The grant of money orders may be refused by any post office acting under special orders, owing to an unusual condition of the exchange market, an exceptional state of treasury balances, or any other special cause.

(4) The commission charged on the issue of money orders shall be as follows :—

						Rs.		Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding					...	10	...	0	2
„	exceeding	Rs.	10,	but not	exceeding	25	...	0	4
„	„	Rs.	25	„	„	50	...	0	8
„	„	Rs.	50	„	„	75	...	0	12
„	„	Rs.	75	„	„	100	...	1	0
„	„	Rs.	100	„	„	125	...	1	4
„	„	Rs.	125	„	„	150	...	1	8

(5) The second commission payable on lapsed orders, &c., shall be the same amount as a first commission according to the preceding scale.

RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND PAYMENT OF FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

18. All Imperial post offices authorized to receive applications for inland money orders shall be authorized also to receive applications for foreign money orders, and shall be open for that purpose between the hours of 12 noon and 5 P.M. on every day except Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Queen's birthday and Good Friday.

19. Applications for foreign money orders must be written on the prescribed form by the applicant himself, or by some friend or agent on his behalf, it being undesirable to allow the officials of the post office to write such applications, except in cases of special necessity. The amount of the foreign *money order* (whatever be the foreign country of destination) must be stated by the applicant in the appropriate place in British (sterling) money. If the foreign country of destination has a different currency, the sterling amount will be converted by it into the local currency for the purpose of payment. The amount to be paid in India for the money order (including the commission) will be entered by every head post office on presentation of an application in which the value of the desired order has been stated in sterling money, and the applicant can then pay the amount indicated, obtaining a receipt on which further instructions will be found.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDER APPLICATION.

For £——s.——d.——

To be filled in by the head office of issue.

Indian equivalent Rs. As.

Commission Rs. As.

Total ...

Foreign country in which payable. *

Name stamp of the office of issue.

Name and full address of the payee.

Name and full address of the remitter.

Date ——

* The correct entry by the applicant of the country on which the order is to be made payable is of great importance. The only countries to which orders can be sent are those noted below, and any future additions made to the list will be found in the Postal Guide:—

United Kingdom.	Heligoland.
Canada.	Netherlands.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Belgium.	Denmark.
Luxembourg.	Italy.

This form is supplied gratis from the post office.

20. If the post office at which an application for a foreign money order is presented be a sub or branch office, it will be necessary for it to forward the application to its head office for examination, and in order to ensure the correct calculation of the amount due. On return from the head office the application will be delivered to the applicant, who may then present it accompanied by the required amount.

21. In preparing an application for a foreign money order, the name of the payee or the person to whom the money order is made payable should include the surname and at least the initial letter of one christian name. If the payee be a Firm or Company, the name of the Firm or Company will suffice. The address of the payee should be full and precise, as on it depends the determination of the particular money order office in the foreign country at which the money order is made payable. The same instructions apply as respects the name of the remitter, and if the remitter be a native of India, his tribe or caste and his father's name should also be given.

22. It will be necessary for the remitter of a foreign money order *to write to the payee informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the application.* The payee will receive the money order direct from the head money order office of the country of payment.

23. The remitter shall receive from the Presidency post office, Bombay, an intimation that the money order has been communicated to the foreign country of payment. The remitter should retain in his possession this intimation, and also the receipt given to him, for the amount paid by him in case occasion should arise for making inquiry regarding the money order.

24. Foreign money orders shall be granted on the countries noted on the margin and on any other countries which may from time to time be added to this list. The list will be found in the Postal Guide.

United Kingdom.	Heligoland.
Canada.	Netherlands.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Belgium.	Denmark.
Luxembourg.	Italy.

25. For the purpose of calculating the Indian equivalent of the amount of a foreign money order and the commission chargeable thereon, all head post offices shall be supplied with schedules drawn out at different rates of exchange, and shall receive orders from time to time as to the particular schedule to be used in such calculations. Copies of the schedules can be seen at any head post office or in the Postal Guide.

26. The following conditions shall be applicable to foreign money orders:—

(1) The amount of a foreign money order shall not exceed £10 or contain the fraction of a penny.

(2) The same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts.

(3) The grant of foreign money orders may be refused by any post office acting under special order owing to an unusual condition of the foreign exchange market, an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause.

27. The rates of commission are as follow:—

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding £2	0	8
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £7	1	8
Exceeding £7 and not exceeding £10...	2	0

These rates of commission are doubled in the case of money orders payable in Canada.

28. If the remitter of a foreign money order desires any of the services noted on the margin or has any complaint to make with regard to the money order remitted by him, he should address the deputy postmaster of Bombay enclosing the receipt granted to him by the office of issue or the intimation received by him from the office in Bombay. The Bombay post office will communicate with the foreign money order office concerned and intimate the result. In the case of the cancellation of an order after reference to the foreign country of payment, the amount to be refunded will be the value of the order, but not the commission.

Alteration of the name of the payee.
Alteration in the address of the payee.
Cancellation of the order and refund of the money.

29. If a money order is returned by the foreign country of payment as undeliverable to the office in Bombay, the value of the money order but not the commission will be refunded to the remitter.

30. No second commission will be charged in India for any of the services mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs.

31. Foreign money orders coming from places abroad will be converted in Bombay into ordinary inland money orders, the value in sterling money of the original order being entered in Indian currency according to the schedule of exchange in force at the time (see Rule 25).

32. The Indian inland money orders so granted in discharge of orders from foreign countries shall bear the dates of actual preparation in the head office of payment, and shall be governed in all respects by the rules appertaining to ordinary inland money orders, *e. g.*, in respect of payment, lapse, forfeiture and obtainment of duplicates or new orders. The second commission chargeable for the two last-mentioned services (*viz.*, duplicates and new orders) shall be the same as the second commission which would be chargeable for similar services in respect of an inland money order of like value.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th October 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1033.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Donald Macdonald, } 20th October 1879.
„ John Bartleman, }

No. 1034.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain George Woodward Willock, General List, Cavalry.
Captain Martin James Moore, General List, Cavalry.
Captain Edwin Robert Ives, General List, Infantry.
Captain Alfred Thornton Davis, General List, Infantry.
} 20th October 1879.

No. 1035.—BREVET—

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

RANK, NAMES AND CORPS.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Major Arthur William Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	13th Augt. 1879.	Lieutenant-General E. P. Lynch, K.L.H., Bombay Infantry, retired.
Captain (now Major) David William Inglis, Bengal Infantry.	Major ...	13th Augt. 1879.	

No. 1036.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Lieutenant-General C. Cureton, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to the Divisional Staff of the Army with effect from the 22nd October 1879, in succession to Lieutenant-General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., whose term of service on the Staff expired on the 24th August 1879.

No. 1037.—ARMY STAFF—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1007 of 1879, Colonel G. R. Greaves, C.B., will have the local rank of Major-General whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant General to the Army in India.

No. 1038.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Lieutenants H. R. Marrett and C. M. Fitzgerald, Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class, the former with effect from 26th June 1879, and the latter from 3rd August 1879, to fill existing vacancies.

Lieutenant C. M. Fitzgerald, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, with effect from 15th July to 2nd August 1879, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1039.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 181 of 1875, Surgeon K. M. Downie, M.D., Retired List, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, re-admitted to the Effective Establishment from the 15th May 1879, in the same position on the list of Surgeons that he occupied prior to his retirement.

No. 1040.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The following temporary appointment is made in the Ordnance Department:—

Lieutenant H. P. Willoughby, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent of Factories, to be a Temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, with effect from date of joining.

No. 1041.—In G. G. O. No. 981 of 1879, for "Alezander Anderson" read *Alexander Anderson*, and in G. G. O. No. 982 for "Samuel Dunell" read *Samuel Durrell*.

No. 1042.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 12th September*, 1879 *page* 5456.

India Office, 12th September, 1879.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Government of India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Apostoly Buttler, Madras Infantry. Dated 10th June, 1879.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Richard James Walker. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Major Philip Crampton Rynd. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Major Eric Stanhope Fox. Dated 11th June, 1879.

To be Majors.

Captain James Waterhouse. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Captain Boyce Edward Gowan. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Captain Hervey Ekins Ryves. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Captain James Hay. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Captain John Randal Wilmer. Dated 22nd June, 1879.

Captain Colin Hubert Garbett. Dated 27th June, 1879.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Annesley John Garrett. Dated 29th May, 1878.

Lieutenant Charles Comyn Egerton. Dated 8th June, 1879.

Lieutenant Charles Archibald Mercer. Dated 9th June, 1879.

Lieutenant Thomas Holbrow Goldney. Dated 9th June, 1879.

Lieutenant Gerald Ward Martin. Dated 22nd June, 1879.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Major.

Captain Charles Theophilus Metcalf Higginson. Dated 16th June, 1879.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major James May. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Major Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter. Dated 21st June, 1879.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) James May, late 72nd Native Infantry. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Alexander Stapleton Carter, late 20th Native Infantry. Dated 10th June, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Edwin Clarence O'Bryen Horsford. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Vincent William Tregear. Dated 11th June, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Arthur Fitzgerald. Dated 16th June, 1879.

Captain (Brevet Major) Herbert Seymour Marshall. Dated 16th June, 1879.

ERRATUM.

The Christian names of Major Horsford, Bengal Infantry, are Edwin Clarence *O'Bryen*, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 4th February, 1879.

No. 1043.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Captain C. C. Egerton, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain J. Davidson, seconded, whilst employed as Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenant W. Lambert, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, and to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant F. Mardall.

No. 1044.—Lieutenant J. deC. D. Meade, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be temporarily attached to the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, and to command the depôt of the corps.

No. 1045.—*1st Punjab Infantry*—

Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman, attached to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Captain H. F. Showers, on field service.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. J. Orr, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, during the absence of Captain A. H. Turner on field service.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Captain J. N. S. Kirkwood, Adjutant and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Major T. F. Bruce, on field service.

Lieutenant F. D. Welchman, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant H. B. Urmston.

No. 1046.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Sahib Beg, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jung Baz Khan, deceased,—25th July 1879.

No. 1047.—NATIVE ARMY—

9th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Heera Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Dull Singh, transferred to the 7th Bengal Cavalry; Kote Duffadar Mana Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Heera Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.

Woordie Major Mehtab Sing, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Rajunder Sing, deceased; Jemadar Khan Bahadur Khan, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Mehtab Sing, promoted; Kote Duffadar Ram Lal, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajunder Sing, deceased,—20th August 1879.

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Kote Duffadar Gunda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Beer Bul, deceased,—19th August 1879.

19th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar Rahmut Ali Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Yakoob Ali Khan, deceased; Jemadar Purja Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Rahmut Ali Khan, promoted; Kote Duffadar Golab Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Purja Singh, promoted,—25th January 1879.

Kote Duffadar Mahomed Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Amur Khan, invalided,—1st May 1879.

34th (Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Makhun, to be Subadar, *vice* Sewsahaie Sing, invalided; Havildar Moolah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Makhun, promoted,—1st July 1879.

No. 1048.—*22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry*—

The following direct appointment of a Native Gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

Sirdar Bhoop Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Matta Buccus, promoted.

No. 1049.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank.	Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
1st Class Assistant Apothecary.	Jeremiah Edmund Campbell.	2nd Class Apothecary.	8th August 1879.	Apothecary J. R. C. Hall, pensioned.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.	Charles E. Kidd ...	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary.	Ditto ...	Assistant Apothecary Campbell, promoted.
Ditto ditto ...	Isaac Morton ...	Ditto ...	6th September 1879.	Assistant Apothecary M. Toomey, dismissed.
Ditto ditto ...	Mark Windross ...	Ditto ...	13th September 1879.	Assistant Apothecary G. Cattell, dismissed.
Ditto ditto ...	John Charles Raddick ...	Ditto ...	20th September 1879.	Assistant Apothecary P. Rourke, dismissed.
Ditto ditto ...	Alexander Robinson ...	Ditto ...	24th September 1879.	Assistant Apothecary J. Offerman, deceased.

No. 1050.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Berar Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant C. Little, to be Captain, *vice* Captain R. Bullock, resigned.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Little, promoted.

Mr. A. A. D. Jones, to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* 2nd Lieutenant Reade, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1051.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted fourlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Sub-Conductor W. Scott, Ordnance Department,—(m.c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

Sub-Conductor W. J. McDermott, Ordnance Department,—(m.c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

Second Class Assistant Apothecary J. R. Wallace,—(m.c.) for one year, under the ruling on Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from date of embarkation.

No. **1052.**—The following extract from List No. 39, dated 26th September 1879, received from

the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Major E. C. Garstin, Staff Corps.

Captain R. R. Pulford, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Saunders, General List, Cavalry.

Sub-Conductor H. C. Ratcliffe, Public Works Department.

Granted extension of leave.

Surgeon-Major J. C. Whishaw,—six months, medical certificate.

No. 1053.—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. M. Boddam, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 787 of 1879,—*Poona*, 5th September 1879, from Bombay.

Major B. Lovett, C.S.I., Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 848 of 1879,—*Pekin*, 19th September 1879, from Bombay.

Captain J. T. Wright, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 758 of 1879,—*Assyria*, 1st September 1879, from Bombay.

Captain W. C. Ramsden, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 724 of 1879,—*Venetia*, 12th September 1879, from Bombay.

Captain J. E. P. Mosley, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 820 of 1879,—*Pekin*, 19th September 1879, from Bombay.

Captain E. P. Leach, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 958 of 1879,—*Venetia*, 12th September 1879, from Bombay.

Captain H. F. Woodcock, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 927 of 1879,—*Rydall Hall*, 10th September 1879, from Bombay.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Irving, M.D., G. G. O. No. 878 of 1879,—*Venetia*, 12th September 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major C. F. Oldham, G. G. O. No. 674 of 1879,—*Pekin*, 19th September 1879, from Bombay.

ORDNANCE AND EQUIPMENT.

No. 1054.—

1. The Government of India having had before them the report of a Special Ordnance Committee appointed under instructions from Her Majesty's Government to consider the question of reducing and systematizing Ordnance Indents on Europe, and the reserves to be maintained in India, are pleased thereon to notify the following orders as applicable to the three Presidencies.

2. The established proportion of reserves of Ordnance Stores, as recommended by the Committee and laid down in Appendix XVIII of their Report, shall in future govern the amount of reserves to be maintained in India, subject to such modifications, which from time to time may be considered desirable.

3. The "*Code of Regulations for the Indian Ordnance Department*," which has received the sanction of the Government of India, shall in future be taken as the standing authority on matters therein treated, and the provisions, with the exception mentioned in paragraph 6 of this order, shall be brought into operation from 1st January 1880.

4. The approved "*Regulations for the Equipment of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Indian Empire, Ordnance Stores*," shall in future be taken as the standing authority on matters therein treated, and the provisions, with the exception already referred to, shall be brought into operation from 1st January 1880.

5. Errata embodying Government orders issued subsequent to the date of publication of the "Code" and "Regulations" referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this order, are in course of preparation, and will be shortly issued. Meantime, any orders of the Government of India published since the above date, which affect the provisions, &c., of the "Code" and "Regulations," are to be considered as authority for making the necessary modifications.

6. Ledgers and forms, termed "Indian Ordnance Form" (I. O. Form), drawn up for use in connection with the "Code" and "Regulations," shall be brought into operation on the 1st April 1880.

7. The authorised vocabularies of Stores in India shall in future be—

(*a.*) The latest War Office edition of *the priced Vocabulary of Stores used in Her Majesty's Service.*

(*b.*) *The Vocabulary of Stores used in Her Majesty's Service, with an Indian Addendum*; all Ordnance Stores shall in future be described in the nomenclature and under the sectional order of the vocabularies, and no alterations or additions shall be made therein without the authority of the Government of India.

8. The accounts in Ordnance Factories shall in future be rendered as provided for in the Ordnance Code, and the statistical information thereon shall be prepared and submitted to Government by Examiners of Ordnance Accounts as laid down in paragraphs 159 to 167 and Appendix XXIII of the Committee's report.

9. Copies of that report, of the Code, Equipment Regulations (with errata), ledgers and forms will be circulated as soon as possible to officers concerned.

10. Any remarks and observations regarding the Ordnance Code and Indian Addendum of Vocabulary which local Inspectors General of Ordnance and Magazines may desire to make should be submitted, through the respective Governments under which they are serving, to the Government of India.

11. When the "Code," "Regulations," and Vocabularies have been in operation for one year, Officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry and Batteries of Artillery, as well as all Heads of Departments affected by the rules and regulations, should submit to the Government of India, through the recognized channels, such observations and remarks as may assist in supplying omissions, correcting inaccuracies, and generally revising these publications, so as to make them more perfectly applicable to the three Presidencies than a first edition of such works can be expected to be.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 1055.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the following Articles of the Royal Warrant of 1st May 1878 are made applicable to India, with effect from the 1st December 1876, and published for information.

2. In accordance therewith, the following rates of pay and Indian allowances will be admissible to subaltern officers of British Cavalry and Infantry in supersession of those laid down in G. G. O. No. 731 of 12th July 1872:—

	Per mensem. British Cavalry. Rs. A. P.	British Infantry. Rs. A. P.
Lieutenant ...	305 4 0	256 10 0
Second Lieutenant ...	250 10 4	202 12 5
" " after three years' service ...	305 4 0	256 10 0
Sub-Lieutenant ...	250 10 4	202 12 5

In addition to the above rates, horse allowance at Rs. 60 per mensem will be passed in the Cavalry.

3. When not in receipt of Indian allowances, Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants will be entitled to the rates of British pay laid down in Royal Warrant of 1st May 1878, while Sub-Lieutenants will receive the rates prescribed in G. G. O. No. 731 of 1872.

Royal Warrant of 1st May 1878.

"1. A Commission as Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry or Infantry of our Army may be given—

"(*a*) To a cadet who having passed through a year's course of instruction at our Royal Military College shall have passed thereat such a qualifying examination as shall be prescribed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

"(*b*) To a Lieutenant of one of our regiments of militia, or to a Lieutenant of our Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, under such regulations as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State These officers shall pass such an examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State before they receive a Commission as Second Lieutenant.

"(*c*) To a non-commissioned officer who is recommended for promotion by our Commander-in-Chief, and who shall have passed such a professional examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Commander-in-Chief with the approval of our Secretary of State.

* * * * *

"6. A Second Lieutenant of our Cavalry or Infantry may, on the occurrence of a vacancy, receive a commission as Lieutenant under such regulations as may be fixed from time to time by our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State.

"211. The rates of pay of regimental officers in the * * * * cavalry and infantry of the line * * * * shall be as follows * * *

	Cavalry. Daily. £ s. d.	Infantry. Daily. £ s. d.
"213 * * Lieutenant ...	0 9 0	0 6 6
After ten years' service as Lieutenant or Second Lieutenant ...	0 9 0	0 7 6
Second Lieutenant ...	0 8 0	0 5 3
After three years' service ...	0 9 0	0 6 6

* * * * * * * *

"214. The period of ten years' service referred to in article 213 shall, from 1st December 1876, in the case of Lieutenants or Second Lieutenants promoted from being non-commissioned officers to commissions in our infantry of the line, include half of their previous service as non-commissioned officers and privates."

No. 1056.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1257 of 1876, it is notified that when any balance of pay for the voyage, received in England by an officer commanding a draft, is not available to be handed over on arrival in India, in consequence of deductions having been made therefrom for debts due to the depôt, or for contingencies during the voyage, the deficiency will be adjusted at 2s. 0d. the rupee; all such transactions, however, must be supported by a statement, showing in detail how the advance of sterling money received for each man has been disposed of.

PENSIONS.

No. 1057.—Conductor William Mathews, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, payable in India.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1058.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1024, dated the 17th October 1879, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

No.	Rank and Name.	Corps.	Ordinary pension. £ s. d.	Annuity. £ s. d.	Capitalized value of annuity. £ s. d.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
20	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lionel Charles Bernard.	Bengal Staff Corps.	365 0 0	.....	3,008 0 0	12th October 1879.	England.

REWARDS.

No. 1059.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—

BOMBAY.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Bheema Nair, Bahadur, 28th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Ressaldar Bahadur Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—1st January 1879.

Subadar-Major Lukshemon Rao Dongrey, "Bahadur," 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Chundun Ditchit, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—22nd January 1879.

Subadar-Major Mhadoo Sirka, "Bahadur," 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Apurbal Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—17th February 1879.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Yacoob Khan, 25th Regiment, Native (Light) Infantry, *vice* pensioned Jemadar Shaik Muctoom, "Bahadur," deceased,—1st January 1879.

Subadar-Major Shaik Ebrahim, 20th Regiment, Native Infantry (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay), *vice* pensioned Subadar Ram Sing, "Bahadur," deceased,—1st January 1879.

Subadar-Major Dhondoo Ghowray, 3rd Regiment, Native (Light) Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Bheema Nair, "Bahadur," promoted,—1st January 1879.

Subadar-Major Yessoofjee Israel, 24th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Lukshemon Rao Dongrey, "Bahadur," promoted,—22nd January 1879.

Subadar Allee Mahomed, 29th Regiment, Native Infantry, or 2nd Belooch Begiment, *vice* Subadar-Major Mhadoo Sirka, "Bahadur," promoted,—17th February 1879.

Subadar Dewjee Cudum, 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Khanday Sing, "Bahadur," deceased,—27th February 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 1060.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 999 of 1879, the following appointment is made to the Kuram Division of the Kabul Field Force, commanded by Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C. :—

Major H. Collett, Staff Corps, to be Assistant Quartermaster General.

No. 1061.—With reference to the foregoing order, Captain R. G. Kennedy, Staff Corps, will revert to his substantive grade of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and will continue to be employed on field service.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1062.—The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for field services :—

Major H. F. Blair, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch.
Captain R. P. Tickell, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

No. 1063.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1127 of 1878, the services of Major A. LeMessurier, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1064.—The services of Surgeon R. Bowman, Bombay Medical Department, are, with reference to the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 2029 G.-G., dated 17th October 1879, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 14th to 20th October 1879 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major G. A. A. Baker ...	9th October 1879.	Jhelum.		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon E. H. Dumbleton ...	5th October 1879.	Alikheyl, Afghanistan.		
Army Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Surgeon A. E. Clarke.	12th October 1879.	Murree.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 14th to 20th October 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
C. R. Powell ...	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	18th Dec. 1878.	Intestate	285 10 5	...	...
F. H. O'Donel (*a*) ...	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Department.	18th Jan. 1879.	Ditto ...	4,057 12 7	...	20th December 1879.

(*a*)—*Next-of-kin—Mother*—Mrs. Jane O'Donel, 11, Talbot Road, Westlourn Park, Bondon.
Connel O'Donel, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, Rawul Pindi.

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th October 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 72.—1. Mr. W. C. Hotham, 2nd Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and acting 1st Officer, I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, is confirmed in his appointment as a first Grade Officer, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

2. Mr. C. W. Hewett, 3rd Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and Acting 2nd Officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, is confirmed in his appointment as a 2nd Grade Officer, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

3. Mr. W. Aves, 3rd Officer, I.G.S. *Constance*, to be a 2nd Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Czarewitch*, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SALVAGE MONEY.

No. 73.—*Erratum* :—In General Order No. 71, dated the 17th October 1879, *Salvage Money*, against "tenth Class, 1 share," for Rupees 19-0-1 read Rupees 9-0-1.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 17th October 1879.

No. 423.—The services of the following officers of Royal Engineers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service :—

Major H. F. Blair, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch.

Captain R. P. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

The 20th October 1879.

No. 424.—Mr. T. Anderson, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway, open line, to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 425.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 406, dated 10th October 1879, intimating the acceptance of His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the resignation of Mr. W. A. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R.E., Officiating Manager, Nizam's State Railway, will conduct the duties of Superintendent of Way and Works of that line in addition to his own duties.

The 21st October 1879.

No. 426.—Mr. J. A. Lewin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, is placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways for the purpose of undergoing a year's practical training.

This cancels the portion of Notification No. 418, dated 16th October 1879, posting Mr. Lewin to the Punjab.

The 22nd October 1879.

No. 427.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent and temporary promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from.	Remarks.
Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E....	Executive Engineer, 3rd	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 2nd.	Aug. 22, 1879	*Vice* Captain Wright, R.E., on furlough.
Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 4th.	„ Executive Engineer, 3rd.	„ „	
Ditto R. F. Moore, R.E....	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	„ Executive Engineer, 4th.	„ „	
Ditto W. H. Chippindall, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	„ Assistant Engineer, 1st.	„ „	
Ditto E. H. Cameron, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	„ Executive Engineer, 4th.	Sept. 5, „	*Vice* Lieutenant Thurburn, R.E., services replaced at disposal of Military Department.
F. W. Morse ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	„ Assistant Engineer, 1st.	„ „	
J. W. Wright ...	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 1st.	Executive Engineer, 1st.	Sept. 13, „	*Vice* Major Thackeray, R.E., services replaced at disposal of Military Department.
Captain A. Hill, R.E. ...	„ Executive Engineer, 2nd.	Executive Engineer, 2nd.	„ „	
Captain S. C. Turner, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th.	Executive Engineer, 3rd.	„ „	
W. H. King	„ Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Executive Engineer, 4th.	„ „	
W. B. Blaikie	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	„ „	
Captain F. F. Cotton, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd.	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 1st.	„ „	
Captain N. Arnott, R.E. ...	Tempy. Executive Engineer, 3rd.	„ Executive Engineer, 2nd.	„ „	
Captain T. O. Wingate, S.C. ...	„ Executive Engineer, 4th.	„ Executive Engineer, 3rd.	„ „	
Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	„ Executive Engineer, 4th.	„ „	

The 23rd October 1879.

No. 428.—The services of Lieutenant E. Raban, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

The 24th October 1879.

No. 429.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Beluchistan, is also appointed Secretary to the Agent Governor General in the Public Works Department.

No. 430.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned officers under the terms of the Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated the 31st July 1879, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their duties, which will be notified in the local Gazettes :—

Bengal Provincial.

Khetter Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Ramrutten Mozoomdar, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation.

Inglis, J. W., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Punjab Irrigation.

Hanna, S. G., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

McMordie, D., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Military Works Branch.

Bull, H., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 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.

No. XXXVIII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 21st Sept. 1878.	FOR WEEK ENDING 20th Sept. 1879.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 21st Sept. 1878.	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY to 20th Sept. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4th Oct. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,37,481	5,65,219	2,53,65,165	2,75,70,433	22,05,268	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	43,728	41,384	28,22,740	29,74,532	6,51,792	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,30,505	1,19,482	30,37,443	26,06,122	...	4,29,321
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53,110	46,899	33,41,358	33,51,227	9,869	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	88,930	1,47,300	57,49,398	72,12,400	14,63,002	...
27th Sept. 1879	Madras ...	1,05,333	1,13,541	47,78,221	47,01,429	...	76,792
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,020	52,041	23,71,294	23,73,536	2,242	...
4th Oct. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	3,43,191	2,61,974	2,02,64,040	1,87,56,283	...	15,07,757
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	73,322	72,527	49,12,785	54,50,239	5,37,454	...
	TOTAL ...	14,31,620	14,20,367	7,21,42,444	7,43,98,201	28,55,757	...
	State.						
11th Oct. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,105	1,809	94,389	96,641	2,252	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,549	1,337	66,311	66,665	354	...
4th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	33,737	27,358	21,09,616	26,85,405	5,75,789	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,337	10,661	5,15,132	5,73,129	57,997	...
	Khumgaon ...	...	...	(a)47,355	(b)33,951	...	13,404
27th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	666	421	73,616	55,030	...	18,586
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,920	3,024	95,576	1,65,507	69,931	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,413	10,364	5,79,096	4,80,873	...	98,223
4th Oct. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,466	6,572	3,07,072	3,20,089	13,017	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	9,761	25,607	5,96,016	10,99,201	5,03,185	...
Ditto	Neemuch ...	4,846	4,279	1,26,133	2,31,209	1,05,076	...
27th Sept. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,947	12,550	7,06,155	6,97,903	...	10,252
4th Oct. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	16,084	20,991	6,02,770	8,57,084	2,54,314	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,178	1,142	(c)68,688	71,147	2,459	...
27th Sept. 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,005	(d)94,695	3,53,276	2,58,191	...
4th Oct. 1879	Indus Valley ...	8,120	52,754	(e)63,885	18,64,606	18,00,721	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,434	1,463	68,685	93,779	25,094	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	9,797	...	(f)1,10,543	1,10,543	...
	TOTAL ...	1,19,013	1,92,134	61,86,580	98,55,038	36,68,458	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,50,633	16,12,501	7,83,29,024	8,48,53,239	65,24,215	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,91,41,013	4,24,26,619	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			3,91,88,011	4,24,26,620	32,38,609	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Total receipts from 10th January to 21st September 1878.
(d) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 21st September 1878.
(f) Total receipts from 21st April to 20th September 1879.

No. XXXIX 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.
		28th Sept. 1878.	27th Sept. 1879.	to 28th Sept. 1878.	to 27th Sept. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4th Oct. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	6,34,597	7,68,706	2,59,99,762	2,83,39,139	23,39,377	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	47,771	41,129	23,70,511	30,15,661	6,45,150	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,14,661	1,08,293	31,52,104	27,16,415	...	4,35,689
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	57,676	52,423	33,99,034	34,03,650	4,616	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,02,637	2,47,000	58,52,035	74,59,400	16,07,365	...
27th Sept. 1879	Madras ...	1,18,658	1,21,481	48,96,879	48,22,910	...	73,969
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,101	(*g*)	24,26,395	23,73,536	...	52,859
4th Oct. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	3,43,146	2,99,024	2,06,07,186	1,90,55,307	...	15,51,879
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	85,158	80,069	49,97,943	55,30,308	5,32,365	...
	TOTAL ...	15,59,405	17,18,125	7,37,01,849	7,67,16,326	30,14,477	...
	State.						
11th Oct. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,855	2,494	96,244	99,135	2,891	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,548	1,745	67,859	68,410	551	..
4th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	37,551	44,199	21,47,167	27,29,604	5,82,437	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,419	10,261	5,23,551	5,83,390	59,839	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(*a*) 47,355	(*b*) 33,951	...	13,404
27th Sept. 1879	Amraoti ...	761	896	74,377	55,426	...	18,951
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	2,068	2,796	97,644	1,68,303	70,659	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,349	9,790	5,90,445	4,90,663	...	99,782
4th Oct. 1879	Tirhoot ...	6,740	9,365	3,13,812	3,29,454	15,642	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	10,745	32,134	6,06,761	11,31,335	5,24,574	...
Ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,585	3,800	1,29,718	2,35,009	1,05,291	...
27th Sept. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	12,436	14,789	7,20,591	7,12,642	...	7,949
4th Oct. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	15,945	26,985	6,18,715	8,84,069	2,65,354	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,197	1,142	(*c*) 69,885	72,289	2,404	...
27th Sept 1879	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,848	(*d*) 64,085	3,54,124	2,90,039	...
4th Oct. 1879	Indus Valley ...	7,633	64,934	(*e*) 71,518	19,29,540	18,58,022	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,390	1,733	70,075	95,512	25,437	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	5,392	...	(*f*) 1,15,935	1,15,935	...
	TOTAL ...	1,23,222	2,33,753	63,09,802	1,00,88,791	37,78,989	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,82,627	19,51,878	8,00,11,651	8,68,05,117	67,93,466	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			3,99,81,822	4,34,02,558	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,00,29,829	4,34,02,559	33,72,730	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 10th January to 28th September 1878.
(*d*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st July to 28th September 1878.
(*f*) Total receipts from 21st April to 27th September 1879.
(*g*) Return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1272 AND 1273 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH OCTOBER 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, Coralloo, 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.	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	9 0	9 0	9 3	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 1	7 8	7 8	8 7	9 15	8 12	10 15	5 12	5 12	6 13	14 15	14 15	13 0	9 14	9 9	9 6	9 96	9 96	9 80	9 9	9 3	8 9	
	Gwalior	11 5	10 11	13 5	14 15	14 14	14 10	5 8	5 4	4 5	4 7	5 6	6 10	8 24	8 11	9 16	8 14	8 14	10 15	15 15	15 15	15 0	11 0	11 0	9 6	9 96	9 107	9 107	9 9	9 10	10 1	
	Goona	14 8	15 9	19 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	
	Rutlam	9 4	9 4	10 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 4	8 8	9 0	15 8	11 8	14 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	12 8	11 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	13 0	12 12	13 8	18 8	18 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 4	8 10	9 4	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1878-79.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.		
				KHARIF, 1878-79.			RABBI, 1878-79.			WHOLE YEAR, 1878-79.						
				Total acres.	In comparison with 1877-78.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1877-78.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1877-78.		Per-centage of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Per-centage of Increase or Decrease in 1878-79.
					Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.																
Umballa	1,035,488	1,677,337	959,708	4,831	...	2,590	4,673	...	561	8,504	...	3,151	— 27·03	20·9	33·5	+ 60·3
Karnál	610,927	1,505,171	671,896	50,364	...	3,866	47,175	...	22,162	97,539	...	26,028	— 21·06	23·1	27·9	+ 20·8
Delhi	608,850	817,819	532,874	47,220	...	23	45,482	...	3,927	92,702	...	3,950	— 3·99	14·9	32·5	+ 118·1
Rohtak	536,959	1,158,998	905,839	36,990	...	...	47,713	...	31,133	84,703	...	30,744	— 26·63	14·4	19·5	+ 35·4
Hissár	484,681	2,265,423	1,407,818	29,324	...	597	35,976	...	21,675	65,300	...	22,272	— 25·43	14·0	20·8	+ 48·6
Jínd	...	...	...	25,243	...	3,836	24,232	...	19,404	49,475	...	23,240	— 31·96	...	...	...
Bíkaner	...	...	...	100	...	79	282	...	6	382	...	85	— 18·20	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	3,276,905	7,424,743	4,478,135	194,072	...	10,991	204,533	...	98,768	398,605	...	109,370	— 21·53	...	...	...
BARI DOAB CANAL.																
Gurdáspur	906,126	1,163,589	855,675	9,920	...	2,900	16,162	...	2,957	26,082	...	57	— 0·22	35·49	22·50	— 36·6
Amritsar	832,750	999,680	766,720	81,396	12,394	...	35,849	...	...	120,245	17,718	...	+ 17·28	22·65	24·05	+ 6·2
Lahore	789,666	2,341,489	1,080,541	119,780	20,323	...	61,452	...	...	181,232	42,903	...	+ 31·02	20·60	20·80	+ 0·9
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	2,528,542	4,504,708	2,702,936	211,096	32,722	2,957	116,463	...	2,957	327,559	60,621	57	+ 22·69	...	...	...
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS	5,805,447	11,929,451	7,181,071	405,168	32,722	10,991	320,996	...	101,725	726,164	60,621	109,427	— 6·30	...	...	...
INUNDATION CANALS AND NAJAFGARH JHIL WORKS.																
Delhi	Given above	1,267,335	...	2,088	2,450	...	194	...	...	3,182	2,637	...	+ 483·85	Given above.		
Gurgáon	689,653	...	967,440	1,309	7,642	227	33	...	...	1,342	...	211	— 13·58	18·2	26·5	+ 45·6
Lahore	Given above	...	...	18,380	4,501	...	16,355	...	...	34,735	17,617	...	+ 102·92	Given above.		
Montgomery	359,437	3,566,928	420,957	30,324	...	...	67,902	...	...	98,226	34,159	...	+ 53·32	9·6	5·3	— 44·8
Moolan	471,563	3,793,280	624,640	153,373	34,332	...	178,266	...	...	331,639	4,959	...	+ 16·50	13·4	10·7	— 20·15
Dera Ghází Khan	309,840	3,033,312	1,027,098	71,443	25,069	...	137,446	...	...	208,889	37,285	...	+ 21·78	6·1	9·4	+ 54·1
Shahpur	368,796	3,007,607	420,361	2,130	1,152	...	7,060	...	...	9,190	3,602	...	+ 64·46	19·2	21·4	+ 11·4
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS AND NAJAFGARH JHIL WORKS	2,198,289	14,668,462	3,460,496	279,947	75,146	227	407,256	...	...	687,263	142,259	211	+ 26·06	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	8,003,736	26,597,913	10,641,567	685,115	107,868	101,952	728,252	...	...	1,413,367	202,880	109,638	+ 7·06	...	...	...

The net increase is 83,243 acres.
Decrease on perennial canals 45,506 acres.
* The kharif area given in the comparative statement for 1877-78 was 129,586 acres, but the corrected area, as given in the Revenue Report, is 125,220 acres. The increase (12,216 acres) here shewn is the difference between the latter figures and the kharif area for 1878-79.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CHINESE TEA-TRADE WITH TIBET.

REPORT BY HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT CHUNG-CHING ON THE CHINESE TEA-TRADE WITH TIBET.

Though very widely cultivated in Ssŭ-ch'uan, tea does not form the subject of any considerable export. With certain exceptions, it merely supplies the local consumption, and with respect to the probability of its ever being exported to foreign countries, it is enough to say that it is generally insipid to European taste, and in many cases actually nauseous. In the hilly country which bounds Ssŭ-ch'uan on the east, a variety is grown which possesses a good reputation among the natives, but the quantity is small. The Eastern provinces already furnish more tea than the foreign market demands, and there seems reason to doubt whether even that demand will be maintained in the face of the superior and acknowledged excellence of Indian teas.

There is, however, one point of great and increasing interest in this connexion, *viz.*, the export of Ssŭ-ch'uan tea into Tibetan countries. A good deal has been written, without much circumstantial foundation, on this subject, in support of a project for supplying Tibet with Assam teas. The matter resolves itself into the consideration of route, quality, quantity and price—subjects on which I have collected some fairly precise information.

The area on which tea for the Tibetan market is grown, and of which the city of Yachou may be considered the centre, as it is also the head-quarters of the manufacture, includes six or eight districts, of which the chief are Hung-ya, Ming-shan, Ch'iung-chou, Lo-shan and Yung-ching, covering roughly about 25,00 square miles. The trees are grown on the hill-sides or in the hedgerows of the fields, and, though abundant, are not conspicuous; indeed it requires a search to discover them, round Yung-ching at any rate, among the thick brush which covers everything but the cultivated fields. They are scrubby and straggling plants, very different in appearance from the carefully tended bushes of Eastern China, and are allowed to attain a much greater height, reaching to 9 or 10 feet, perhaps, on the average. The coarser leaves are about 2½ inches long. I could not discover that any care is devoted to them; but they seem to

require very little, as far as the mere health of the plant is concerned, and not the excellence of the leaves. The native belief, that they are liable to injury from the attacks of certain boring insects, is probably erroneous. Insects rarely attack any species of tree unless it is already diseased.

Mr. T. T. Cooper's experience of the Yung-ching tea-plants is much the same as my own. "Unlike that which produces the tea exported to Europe," he writes, "it is a tall tree, often fifteen feet high, with a large and coarse leaf. Little care is bestowed on the cultivation. It is often planted along the borders of fields and homesteads, each farmer gathering his small crop of tea, and finding a ready sale for it in Yachou to merchants who pay the Government enormous sums for the monopoly." This account contrasts strongly with the same traveller's description of the tea plantations *below* Yachou, where, he says, the best brick-tea for Tibet is grown. "The whole country formed a series of large gardens, without a single fence to divide the different plantations, and kept in the most scrupulous order, the trees, which stood about four feet high, being neatly trimmed, and planted in rows four feet apart. The numerous homesteads which were visible were surrounded with belts of large tea trees, growing to a height of twelve to fifteen feet." I passed through the same country, but was not so strongly impressed with the extent of the cultivation; but in any case, the Tibetan tea-trade draws a very small contribution from trim plantations, but is supplied from shrubs which are left pretty much to themselves, and for all the traveller can see might be wild plants.

They yield tea available for the market in the fourth year of growth, and for many subsequent years. The harvest is ready in the end of June, and there are three pickings; the best is the young upper leaves from trees of all ages, the second consists of the leaves of young plants, and the third includes everything else that can be spared, being mostly twigs and sticks, with a scant proportion of coarse foliage. The Chinese are epicures enough to retain all the first quality for themselves, and most of the second, asserting that the Tibetans,—whom, by the way, they regard as savages,—would not appreciate them. The tea of Tibetan consumption consists, therefore, almost entirely of the merest refuse. I saw great quantities of this being brought in from the country on the backs of coolies in bundles eight feet long by nearly a yard broad, and supposed it to be fuel; it looks like brushwood, and is in fact merely branches broken off the trees and dried in the sun, without any pretence at picking. It sells in Yung-ching for 2,000 cash a picul at the outside, and its quality may be judged from a comparison of this price with that of the common tea drunk by the poorer classes in the neighbourhood, which is about 20,000 cash a picul. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the tea of the Tibetan market is ten times worse than the worst tea in China.

Having purchased this tea brushwood, the manufacturers proceed to make it up for the ignorant Tibetan, as they themselves call him. The leaves and twigs, already sun-dried, are steamed in a cloth suspended over a boiler. The mould stands close by, four stout boards set up on end and secured with bitts, the interior having a section of about 9 inches by $3\frac{1}{3}$. Inside it is placed a neatly woven mat basket, somewhat smaller in section than the mould; the steamed and softened leaves with the finer twigs are dropped into the cavity by small quantities at a time, and a little rice-water being added to agglutinate the mass, it is consolidated, layer after layer, by forcible blows from a wooden rammer shod with a heavy iron shoe. The coarser sticks are dried and ground to powder, and interspersed *ad libitum* among the conglomerate of leaves and twigs. The basket being flexible, and a little smaller than the mould, keeps the cake from taking the angular shape which it would otherwise assume; the corners being rounded off, it is less liable to injury from the hard knocks it will have to encounter on the road to Tibet. The mould is taken to pieces, the cake, with its mat envelope, is brought back to the fire over which its composition was originally steamed, and when it is thoroughly dried, the ends of the envelope are closed up, and the long narrow package, called a "pao," is ready for transport to Ta-chien-lu. This was the process of manufacture as I saw it conducted in Yung-ching. The cake thus formed is fairly dense when it issues from the mould; but the drying and the

casualties of the road considerably loosen its consistency; and as the tea is weighed in its steamed condition, the theoretical weight is much reduced when it is dried. The quantity of wet tea in the Yung-ching packages is fourteen catties, which diminish to about eleven. The Yachou cakes are longer, and weigh, or purport to weigh, eighteen catties in the saturated state. On arrival at Ta-chien-lu the cakes are cut into portions which then receive the name of "bricks" (chuan) and are repacked. "Brick," however, is hardly an appropriate term. They are rather clods of not very closely-matted foliage some nine or ten inches by seven, and three inches thick, containing a good deal more stick than leaf.

The best kind of tea, Mr. Cooper was informed, "is spread in the sun till slightly withered, and then rolled with the hand until moist with the exudation of the sap. In this state it is rolled into balls about the size of a large tea-cup, and laid up until it ferments. It is then ready for the wooden brick moulds." I heard nothing of this, but there is no reason for doubting the credibility of Mr. Cooper's informant. Such a preparation must, however, be rare and exceptional.

The packages are conveyed to Ta-chien-lu by tea-porters or on mule-back. A porter carries twice as much as a mule, but a mule travels a good deal more than twice as fast as a porter. The man's burden is arranged on a light wooden framework disposed along the whole of his back, and rising in a curve over his shoulders and high above his head, the structure being supported by a couple of slings, generally made of coir, through which his arms are passed. The great weights that can be carried in this manner are certainly astonishing. V. Richthofen writes, "there is probably no road in the world where such heavy loads are carried by man across high mountains. Six or seven 'pao' is considered a small load; ten or eleven is the average; and, incredible as it may appear, I have seen frequently as much as thirteen carried by one man. I was assured that some men carry 18 'pao,' or 324 catties." I have several times seen 18 "pao" carried by a single porter, and on one occasion I overtook a rather slenderly built carrier freighted with 22 of the large Yachou packages. Although a pao weighs, in reality, considerably less than 18 catties, this man must have had, at the lowest computation, more than four hundred English pounds on his back. I noticed that the greatest burdens were carried, not by the most muscular men, but by those of the straightest conformation; and that these porters, in spite of their excessive loads, suffer less from varicose swellings than ordinary chair-coolies. Laden thus, they take a rest after every few hundred yards' progress, and as it would be impossible for the carrier to raise his burden if it were deposited on the ground, he carries a kind of short crutch with which he supports it, without releasing himself from the slings. Travelling six or seven miles a day, and resting in the inns at night, these porters toil with their prodigious loads over two mountain passes, 7,000 feet above their starting place, along a rudely paved road, where every step of the way must be picked, making the 120 miles from Yachou to Ta-chien-lu in 20 days or less, and receiving from 250 to 300 cash a day according to the number of packages they carry. The manner in which the loads are disposed is well depicted in an illustration to Mr. Cooper's work, but the packages are larger, and the burden much more top-heavy than he has represented them.

Inquiries into the quantity of the export are involved in much difficulty on account of the variation in the weights of the different packages. The best approximation *to the total production* is made by taking as a basis the number of permits (yin) issued annually in Yachou and Yung-ching. Three hundred cash is the duty paid for each permit; in Yachou a permit has to be taken out for every five packages; in Yung-ching for every six. The annual Yachou issue of these passes is about 80,000, and that of Yung-ching 60,000, giving 400,000 and 360,000, respectively, as the total number of packages. The Yung-ching packages contain nominally between 14 and 15 catties of tea, and those of Yachou between 17 and 18 catties; but they have been gradually scamped until a brick of 60 nominal ounces now only weighs 44 ounces or less. Applying this correction, we obtain a total export of nine million catties, or twelve million English pounds. But this is merely a rough estimate, since the number of

permits could only be ascertained within 15,000 or 20,000 of the truth, and they possibly do not represent the Tibetan trade alone; a good deal of the Yachou tea, in all probability, finds its way northwards to the districts round Mu-p'ing by other routes.

I obtained more precise figures in Ta-chien-lu. By a series of inquiries among the traders I learned that the annual duty-paying export lies between 500,000 and 600,000 packages of four bricks each; the mean of these gives 2,200,000 bricks.

The duty-paying unit in Ta-chien-lu is the "load," of six packages, nominally weighing 96 catties. I ascertained indirectly from the customs that duties were collected in 1877 upon 108,000 loads, otherwise 2,592,000 bricks, agreeing perfectly well with the traders' estimate. This result may be accepted with full confidence.

Precision must not be expected in the reduction of bricks to pounds. Leaving out of question the superior and exceptional teas, which form an infinitesimal fraction of the whole export, there remain only two qualities, or rather prices, although there are several kinds. A brick of either of these weighs, theoretically, 60 Chinese ounces; but, actually, the better quality only balances from 55 to 60 ounces, and the other from 42 to 45. The obstacle to exactness lies in the impossibility of knowing what proportion the export of large bricks bears to that of the smaller. I was assured that it is "as 2 to 8," but have no means of checking the statement. Accepting it, however, for want of a better, this will give as the total Tibetan export from Ta-chien-lu to Batang almost exactly ten million English pounds, which, at the prices given below, are worth in Ta-chien-lu Rs. 18,14,400, or say £160,000.

An addition, of no great importance, should perhaps be made for the tea which escapes the payment of duty. The smuggled total cannot be great, since there is but one route to Ta-chien-lu closed in as it approaches the town by steep mountains covered with perpetual snow. But there is an item, too considerable to be altogether neglected, which enters Tibet as part of the baggage of officials, and which escapes all duties except those on the permit. Other goods, such as silk, also cross the frontier in this way; but it is mostly by means of tea that the Chinese resident officials feather their nests. Of these administrators and their gains, the Tibetans say, "they come to our country without trowsers, and go away with a thousand baggage-yaks."

At Ta-chien-lu the tea passes into Tibetan hands, and being wrapped, like all Tibetan goods, in skins, is conveyed on pack-saddles to Batang. The saddle is a much lighter contrivance than the cumbrous framework employed by the Chinese, and is probably equal in efficiency to any that has been invented. Two light boards, not more than 14 inches long, thickly padded with cloth and felt, are connected by two wooden bows. The girth is drawn close to the fore-legs, and a breasting which lies very low down on the animal's breast, is made fast, not to the saddle, but to the girth. A breeching, lying still lower than the breasting, is also connected with the girth; but in addition to this the saddle-boards are secured to a crupper consisting, in the cases I saw, of a straight stick a foot long, although the Tibetans employ for riding ordinary cruppers covered with soft leather. From the bows, which stand high on the animal's back, loops of hide depend, and the packages are inserted into these, or unshipped, almost in an instant. The saddle and all its appurtenances, weighed by myself, balanced sixteen English pounds, which do not of course include the numerous layers of sheep-skin saddle-cloth. The boards are nearer together, and consequently lie much higher on the dorsal ridge than in the European arrangement. They will fit any animal, being equally adaptable by a judicious disposition of saddle-cloths to the prominent chine of a donkey or the rotund hump of a yak. One advantage claimed for the system of suspending the packages in loops is that, if the burden strikes a projecting rock or other obstacle in a dangerous pass, it becomes detached, and falls down the precipice without overbalancing the animal. A horse, mule, or yak carries by this means a load not exceeding 160 lbs.; a "dzo" is capable of supporting 240 lbs. The dzo is a

hybrid between a cow and a yak, and is a much larger beast than his sire. The yak's forehead is round; that of the dzo is flat; his horns are larger and his tail longer and less hairy. He costs three times as much as a yak. The male dzo is the ploughing animal of Tibet. The female yields a greater quantity of milk than any other bovine, and the butter, which keeps good for a whole year, is the best for making tea—a fact which will palliate this digression.

The manufacturer is of course not necessarily, nor I believe often, the exporter. The comparison of expenditure and profit runs thus, taking four bricks of common tea as the unit:—

	Cash.
Eleven catties of leaves, &c.	200
Dues on permit	50
Dues at Lu-ting Bridge and Ta-chien-lu	36
Freight from Yung-ching to Ta-chien-lu	320
Preparation and packing (say)	100
	706
Sale at Ta-chien-lu	1,240
	534

A brick of the common tea, which forms about four-fifths of the whole trade, weighs from 42 to 45 Chinese ounces, or say 60 English, and sells in Ta-chien-lu for tls. 0·2, and in Batang for tls. 0·32 or one rupee. The better quality weighs 76 English ounces, costing one rupee in Ta-chien-lu and tls. 0·45 in Batang. In other words, the price in annas per English pound is—

	Ta-chien-lu (annas).	Batang (annas).
Better quality	$3\frac{4}{10}$	$4\frac{7}{10}$
Common do.	$2\frac{7}{10}$	$4\frac{3}{10}$

I was told that Lhassa prices are about double those of Batang. From Ta-chien-lu to Batang there are 18 stages, and from Batang to Lhassa 46. Any deviation from this main route increases the price enormously; at Yerkalo, for instance, which is only seven stages or so from Batang, but not on the high road, tea is as dear as in Lhassa.

Mr. Cooper was widely misled on these points. He evidently deduced his prices per pound from the cost of a "pao," having understood by that term one of the ordinary packages of 18 theoretical catties. But the "pao," by which permits are issued, and tea is sold and quoted, is five large packages. Mr. Cooper's results* are consequently five times too great. Prices were much the same in his time as at present.

It is probable that most of the tea which leaves Ta-chien-lu is paid for in rupees, as the export of Tibetan woollens cannot do much more than balance the supply of cotton cloth and silk. The rapid influx of these coins during the last fifteen years is remarkable; before that period they were rare, but have now become the currency of Tibet, and are counted, instead of being valued by weight. Great quantities are melted down by the Chinese in Ta-chien-lu, the Tibetans being unable to reduce them. Mr. Cooper alludes to the practice of melting them in Lhassa, but we know from Abbé Huc that the smiths of that city are Nipalese or other foreigners. On my asking a Tibetan why it was necessary to melt them down at all, he replied that if they did not do so, they would have no use for such an immense quantity. It is clear that there must be a trade of no small proportions between Tibet and India. For exchange with Chinese silver in Ta-chien-lu, the rupees are weighed against the silver and two rupees are added for every ten Chinese ounces. Russian roubles are beginning to put in an appearance, but only three of them were found in a payment of 1,800 rupees.

A coin is called in Tibetan "Tchran-ka." Rupees are called "Pei-ling Tchran-ka," *i. e.*, English coins; the derivation of "Pei-ling" is unknown. Another name is "Pei-ling ngo-mu," *i. e.*, English woman-face. Georgian and

* This refers to page 410 of Mr. Cooper's "Pioneer of Commerce;" but what he there writes conflicts with his previous remarks on page 173.

Victorian rupees are distinguished as "P'o-tu" and "Mo-tu," meaning male-head and female-head. Those which bear a crowned presentment of Her Majesty are named "Lama tob-du" or vagabond Lama, the crown having been mistaken for the head-gear of a religious mendicant. The same coin is known to the Chinese as "Lama-t'ou," Lama's head, doubtless a corruption of the Tibetan.

Before the introduction of rupees, tea-bricks were used as currency, and even now in Batang a brick of ordinary tea is not merely worth a rupee, but in a certain sense *is* a rupee, being accepted, without minute regard to weight, just like the silver coin, as legal tender. Since the influx of rupees this tea-coinage has been very seriously debased, having now lost 25 per cent. of its original weight. The system of a double monetary standard is approaching its end, at any rate in Tibet. For in May last the Lamas of the Batang monastery having hoarded a great treasure of bricks, found it impossible to exchange them at par, and had to put up with a loss of 38 per cent.

To the Tibetan tea is more than a luxury; it is an absolute necessary. Deprived of the costly, but indispensable, astringent, he suffers from headache, grows nervous, restless, out of condition, and altogether unhappy. In outlying districts, mothers are careful to keep the seductive beverage from their children for fear lest they should grow up unable, on occasion, to go without it. And yet, to European taste, the infusion, as prepared by Tibetans, is the remotest possible imitation of tea.

The Tibetan tea-pot is a wooden-churn, much like a butter-churn, into which the boiling infusion is poured through a strainer; a little salt is added, and some twenty strokes applied with a dasher pierced with five holes. A lump of butter is then thrown in, and the compound is again churned with from 100 to 150 strokes, administered with much precision and regularity. The tea is then ready for drinking. It will be remarked that, with the substitution of salt for sugar, the Tibetan preparation is of much the same composition as the tea drunk in England; but the presence of the salt is not perceptible, and with the best intention in the world I could detect no flavour of tea. It is impossible accurately to describe the taste of the infusion; but to force a comparison, it is something like weak English tea with rich milk, but without any sugar or *tea*. And yet nobody would mistake it for milk and water, still less for butter and water; for the tea principle affects the flavour, while itself becoming modified into some un-tea-like astringent.

It is evident that astringency is the property desired, seeing that the many thousand Tibetans who cannot afford tea use oakbark in its stead.

The tea-cup of the Tibetan is a wooden bowl, not seldom an object of high price and elaborate workmanship cased in precious metals and encrusted with jewels. In this he allows the tea to stand for a minute or two, and when the butter floats freely on the surface, he blows it off into another bowl. The national farinaceous food is "Tsampa," flour of grilled corn. The consumer takes up a portion of this between the tips of his fingers and thumb, and opening them with a jerk flicks it over the butter; then moulding it into consistency, he eats the immature pie-crust without further formality, washing it down with the tea. This is the characteristic nutriment of Tibetans. Two English pounds of butter and ten ounces of tea are a liberal, but not lavish, allowance for twenty drinkers for one day.

As far as Batang is concerned, there is little prospect in all this of an outlet for Indian tea; but it is difficult to conceive how the idea of trading between Assam and that place could ever have been conceived. It possibly arose from an impression that Batang is a Chinese city, whereas it is a small Tibetan town of 200 houses, eighteen days distant from the true Chinese border by a track which, practically closed in winter, crosses four passes at various elevations between 14,000 and 17,000 feet, according to the careful and corrected observations of Captain Gill. Moreover, when the Chinese border is reached at Ta-chien-lu, the nearest city of any importance, namely, Yachou, is still seven or eight days distant, and has water communication with the sea. Setting aside, for a moment, the Tibetan roads, the only practicable way from Assam to Batang is across the Patkoi hills to Burma, thence into Yunnan by the Sawaddy track,

and so northwards by Weisee, a distance of 750 miles,—a two-months' journey at least in such a country, whereby on arrival at Batang the freight alone, calculated at Tibetan rates, would be half as much again as the market price of Chinese tea.

The most direct road would of course be through Tibetan territory; but if Tibet be open, what purpose can be served by going to Batang? That town is a junction of high roads to Ssŭ-ch'uan, Yunnan, and Lhassa, and is consequently a point of great political importance to the Chinese Government. But its sole commercial significance worth the name, although there is a good deal of peddlery, is derived from the passage through it of Yerkalo salt and Yachou tea on their way westwards. Now Assam is admirably placed for taking this tea-trade in flank, and might even supply Western Tibet, without seriously affecting the Yachou export, since the whole quantity of the latter would only suffice for the consumption of a million Tibetans. The difficulty of crossing the Himalayas may be adduced as the most obvious impediment; but if any track whatever exists—as we know it does—it cannot be more formidable than the icy passes encountered by Abbé Huc on his journey from Lhassa to Ta-chien-lu by the Chinese tea-route.

The prices above quoted of about half a rupee per lb. in Lhassa do not, perhaps, at first sight appear to hold out a very encouraging promise of a direct tea-trade from Assam to Tibet; but, as already remarked, the price rises in a ratio altogether out of proportion to the distance of the market from the tea-route, and very quickly reaches a figure which puts the article beyond the purchasing power of the country people. This state of things arises not from the difficulties and dangers of the bye-roads so much as from the policy of the Lamas, who, being the traders and money-lenders of the country, and the only capitalists, have many motives for confining the traffic in a channel which they can most easily direct to their own advantage. They make greater and steadier profits by restricting the trade to one main line, along which they can monopolise it, than they could by opening new markets in districts at a distance from their lamaserais, where it would be liable to stray from their command. This they can the more easily effect, because the supply of tea is far inferior to the demand, and because it is not subject to much fluctuation. Mr. Cooper writes very strongly on these points, and frequently recurs to them—"The whole business in life of the Tibetans seems to be to procure a sufficiency of tea; and it is no cheap luxury; for the Lamas, keeping in their hands the retail, as the Chinese do the wholesale, trade, by this means reduce the people to absolute dependence on them, exacting in return for the precious article labour and produce. Grain, yaks, sheep, horses, and even children, are given to the rapacious priesthood in payment for tea." This statement may appear to be tainted with exaggeration, but it accords pretty exactly with the account I have received, among others, from an apostate Lama. Under such circumstances, it will be admitted that the free circulation of tea-bricks is not likely to be encouraged. The practice of hoarding tea in the lamaserais is, by itself, sufficiently convincing. It may be taken as certain that the vast majority of Tibetans are unable to procure tea, or at any rate enough of it; that they are eager to purchase it; and that they would pay for it prices of which half a rupee may be regarded as the minimum; moreover, that the districts where it would sell most easily and advantageously are those which are furthest removed from the Chinese tea-route, or, in other words, those which are nearest to Assam. It is superfluous to remark that the merest sweepings of the Assam godowns would make better tea than the Tibetans have ever drunk.

In a few years time, when Tibet has been opened, we shall begin to ask one another how it came about that the most powerful and progressive of Asiatic empires should have suffered the long frontier of its most flourishing provinces to be completely closed for so many years to the passage of any individual of the governing race, and that not by a formidable rival but by one feeble Tibetan State, for there are many Tibetan States besides Lhassa-dé. It is generally assumed that the obstacles to inter-communication are of a physical nature; but if so, there would be no trade, whereas evidences of a very extensive

exchange abound, even so far east as Ta-chien-lu, in the use of rupees and of many articles of Indo-European origin. To mention some of the more trivial—but on account of their very triviality, the more convincing—instances, the common dinner plates of the Tibetans, when they use any, are of tin, stamped in the centre with an effigy of some European celebrity. In those which I examined I recognised the third Napolean, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Mr. Gladstone, all supposed by the natives to represent Buddhas of more or less sanctity. Round the rim of the plate, in all cases, were stamped the letters of the English alphabet, from A to Z. The most desirable buttons, again, are four-anna pieces, and so strong is the demand, that three of these are worth a rupee. British army buttons are as common as blackberries. Even corkscrews are offered for sale in Ta-chien-lu, although no one can explain their use. The presence of such miscellaneous and cheap articles testifies to the facility of trade, while the great quantity of rupees proves its extent. But although commercial intercourse crosses the whole breadth of Tibetan countries, diplomatic relations have not yet penetrated to the nearest of them, Lhassa-dé. Yet the distance from Calcutta to Lhassa, in a direct line, is less than from Paris to Berlin. Until such relations are established and maintained, there can be no hope whatever of a Tibetan market for Assam teas. Exploring missions, no matter how well organised or amply furnished, can effect nothing in the interest of the trade, so long as the adverse influence of the Resident Chinese Legates and of the Lamas is unchecked. No matter how short the route, or convenient the road, the hostility of these two parties would be roused to the utmost against any project for a tea-trade. Even if the goods were admitted, which is in the last degree improbable, they would be burdened with such a weight of Tibetan dues and Chinese Likin, that the British frontier would be almost the limit of profitable sale. But if the opposition were kept within fair and reasonable bounds by the exchange of a convention and the introduction of diplomatic machinery to give it effective action, the Tibetans, with their fondness for tea and their dislike of Chinamen, would be the first to welcome the best wares to the best market by the shortest road.

In the mountainous region west of Kiating I discovered two kinds of tea of so unexpected a nature that I scarcely venture to mention them. In the monasteries on Mount O-mi, or as it is locally named, for brevity's sake, Mount O, I was regaled by the monks with an infusion of tea which is naturally sweet, tasting like coarse congou with a plentiful addition of brown sugar. It is only grown on the slopes of the mountain, and by the monks; two days' journey further west no one had even heard of its existence. I did not see the plant growing, and it is just possible that it is not tea at all; the prepared leaf, however, has all the appearance of tea, and no one on whom I have tried the experiment has taken it for anything else, or remarked upon its peculiarity, beyond inquiring why I put so much sugar in it. I am forwarding a specimen to Shanghai, without giving any hint of its singularity, for professional examination, in order that a tea-inspector's report may be appended to these notes.

The other variety, preposterous as the statement may appear, has a natural flavour of milk, or perhaps more exactly of butter. What is more interesting than this oddity is the fact that it is wild tea, growing in its native elevated habitat without any aid from human cultivation. An unimpeachable instance of a wild tea-plant has never yet been adduced in China. It has been supposed to occur in Formosa, but the specimens I found in the north of that island had evidently strayed from cultivation. The practice of drinking an infusion made from the wild plant has, I believe, never been met with anywhere. The wild tea in question is found in the uninhabited wilderness west of Kiating and south of Yachou, at heights of 6,000 feet and upwards, and was described to me as a leafy shrub fifteen feet high, with a stem some four inches thick. The wild mulberry is found in the same locality. Every part of the plant, except the root, is used for making the infusion. The wood is chopped up and put into a kettle of water with the dried leaves and twigs, and being boiled yields a strongly coloured but weak tea, possessing a buttery flavour which gives it a certain resemblance to the Tibetan preparation. It cannot be obtained

in Yachou. The only place where I found it in use is the Huang-mu-ch'ang plateau, a terrace perched among the stupendous gorges of the T'ung river. I only brought away a small quantity, which unluckily was drunk by mistake; but I hope next summer to make a general botanical expedition to the district, when it will be easy to procure a plentiful specimen.

CHUNG-CHING,
The 25th January 1879.

E. COLBORNE BABER.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO, AND REPORTING ON, SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

Nos. 28-42 R. T., dated Simla, 7th October 1879.

RESOLUTION.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1633-50R., dated 22nd April 1879, forwarding rules on the above subject prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

Read also—

Letter from Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 310, dated 30th September 1879, forwarding revised rules prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

OBSERVATIONS.—The revision of the rules forwarded with the Resolution now read again has been rendered necessary by the operation of Railway Act IV of 1879.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution and the revised rules be forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma; the Resident at Hyderabad and the Director General of Railways for information and guidance; to the Governments of Madras and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, and the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, for information; also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and that it and the rules 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.

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, whether open for public traffic or under construction:—

Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of human life, or serious injury to person or property; or accidents of a description usually attended with such loss or injury.

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 "District Superintendent of Police" of the District in which the occurrence takes place shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent" in respect of State Railways whereon a Railway Police Superintendentship has not been established. The word "Manager" shall include "Engineer-in-Chief" or other officer in charge of any State Railway.

The officer authorized by Government to investigate and report on accidents is called the "Government Inspector."

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, or, where there is no Station Master, the officer in charge of the section of the Railway on which the accident occurs, to give immediate notice thereof in writing, or by telegraph when possible—

(*a*) to the nearest Magistrate in the district in which the accident occurred;

(*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*) without delay to the Government Inspector, who has been authorized by Government to investigate and report on such accidents;

(*b*) to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within twelve 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 on 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 Indian Railway Act, or of the General 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 Sections 48 and 49 of Act IV of 1879 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, or, in the case of lines under construction, in each divisional office, 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 his immediate superior, and forward copy of the decision of the Court.

14. He shall report monthly to his immediate superior all railway accidents of a serious nature, 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 his immediate superior 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 where there is one or where there is no such officer an Inspector. 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.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of August 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in Canal: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in Canal: Average discharge in cubic feet per second that has been maintained during the month.	Supply of water in Canal: Estimated discharge still available.	Khureef: Five-year leases. Leased in August 1879.	Khureef: Five-year leases. Leased up to end of August 1879.	Khureef: Five-year leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Khureef: Three-year leases. Leased in August 1879.	Khureef: Three-year leases. Leased up to end of August 1879.	Khureef: Three-year leases. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Khureef: Annual leases. Leased in August 1879.	Khureef: Annual leases. Leased up to end of August 1879.	Grand Total. Khureef.	Rubbee. Three-year leases. Leased up to end of August 1879.	Rubbee. Annual leases. Leased in August 1879.	Rubbee. Annual leases. Leased up to end of August 1879.	Rubbee. Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Sugarcane. Annual leases. Leased in August 1879.	Sugarcane. Annual leases. Leased up to end of August 1879.	Grand Total. Kharreef.	Grand Total. Rubbee.	Grand Total. Sugarcane.	Grand Total. Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during the month.	Rainfall. Inches during 1879-80.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years of the same period.	Remarks.
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.				
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,474	18·96	43·55	...	
		Pattamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,362				
		High Level	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Section 1	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Taldanda	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Machgoug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	386	386	96,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,380	1,071	90	1,161	63	18	81	75,541	1,161	81	76,783	97,732	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	14,461	74,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,991	1·99	24·90	(10 years) 27·35	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	675	...	...	18,745	31,864	80,507	4	4	...	...	...	...	80,507	124	...	124	...	...	...	80,630	124	...	80,630	2,819	5·12	24·90	(9 years) 38·74	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	...	...	1,783	3,327	9,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,263	...	...	9,263	6,047	6·02	24·49	...	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	21,528	35,191	89,770	4	4	...	...	...	...	89,770	124	...	124	...	...	...	89,893	124	...	90,017	54,145	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	1,963	53,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,146	...	...	...	
Soane	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Arrah	1,000	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gya & Patna	Patna	1,400	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	31,914	36,877	135,270	4	9,202	11,484	1,915	6,888	3,215	152,486	160	...	160	1,915	6,888	3,215	152,646	160	11,484	164,290	1,189	7·99	25·34	28·18	
		Grand total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·56	25·67	28·41	
		Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	16,424	89,216	...	4	9,202	11,484	1,915	6,888	3,215	...	160	...	160	1,915	6,888	3,215	...	160	11,484	...	...	13·34	28·09	22·03	

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 13th October 1879.

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUP

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cuddboo, 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 11	8 11	6 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 14	13 13	13 13	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	10 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	5 10	10 11	11 5	6 3	...	21 10	...	24 11	29 11	18 12
Godavery	7 10	7 10	8 2	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	5 14	14 0	14 0	8 0	15 6	15 6	12 8	...	...	...
Kistna	5 14	6 10	4 13	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	6 8	15 3	14 2	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	7 3	7 3	6 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 11	14 0	14 0	9 3	20 10	20 3	13 6	18 5	...	14 5
Cuddapah	7 11	8 6	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	12 14	12 14	8 5	19 0	16 10	14 3	17 6	15 8	15 14
Bellary	7 11	7 11	8 3	...	...	...	10 11	11 13	7 8	11 14	11 14	7 13	18 8	17 8	10 13	15 0	...	13 6
Kurnool	6 5	6 5	5 2	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	5 11	11 2	11 2	6 6	16 6	16 13	9 10	16 3	18 2	11 3
Madras	7 8	7 8	6 13	...	...	...	9 14	9 11	7 5	10 10	10 10	8 0	13 0	11 8	10 3	20 2	20 2	15 13
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 3	11 11	11 11	8 11	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	14 14
North Arcot	7 2	7 10	7 2	...	...	...	11 10	12 2	7 13	13 8	13 8	9 13	22 3	22 11	10 14	24 11	25 14	18 2
South Arcot	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 5	7 6	10 14	11 11	7 14	20 3	20 3	...	24 10	25 6	18 8
Tanjore	5 8	5 2	4 6	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	8 11	14 3	...	10 13	19 2	19 2	17 14	24 10	23 5	22 8
Trichinopoly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	7 14	10 14	10 8	8 5	15 6	14 0	15 6	16 8	16 8	16 2
Madura	7 6	6 10	5 2	...	...	...	10 8	9 14	8 6	11 13	10 5	9 2	16 10	17 0	14 10	20 10	22 0	19 2
Tinnevelly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 2	12 2	11 5	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	4 14	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 10	10 14	10 14	9 0	19 2	18 5	19 2	19 2	22 5	22 5
Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 6	8 6	7 3	16 3	16 3	9 3	14 11	14 11	11 3
Salem	4 14	4 14	4 6	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 2	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 14	15 14	15 14	17 6	17 6	15 14
South Canara	6 14	5 10	6 6	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	6 8	6 8	7 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 5	11 5	11 2	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	7 7	7 2	6 7	16 14	16 14	15 3	6 7	6 7	6 4	9 15	9 6	7 14	12 3	12 5	10 12	10 6	10 6	9 4
Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	5 12	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	8 4	8 4	8 8	13 0	11 0	9 0
Kaira	8 0	7 10	7 4	15 4	13 5	10 0	7 4	7 4	5 8	8 14	8 14	6 15	...	...	8 14	12 5	10 0	8 8
Surat	8 0	7 14	6 11	5 0	4 10	3 10	6 10	7 2	4 9	7 4	8 12	6 3	9 6	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	8 3
Broach	8 0	8 0	6 15½	...	...	...	7 4½	7 4½	8 0	8 14½	8 14½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	10 0	10 0	9 6½	9 6½
Tanna (Salsette)	6 5	6 5	6 11	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 6	7 3	7 15	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	10 0	8 12
Colába (Alibág)	5 8	5 8	6 6	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	5 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 4	8 13	7 5	...	...	...	6 5	5 7	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 11	10 0	10 6	14 3	10 1	10 1	7
Násik	7 5	7 5	7 15	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 9	12 0	12 0	11 15	9 10	9 10	9 14
Ahmednagar	7 10	7 12	6 10	...	...	...	6 7½	6 8	6 10	7 13	7 15	7 7	9 9½	10 1	9 12	10 2	10 0	9 11
Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	6 2	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 14	8 11	10 5	9 12	9 8	9 13
Sholápur	7 4	7 11	5 14	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	6 11	8 12	8 8	7 9	10 2	10 6	7 5	12 3	11 15	8 4
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 4	6 4	5 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 4	8 4	8 2	7 12	11 9	10 0	12 8	11 12	9 12	13 15
Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	5 13	6 3	6 2	5 7	7 2	7 3	7 11	7 6	7 6	8 1	7 12	8 1
Belgaum	6 0	5 8	6 4	11 0	11 0	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	12 6	11 0	12 8	11 14	11 8	11 1
Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	8 0
Ratnágiri	6 4	5 14	6 0	...	...	...	7 2	6 6	7 2	8 8	7 12	9 6	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 8
Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	9 0	10 8	8 8	11 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...
Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 2	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	10 0	7 9	7 9	7 7
Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	11 3	8 10	8 10	9 5
Asirgarh	8 7	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 4	11 2	13 8	10 15	11 0	12 0
Baroda	7 1	7 1	6 12	9 9	9 9	9 5	6 4	6 4	6 0	8 7	8 4	7 9	10 3	9 14	9 10	9 12	9 9	9 9
Disa	10 11	10 13	8 3	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 2	10 10	10 12	4 12	3 9	2 12
Nimach	10 12	11 8	11 8	16 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 8	17 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	10 0
Nasirabad	13 0	12 12½	12 6½	22 9½	22 0	18 15½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	14 4	15 0	14 10½	14 14
Rájkot	8 12	8 6	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	4 14	4 4	8 4	7 2	6 8	10 4	9 12	7 8	11 0	10 2	6 4
Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	
Karachi	9 8	9 5	8 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	8 0
Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 0	9 0	17 0	15 0	12 4	6 4	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	10 4	8 0
Shikarpur	8 14	9 1	9 4	13 5	14 12	12 12	6 6	6 9	7 2	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	9 12	11 14	11 14	...
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 0	9 0	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	7 2	7 8	4 7	...	...	...	11 1	10 10	6 ...
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan	10 4a	11 4	11 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	12 4	11 10	12 0	12 12	12 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	10 12b	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	12 8	10 0	13 12	17 8	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	11 0c	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	13 8	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	11 0d	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	10 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	11 4	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	10 0	9 12	11 4	15 10	16 0	16 0	5 11	5 0	5 14	10 12	10 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...e	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 8	6 8	9 14	9 6	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	10 10f	11 0	11 7	12 5	...	14 8	9 4	8 7	9 7	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	12 0g	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 4	8 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	11 8h	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12-4 seers, barley 14-3 to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 12-8 to 16 seers, and gram 11 to 12-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 11 to 21 seers, best rice 10 to 11-4 seers, common rice 12-4 to 13 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 32 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 12-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of October 1879.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kataru, 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.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
32 8	20 8	11 14	23 5	23 0	13 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	MADRAS.	
19 8	20 3	15 2	22 3	22 3	15 3	87 8	87 8	92 5	9 14	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
20 14	20 14	12 11	25 3	25 3	13 10	218 11	218 11	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
21 10	22 8	10 13	23 14	26 13	12 0	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
21 13	22 11	15 0	18 14	18 14	11 13	93 5	93 5	55 6	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
19 8	19 8	15 0	18 2	18 2	12 0	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 8	Cuddapah		
21 6	18 6	13 13	20 3	18 8	10 14	92 5	92 5	92 5	13 2	12 8	12 8	Bellary		
21 5	...	...	20 3	20 3	9 0	198 5	167 11	155 8	12 2	12 2	12 2	Kurnool		
20 14	20 3	14 8	17 11	17 11	12 2	87 8	87 8	85 0	13 14	13 14	14 3	Madras		
19 14	20 8	15 2	17 3	17 3	12 8	107 14	107 14	97 3	13 14	13 14	12 13	Chingleput		
23 2	24 13	18 13	19 11	19 11	13 13	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
23 13	23 13	17 8	20 2	19 11	15 8	206 8	206 8	233 5	14 13	14 6	15 5	South Arcot		
21 2	19 10	18 14	16 10	16 10	12 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	11 0	12 0	12 14	Tanjore		
19 10	17 0	17 0	17 11	16 14	13 2	121 8	121 8	97 3	11 5	11 5	12 2	Trichinopoly		
19 6	19 6	17 0	18 3	17 13	14 3	102 2	121 8	102 2	14 0	13 8	13 8	Madura		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 14	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
21 5	20 8	21 5	18 0	18 8	15 3	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
15 13	15 13	11 8	16 10	16 10	10 0	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5		Nilgiris		
18 0	16 0	15 0	17 3	18 14	11 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 8	11 14	Salem		
15 0	14 8	11 0	12 10	12 10	14 2	80 3	82 10	97 3	11 8a 12 8b	11 8a 12 8b	10 10a 10 13b	South Canara		a Bombay Salt. b Goa-Salt.
14 10	14 10	13 2	16 13	16 13	13 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
8 7	10 10	8 7	10 3	10 13	9 9	57 14	57 14	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	BOMBAY.	
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	5 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 4	13 8	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	10 10	10 10	5 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 11	100 0	100 0	118 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
...	...	...	8 14½	8 14½	6 10½	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
9 5	9 5	8 15	8 7	8 9	9 11	71 1	64 9	80 0	9 9	8 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	10 12	10 12	8 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
12 5	12 5	12 10	9 0	9 0	8 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Násik		
...	...	...	9 0	9 4	6 4	100 0	100 0	79 0	9 14	9 13	10 10	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
...	...	...	8 11	9 2	9 2	116 1	106 10	85 8	9 12	9 12	9 8	Sholápur		
...	...	...	7 2	7 7	8 4	...	...	...	12 6	11 14	10 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	7 13	7 13	6 8	105 15	105 15	116 8	8 12	9 8	9 8	Satara		
14 8	13 8	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	113 0	113 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	Belgaum		
17 0	15 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	89 0	89 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	...	Dharwar (Hubli)		
12 5	11 12	13 8	8 6	8 6	7 1	135 0	135 0	120 0	13 9	13 9	12 4	Ratnágiri		
15 0	14 8	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
10 0	10 0	10 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	200 0	200 0	209 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)		
...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	10 7	10 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	8 7	8 11	5 9	96 0	96 0	100 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda		
...	...	...	12 6	11 8	7 12	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
...	...	...	10 4	11 12	14 0	150 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	Nimach		
...	...	...	14 9	14 0½	16 11½	90 0	86 10½	95 5½	11 0	11 0	27 2	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	9 4	8 12	7 0	70 0	67 8	85 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	Rájkot		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	103 0	107 0	103 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Karachi		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	10 12	11 4	10 12	235 0	230 0	240 0	9 0	9 1	12 6	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	218 10	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 12	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 6	10 0	10 8	Burdwan	BENGAL.	
...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 8	320 0	280 0	320 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	95 0	90 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Howrah		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	11 12	11 8	10 14	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
...	...	...	11 4	11 0	10 0	85 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	10 10	10 8	10 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	Nuddea		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9-11 to 11 seers, barley 13-5 seers, best rice 5-8 to 6-8 seers, common rice 9-6 to 14 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 13-5 to 20 seers, best rice 6-8 to 10-6 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 11-8 to 15 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

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

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

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, 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, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, 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.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore	9 0 *i*	10 13	10 13	14 0	14 0	11 8	10 13	10 13	12 0	13 3	13 3	14 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9½	10 0	9 9½	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	11 0 *j* to 11 11	11 4	7 8	10 0	12 0	15 0	7 9 to 9 5	9 0 to 9 12	8 4 to 9 12	8 0 to 9 10	9 12 to 10 8	10 8 to 12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 12	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	8 10	8 4	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 4 *k*	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 11	12 7	11 4	11 15½	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	105 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bogra	10 14	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 9	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 2	8 10	Bogra		
	Pubna	12 0 *l*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	10 8	7 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0 *m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	3 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 0 *n*	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 3	12 3	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	64 0	64 0	54 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	10 12 *o*	11 4	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 5	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 6	106 0	106 0	106 0	9 0	8 14	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	11 12 *p*	13 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	9 8 *r*	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 8	11 8	11 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	8 8	15 8	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0 *s*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 14	11 7	11 7	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	7 5	8 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 5	18 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna	13 0	15 8	16 0	18 12	21 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	13 8 *u*	14 0	12 4	18 8	21 0	18 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	15 4	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	12 8 *v* to 13 0	12 8 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	20 0	20 8	19 0 to 20 0	13 8 to 14 0	12 0 to 12 8	10 0 to 10 8	15 0 to 15 8	13 0 to 13 12	11 0 to 14 0	19 0	19 0	9 0 to 14 0	200	20	8	13 8 to 14 0	14 0 to 14 8	12 8 to 11 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	11 0 *w*	12 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	19 12	10 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	12 0	121 0	120 0	121 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	13 0 *x*	13 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	11 8	13 4	12 0	22 0	22 4	19 0	6 12	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
	Chumparun	14 0 *y*	15 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	12 6 *z*	13 6	14 7	15 7	13 6	15 7	9 4	9 4	10 5	13 6	12 6	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 10	12 6	105 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
	Bhágalpur	11 0 *z1*	11 9	13 4	15 2	17 10	16 6	11 0	10 6	10 11	13 14	12 10	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
	Purneah	14 12 *z2*	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0	13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	11 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	9 8 *z3*	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	12 7	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	14 7*	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	13 2	11 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	8 8	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 13	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	11 8 *z4*	11 0	10 8	15 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	11 9 *z5*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	17 0 & 30 0 (New)	16 0 & 28 0 (New)	12 0 & 17 0 (New)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	10 0 *z6*	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
	Sylhet				...																								Sylhet		
	Cachar																												Cachar		
	Goálpárá																												Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills																												Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp																												Kámrup		
	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	13 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	10 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Dehra Dún		
	Saháranpur	14 8	16 3	16 3	17 3	23 11	24 12	7 8	8 0	7 10	11 4	10 12	10 12	19 6	21 9	21 9	18 5	15 0	21 9	14 0	15 8	18 5	129 0	129 0	129 0	9 12	9 11	9 15	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	14 13	15 6	17 10	19 4	18 12	26 6	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	11 8	12 2	19 12	19 12	22 0	17 0	17 0	17 10	14 13	18 11	15 6	132 0	132 0	154 0	..	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	14 4	14 8	16 8	19 4	19 4	25 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	15 6	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	...	9 0	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	14 12	15 6	15 12	22 0	22 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	15 4	15 4	17 0	90 0	100 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	14 0	14 8	17 0	21 0	21 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	21 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	55 0	80 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	10 0	10 4	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 8	10 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	5 8	5 0	6 8	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.

i In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 10 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 11-4 seers, and gram 9-14 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

l In Seraigunge the prices are—Wheat 11-8 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 11 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 4 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 14 seers, and gram 6-8 to 7 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 7 to 11 seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 10 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 11-8 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Goalundo) 12 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 14 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram (at Goalundo) 8 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 10-12 seers, common rice 10 to 11-8 seers, and gram 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices are—Best rice (at Hathazari) 14 seers and common rice 16 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 18 seers and common rice 12 to 20 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 13 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 8 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Nowada) 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Nowada) 27 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 19 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 18 seers, lesser millet (at Buxar) 17-8 seers, lesser millets (at Buxar) 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Buxar) 19 seers, and gram 13-8 to 15 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 28 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 21 to 35 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 12-8 to 20 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 23 seers, barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23 to 40 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-12 to 15-7 seers, barley 21 to 23-10 seers, best rice 5-4 to 9 seers, common rice 13-13 to 15-7 seers, great millet 16-13 to 21-4 seers, lesser millets 21 to 29-4 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 27-5 seers, and gram 13-4 to 14-7 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 14-8 to 16 seers, lesser millets 25 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 11-8 to 12 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-4 to 14 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 29 seers, and gram 13-8 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 18 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, and gram 13 to 13 seers.

z5 At Lohardugga the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 33 seers, murwa 43 seers, and gram 15 seers.

z6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 50 seers, and gram 7 to 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

PROVINCES.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			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	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 8	20 8	17 8	10 0	9 0	6 4	13 4	13 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	4 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	6 9	6 9	7 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor	14 6	14 6	14 8	23 1	23 1	20 4	6 12	6 12	7 14	11 4	11 4	13 8	16 14	16 14	15 12	16 14	19 2	16 14	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	15 12	135 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	Bijnor		
Moradabad	14 6	16 4	16 14	19 6	22 8	23 2	8 7	7 13	7 8	13 12	14 6	12 3	20 0	20 0	18 12	16 4	18 12	18 12	20 0	20 0	17 8	15 0	15 10	17 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 10	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
Budaun	14 4	15 2	18 9½	18 14	19 8	26 6	6 0	5 6	6 0	13 3	15 4½	12 0	13 3	12 0	19 3	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	168 0	168 0	240 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 9½	Budaun		
Bareilly	12 3	13 12	15 10	18 2	20 0	21 14	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 14	12 3	8 12	18 12	20 0	18 12	15 0	17 8	17 9	12 3	13 2	16 9	12 3	13 2	16 9	100 0	100 0	137 8	9 6	9 11	10 0	Bareilly		
Sháhjahánpur	13 10	15 0	17 2	19 12	21 8	23 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	15 0	16 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	17 0	13 8	16 0	17 0	155 0	160 0	170 0	9 2	9 8	10 0	Sháhjahánpur		
Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8	17 8	16 14	32 8	35 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	30 0	...	20 0	...	...	17 8	12 8	12 0	13 12	12 8	12 0	13 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	10 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
Muttra	13 12	14 12	15 4	22 0	23 8	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	21 8	18 0	19 0	13 8	14 4	16 8	13 8	14 4	16 8	80 0	90 0	95 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	Muttra		
Agra	13 8	14 4	14 8	20 12	22 4	22 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	10 4	9 0	18 8	22 0	19 8	20 0	19 0	18 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	120 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Agra		
Farukhabad	11 5½	12 12½	17 0	16 2½	17 3	21 1	6 10	6 7½	5 8	10 6	11 11½	9 12	15 10½	...	...	...	...	20 6	12 0	13 0	14 8	12 0	13 0	14 8	150 0	160 0	190 0	14 13	16 0	13 9	Farukhabad		
Mainpuri	13 0	13 0	16 12	16 8	18 4	23 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	13 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	14 0	16 8	100 0	130 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
Etáwah	12 8	13 8	16 0	17 8	19 0	25 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	9 8	17 0	17 8	16 0	17 0	17 8	20 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
Etah	14 8	14 0	17 12	20 0	20 0	24 8	9 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	12 12	13 8	18 8	12 12	13 8	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Etah		
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
Jhánsi	16 4	15 0	17 9	24 0	24 0	5½	22 2	8 0	8 0	8 6	12 0	11 12	21 14	21 0	...	19 4	19 4	19 14	15 8	15 10½	19 4	15 8	15 10½	19 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	7 8	Jhánsi		
Lalitpur	12 0	12 0	14 4	25 0	25 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	17 0	13 8	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
Cawnpore	12 8	14 0	15 8	18 8	21 0	22 8	7 8	8 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 8	16 0	18 8	13 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 8	110 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Cawnpore		
Fatehpur	12 4	13 8	13 10	18 0	22 0	19 4	9 6	8 0	9 6	14 8	13 8	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	13 4	13 0	13 6	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
Bánda	12 0	13 4	14 4	18 8	19 0	18 0	6 8	6 4	6 4	13 0	12 8	10 0	18 0	19 8	...	17 0	18 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	14 4	15 0	16 0	14 4	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
Allahabad	11 12	13 10	12 4	20 0	20 12	18 10	8 0	7 12	7 10	16 0	16 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	12 12	13 0	14 0	12 12	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Allahabad		
Hamírpur	12 2	13 4	14 6	15 8	20 0	21 2	8 0	7 0	6 12	13 8	14 10	11 13	16 5	18 0	16 14	16 14	17 6	22 10	14 9	15 3	15 9	14 9	15 3	15 9	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
Jaunpur	14 2	14 13	14 7	23 10	24 11	18 11	7 12	7 12	7 1	14 2	14 13	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 3	14 2	12 0	16 3	14 2	169 8	169 8	197 12	9 0	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 8	11 11½	21 9½	21 9½	16 3½	11 4	11 4	9 7½	16 3½	17 1½	15 4½	19 12	21 9½	30 9½	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	11 4	14 6½	14 6½	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 6½	Gorakhpur		
Basti	15 0	15 8	12 8	23 0	24 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	14 8	14 4	16 4	...	...	27 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 12	12 12	13 4	13 12	12 12	160 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
Azamgarh	13 4	14 0	13 4	21 6	22 2	18 5½	7 6	8 14	6 10	17 0	18 7	14 0	20 10	23 10	22 2	...	...	...	12 3	14 0	11 14	12 3	14 0	11 14	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
Mirzapur	12 0	12 8	13 8	18 8	19 0	19 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	130 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mirzapur		
Benares	12 8	14 7	14 2	20 10½	22 0	18 0	11 15½	10 14	8 10½	14 2	15 4	11 15	18 8	19 9½	21 12	16 5	18 8	15 4	11 15½	12 8	11 15	11 15½	12 8	11 15	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	9 0	8 2½	Benares		
Gházipur	14 13	14 13	13 8	21 14	21 4	18 10	7 1	7 1	7 1½	12 14	12 14	11 9½	21 4	21 4	24 7	16 12	16 12	16 11½	12 3	14 13	11 1½	12 3	14 13	11 1½	206 0	206 0	231 12	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
Delhi	14 8	15 0	16 8	20 8	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	15 0	16 4	17 0	15 0	16 4	17 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi	PUNJAB.	[a] Firewood rising.
Gurgáon	16 4	15 4	15 0	22 8	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	20 0	15 8	15 8	18 8	15 8	15 8	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		[b] Jowar falling.
Karnál	15 8	16 10	15 0	22 0	22 12	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 6	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 3	21 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Karnál		[c] Firewood falling.
Hissar	15 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	21 8	20 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 8	8 4	Hissar		
Rohtak	14 9	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	Rohtak		
Sirsa	14 0	14 0	15 12	27 8	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	24 8	26 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Sirsa		
Umballa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa		
Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána		
Simla	9 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	14 4	10 0	9 0	14 4	80 0	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Simla[a]		
Jullundur	13 8	14 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 8	19 0	24 0	16 0	15 12	10 0	15 8	15 8	18 8	15 8	15 8	18 8	...	...	...	10 6	11 0	10 8	Jullundur		
Hoshiárpur	13 8	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	9 12	Hoshiárpur		
Kángra	12 0	11 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	11 0	11 8	9 8	11 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
Amritsar	12 4	12 8	18 4	14 4	15 0	25 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	17 12	14 8	14 12	17 12	90 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 8	11 4	Amritsar[a]		
Siálkot	13 0	18 13	16 4	14 8	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 12	17 8	17 0	25 0	14 8	14 8	17 8	12 0	13 8	17 8	12 0	13 8	17 8	130 0	134 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Siálkot		
Gurdáspur	12 8	12 8	21 0	14 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 15	9 8	16 0	16 8	28 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	13 8	14 0	16 8	13 8	14 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurdáspur[b]		
Lahore	12 0	12 8	16 0	14 8	14 0	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	13 8	14 0	16 8	13 8	14 0	16 8	80 0	90 0	105 0	11 0	11 0	18 4	Lahore[a]		
Ferozepore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ferozepore		
Gujránwála	13 0	12 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	17 4	13 0	14 0	17 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 8	12 4	Gujránwála		
Ráwalpindi	8	8 3	19 4	9 12	9 5	31 8	...	...	...	5 0	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 7	12 8	8 2	8 7	12 8	32 0	33 8	80 0	8 4	9 0	11 8	Ráwalpindi		
Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
Gujrát	12 0	12 10	21 8	14 0	16 8	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 10	17 0	22 0	15 10	17 0	22 0	12 4	13 2	16 8	12 4	13 2	16 8	90 0	120 0	120 0	11 6	12 0	12 0	Gujrát[a]		
Shahpúr	10 8	10 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	27 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	8 12	17 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
Mooltan	11 4	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 4	14 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Mooltan		
Jhang	11 8	11 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	13 12	13 8	21 0	13 12	13 8	21 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Jhang		
Montgomery	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
Muzaffargarh	12 4	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
Dera Ismail Khán	10 10	10 10	15 0	14 0	14 11	21 4	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 15	13 12	13 12	21 4	11 11	12 8	20 0	10 4	10 18	13 2	10 4	10 18	13 2	112 8	100 0	87 8	32 8	32 8	52 8	Dera Ismail Khán[c]		
Dera Gházi Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Gházi Khán		
Bannu	10 2	10 6	21 4	11 14	11 6	28 12	...	...	...	4 1	4 6	6 4	11 4	12 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	10 0	9 11	11 4	10 0	9 11	11 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
Peshawar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Peshawar		
Kohát	7 5	7 3	15 15	7 12	8 7	25 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 5	11 8	7 10	8 15	15 5	8 4	8 15	10 8	6 8	7 1	7 10	6 8	7 1	7 10	63 8	63 12	102 0	63 8	61 8	76 8	Kohát		
Hazára	7 0	7 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	9 0	7 4	7 8	9 0	107 0	100 0	140 0	6 2	7 0	9 0	Hazára		
Lucknow	12 11	13 15½	14 7	20 1	21 7½	21 11½	5 8	5 8	5 0	14 0	14 8	11 0	19 0	19 12	23 3	14 8	16 2	21 11½	23 0	32 0	23 0	12 11	13 10	14 6½	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	OUDH.	* Dhán.
Unáo	13 0	13 12	14 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	26 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	28 0	29 0	34 0	12 8	14 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Unáo		† Choti jowar and sawan.
Bára Banki	12 8	14 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	15 0	17 0	8 0	34 0	38 0	34 0	12 8	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 2	8 8	8 12	Bára Banki		‡ Kodon.
Sitapur	15 0	16 8	17 4	22 8	22 8	24 8	6 7	5 12	5 8	14 0	14 8	12 8	31 0	30 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	28 0	28 9½	36 9	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 15	8 15	8 2½	Sitapur		§ Makai, jowar, bajra and sawan.
Hardui	12 9	14 4	15 7	20 0	22 2	22 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	12 15	14 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	15 1	15 5	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Hardui		
Kheri	17 8	18 0	18 4	25 0	28 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 8	18 0	13 0	27 0	28 0	...	24 0	28 0	18 0	45 0½	46 0	48 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kheri		‖ Kodo, meadua, and ...
Fyzabad	13 4	15 0	13 14	22 8	24 0	26 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	13 0	13 8	9 0	24 0	22 0	24 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 8	18 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad		¶ Marua and sawan.
Bharaich	12 8	15 8	13 8	26 0	28 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 0	14 8	13 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	11 0	10 0	7 0	40 0½	40 0	35 5	18 0	19 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		** Sawan.
Gonda	15 1	16 2	14 8	25 12	25 10	18 4	17 0	16 0	10 4	17 8	16 8	16 4	32 4	32 9	36 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	40 0**	40 0	34 0	18 2	18 4	15 10	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		†† Arhar, másh, peas and ...
Rai Bareli	15 6	16 6	15 0	23 0	26 0	21 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	13 0	...	21 8	...	16 0	...	...	46 0**	46 0	28 8½	12 4	13 8	14 13	200 0	200 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Rai Bareli		
Sultánpur	15 0	17 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
Partábgarh	14 14	16 9	12 0	24 12	26 7	18 0	16 10	15 12	11 0	21 0	20 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12††	28 4	19 0	11 5	13 3	11 0	200 0	193 5	193 5	8 5	8 5	8 0	Partábgarh		

India for the 1st half of October 1879—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Description of Lesser Millets.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 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 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 4	9 12	10 8	11 0	11 4	14 8	...	...	...
Bhandára	12 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 12	8 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	14 12	15 12	...	...	...
Chánda	11 14	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 8	9 8	16 8	17 8	21 4	...	...	...
Wardha	10 12	10 12	9 10	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
Bálaghát	13 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	11 4	11 12	11 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	9 12	9 8	8 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 8	10 0
Saugor	10 12	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	15 8	15 4	...	...	...	...
Damoh	11 8	11 12	13 0	...	11 0	...	10 4	9 8	9 0	10 9	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	14 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betúl	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
Chhindwára	7 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 12	7 14	7 5	7 14	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	11 12
Narsinghpur	10 12	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	6 0	10 12	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimár	10 5	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	8 11	12 10	12 0	14 0	11 14	12 3	12 0
Raipur	22 0	22 4	17 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	26 0	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	17 8	14 0	17 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biláspur	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godávari	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	5 13	11 4	11 4	6 8	...	...	9 11	14 7	15 15	...
Bolarum	7 13	7 14	6 12	...	...	...	8 6	7 11	6 1	10 6	9 3	6 12	15 7	15 6	9 6	...	...	...
Chudderghat	6 12	7 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	5 12	9 8	11 8	6 12	13 8	14 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	11 8
Amráoti	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	11 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	9 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	12 0
Buldána	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	14 0
Wún	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	8 8	8 8	...
Básim	7 8	7 8	8 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	7 8	8 0	8 7	9 0	8 12	17 0	...	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 4	...	7 7	7 6	8 8	10 4	10 0	7 3	11 8	11 4	8 3	19 12	20 2	13 8	...	...	...
Kolar	7 2	7 2	7 14	...	...	...	11 13	11 3	9 2	13 9	13 0	10 3	...	...	14 11	27 12	27 12	23 2
Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 0	5 11	12 8	12 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	8 8	...	...	11 8	...	...	...
Mysore	6 4	5 8	6 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	6 10	11 0	10 8	7 0	29 0	24 0	17 6	...	...	...
Hassan	6 4	5 0	5 3	7 0	6 8	6 3	12 0	10 0	7 3	12 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	6 5	6 0	5 3	7 6	7 0	6 3	9 7	9 7	6 11	13 10	11 3	8 11	25 5	23 0	12 8	...	...	...
Kadur	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 3	7 0	7 0	5 11	10 0	11 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	25 0	23 0	10 11	16 0	16 0	10 11
Coorg	5 5	5 5	5 6	5 5	5 4	4 13	9 12	9 14	7 6	15 6	15 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	10 10	11 12	10 7	18 0	19 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 2	7 12	8 2	6 0	16 8	19 4	12 0	15 0	17 12	16 8
Kishengurh	12 8	12 12	*	20 8	20 8	*	6 4	6 8	*	7 12	7 8	*	16 8	16 8	*	17 8	16 8	*
Ulwur	13 8	14 7	13 0	22 9	22 3	20 0	7 3	7 8	7 0	8 12	9 1	8 0	21 7	21 15	15 4	20 10	18 0	18 7
Bhurtpore (City)	13 12	13 12	13 12	22 8	22 8	20 0	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	8 2	22 4	22 4	17 12	19 6	19 6	18 4
Kerowlee (City)	12 8	13 12	13 13	18 12	20 0	21 2	11 4	11 4	8 0	12 8	12 12	8 10	18 2	17 8	10 9	21 4	18 2	18 12
Ajmere	13 0	14 0	11 0	22 8	23 0	16 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	14 0
Deoli Cantonment	11 13	11 7	14 0	20 5	18 10	18 3	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	20 9	19 1	19 0	17 0	17 0	18 13
Erinpura	15 0	14 8	8 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	15 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	8 4
Sirohee	13 0	12 8	9 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	5 0	5 8	4 12	6 0	5 12	5 0	19 0	14 0	9 8	19 0	14 0	9 8
Abu	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anadra																		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 0	6 8	15 0	16 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 1	12 1	9 12	21 1	21 1	11 0	7 0	7 0	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 12	13 12	9 1	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	6 4	12 8	11 4	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh („)	10 10	10 0	12 1	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	5 10	10 0	10 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar	14 12	15 10	12 4	22 8	23 12	17 2	5 0	5 0	5 12	6 4	5 10	6 11	15 0	16 4	17 2	16 12	19 6	14 10
Bikaneer	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 4	...
Boondee	13 8	13 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	6 0	7 0	6 8	7 8	8 0	8 4	22 0	21 8	21 0	...	11 8	11 8	...
Kotah	13 0	13 0	16 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	7 12	7 12	8 4	23 4	21 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	...	...
Tonk	9 12	9 13	12 0	18 15	18 11	14 0	6 5	6 4	5 0	7 10	7 4	6 0	21 1	19 6	24 0	17 13	13 13	25 0
Shahpoora	12 1	12 5	14 2	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	7 0	5 11	6 0	22 13	24 1	16 4	11 7	12 11	13 0
Dholpur	11 8	12 0	13 0	21 0	20 8	13 8	9 0	6 12	6 0	10 8	8 4	7 8	20 0	20 0	24 4	12 0	14 0	25 0
	13 9	14 4	13 5	23 6	22 12	19 13	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 13	9 9	7 14	19 3	19 12	14 10	24 3	21 0	21 6
Indore	8 4	8 14	9 6	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 15	12 5
Gwalior	11 5	11 5	12 7	17 1	14 15	16 1	5 8	5 8	5 1	7 9	7 5	6 0	17 11	17 9	15 9	15 8	15 8	15 5
Goona	14 4	14 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	7 4	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	16 0
Rutlam	9 4	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	6 0	10 4	9 4	9 0	19 12	15 8	14 8	12 0	11 0	11 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	13 4	13 0	12 12	20 0	18 8	18 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...

Districts.	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.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	8 0	130 0	130 0	110 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chánda		
	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 0	132 0	132 0	121 0	9 0	9 0	9 15	Wardha		
	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	...	...	...	12 0	13 4	10 12	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	7 4	Jubbulpore		
	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 6	Saugor		
23 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Damoh		
	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	9 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Seoni		
22 8	22 8	14 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla			
10 8	10 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	5 0	6 8	6 0	Betúl			
12 0	12 0	14 0	9 0	10 8	9 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Chhindwára			
...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad			
...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur			
...	...	...	10 12	11 0	10 6	120 0	120 0	116 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Nimár			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 12	60 0	60 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Raipur			
...	...	...	14 8	15 12	7 0	280 0	280 0	250 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Upper Godávari		
18 13	...	...	8 1	8 4	6 9	130 0	130 0	70 0	8 12	8 10	8 12	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
...	...	...	8 10	8 8	7 11	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 3	9 0	Bolarum			
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 9	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Chudderghat			
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	50 0	50 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti			
7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Akola			
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldana			
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún			
...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 9	64 0	6 0	7 8	7 2	Básim			
23 2	22 8	13 11	18 13	18 13	11 8	84 0	78 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.		
25 12	22 11	15 6	22 13	22 13	15 14	172 6	172 4	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar			
16 8	16 8	10 3	23 0	23 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Túmkúr			
25 0	23 0	13 2	21 0	21 0	13 6	84 0	90 0	78 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Mysore			
20 0	20 0	11 8	90 0	20 0	10 8	100 0	130 0	130 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	Hassan			
32 9	33 6	14 3	19 15	18 14	13 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 14	7 14	8 3	Shimoga			
28 0	26 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur			
23 0	22 1	11 3	23 0	17 3	9 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chitaldroog			
28 15	29 12	13 13	21 15	22 5	11 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 15	7 14	7 3	Coorg			
...	...	...	12 0	12 7	13 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 13	19 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	*	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	*	Kishengurh			* No return received.
...	...	...	13 9	14 1	16 3	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	20 0	Ulwur			
20 8	20 8	18 0	13 13	13 13	16 15	140 0	140 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	24 8	Bhurtpore (City)			
17 8	17 8	20 0	12 8	12 8	17 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	16 8	Kerowlee (City)			
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Ajmere			
...	...	...	12 1	12 4	14 14	...	...	...	11 1	11 0	20 4	Deoli Cantonment			
...	...	...	20 0	19 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	Erinpura			
...	...	...	16 0	13 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	30 0	Sirohee			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Abu		† Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anadra		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 piest	6 piest	8 piest	8 0	9 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			
...	...	...	10 15	11 5	10 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 6	7 1	14 1	Meywar (Oodeypore)			
...	...	...	14 6	14 6	9 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 12	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)			
...	...	...	10 10	10 5	14 6	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Partábgarh („)			
...	...	...	16 4	18 12	17 2	70 0	70 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	Marwar			
...	...	...	18 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer			
...	...	...	16 4	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	22 0	Boondee			
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	18 8	Kotah			
...	...	...	13 5	14 3	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 13	22 0	Tonk			
...	...	...	14 9	15 3	16 4	...	...	...	6 7	5 15	11 6	Jhallawar			
...	...	...	12 0	14 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	Shahpoora			
...	...	...	13 12	14 6	16 2	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 13	Dholpur			
...	...	...	9 0	8 9	11 6	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 14	8 14	10 14	Indore	Central India.		
...	...	...	11 10	12 0	13 12	91 4	100 7	100 7	9 8	9 10	9 2	Gwalior			
...	...	...	14 12	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	13 0	Goona			
...	...	...	10 4	10 8	11 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 14	8 12	9 4	Rutlam			
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 12	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)			

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON FEVERS.

Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, with the approval of Government, offers a prize of Rs. 500 to the writer of the best Essay on Fevers as affecting British soldiers in India. Particulars with regard to conditions, arbitrators, date, and manner of submitting Essays are given below, namely :—

2. The Essays must include a comparative history of that class of diseases as given by the older writers and by the more modern; their causes, including such as are predisposing and those that are direct or exciting; their relative prevalence and mortality according to age and residence in India; their modifications by diathesis, locality, climate, and season; their pathology; their treatment, illustrating this important point, as far as possible, by records of "Cases" either from case-books or published works dating previous to 1857, and of those of a date subsequent to that period; the object being to indicate as clearly as may be practicable the results of the several methods adopted, and thus obtain a guide with regard to the future.

3. The assigned causes of *fevers* being investigated and categorically detailed, measures will be indicated by which their prevalence among British troops and their present very serious rate of mortality may for the future be diminished.

4. With reference to what some writers may in their Essays designate *enteric* or *typhoid fever*, they will give a distinct definition of the precise significance attached by them to these terms, whether applied in a sense independent of each other or synonymously; also in the event of either term being used to indicate a specific and otherwise independent disease rather than a *condition of*, or *complication* occurring in, the course of endemic fevers, whether continued or periodic in type, a distinct and precise record must be given of the circumstances upon which the distinction thus indicated is based.

5. The prize now offered will be open to all Officers of the Army Medical Department and of the Indian Medical Service of the three Presidencies, whether upon retired or full pay, provided that they have on 31st August 1879 severally done medical duty with British Troops in India during five full years and upwards.

6. The award of the prize now offered shall rest with three arbitrators, who must themselves have done duty for at least five years with British Troops in India, and have been at least ten additional in this country, making in all not less than fifteen full years in India. Government has been solicited to request the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and the Army Sanitary Commission each to appoint one of the three arbitrators, the latter unconnected with the Commission itself; these three to have power, should they so desire, to add two to their number so as to make it five in all; and at least one of the arbitrators to have himself served in India as above during not less than ten years prior to 1857.

7. Essays by Officers of the Army Medical Department should be transmitted through the usual channel to the Director-General of that Department; those by Officers of the Indian Medical Service through their channel of communication to the India Office.

8. With a view to afford ample time for the preparation of Essays, the 31st of December 1881 will be the latest date on which those Essays will be received in the India Office or that of the Director-General, and the decision of the arbitrators as to the award of the prize for the best of those Essays will be published in England and India, if possible, not later than 31st of July 1882.

9. In the event of no Essay being laid before the arbitrators, or of their considering it desirable for other reasons to withhold the reward for the present, they are hereby authorised to re-model the conditions of award in such manner as to them may appear fit, bearing in mind the general object in view in offering the prize as above detailed.

The 4th September 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has again fallen in Madras; general prospects are fair. In Bombay the Deccan has been benefitted by the needed rain; there was rain also in the Southern Mahratta Country and in Sind, but in the latter place it was very slight; fever is still very prevalent in Guzerat; *rabi* sowings continue. In Bengal slight rain fell in a few districts, more is still wanted in places; crops are promising and prices falling; there was a cyclone in Cox Bazar Sub-division of the Chittagong District, but particulars of the damage done are not yet known. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather has been fine and seasonable; fever continues but is abating; *rabi* sowings are progressing. There was no rain in the Punjab during the week; fever is still bad in the province; prospects are generally encouraging. In the Central Provinces also no rain feli; the weather has been clear and seasonable; *rabi* sowings are nearly completed; *kharif* prospects continue good. In Burma the rain was general; there is slight cattle-disease in parts of the province; crops are progressing satisfactorily; but high wind and heavy rain during the latter end of the week are believed to have caused some injury. No rain fell in Assam; more rain would improve prospects in Cachar, where they are already favourable. In Berar and Hyderabad crops are doing well. In Mysore and Coorg heavy rain has fallen and crops are thriving, except in the Chitaldroog district, where the rainfall was deficient. In the Central India and Rajputana States there was no rain; fever is more or less prevalent; prospects are good. In Nepal slight rain fell, and agricultural prospects are reported to be fair.

General prospects continue satisfactory. The cold weather has thoroughly set in; and in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the public health has improved.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Nov. 1st)	·32 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 20·64; harvest of early dry crops and sowing of white *cholum*, wheat, Bengal gram, and horse-gram in progress; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	1·34 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 24·60; rain wanted in 2 taluks; yellow *cholum* and *korra* being harvested; white *cholum*, Bengal gram, and wheat being sown; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	·31 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 27·18.
Kistna („ „)	2·51 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 25·56; rain beneficial for standing crops and sowing of later dry crops; 33 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	3·08 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 21·70; crops good; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	1·63 (average of 16 stations).	*Ragi* 23·13; standing crops still withering in one taluk; harvest of paddy in 2 taluks, *ragi* and *cumboo* in 4; outturn paddy ½ to full, others ⅛ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	1·11 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 24·82; crops good; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *cumboo*, and *ragi*, outturn ½ to full.
Madura („ „)	2·34 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 17·73.
Malabar („ „)	4·18 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 18·62; rain sufficient; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	2·21	Ploughing, manuring, and transplanting going on. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; north-east monsoon reported to have burst in Godavari and Kistna.
Bombay (Nov. 5th)—		
Kurrachee ...	·07 at Bula Khan ...	River 5 feet 7 inches on 3rd, last year on same date 8 feet 6 inches; *rabi* sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Excepting rice, *kharif* reapings completed; *rabi* sowings continuing; fever general; weather unsettled.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest continues; lands being prepared for *rabi*; fever stil prevalent.
Baroda ...	.....	One hundred and forty deaths from fever in city, twenty deaths from cholera near Navsari.
Surat ...	.....	Crops good; *bajri* and rice nearly harvested; *rabi* sowing progressing; locusts damaged crops in Jalálpor and Párdi; slight fever and cholera.
Násik ...	.....	Weather clear; *kharif* harvest good; *rabi* sowing mostly completed; prices slightly lower.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Wind northerly and air dry till 1st, afterwards southerly and air less dry; lightning on the 2nd; weather fine.
Poona (Nov. 2nd)	General rain; maximum at Haveli 1·71, minimum at Junnar ·02	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	Rain in six talukas; maximum at Shrigonda 1·80, minimum at Sheogaon ·05.	Rain beneficial; reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* crops completed in 6 talukas, approaching completion in rest; slight injury by rats in parts of two talukas.
Sholapore ...	Moderate rain, varying from 1·59 to ·06.	Prospects of *rabi* harvest improved.
Dharwar ...	.....	
Kánara ...	1·92 at Karwar ...	Total rainfall 131·91; harvest on coast continues; fever, measles, and cattle-disease prevail.
Rajkot ...	.....	Winter setting in; *kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* sowing completed; fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Fever still prevalent in Guzerat; *rabi* sowings progressing; general fall of rain in Deccan districts.
Bengal—(Nov. 5th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Cyclone in Cox Bazaar sub-division on 26th October, some damages to crops and buildings, extent yet unascertained, some loss of life reported, damage mostly confined to sub-division and Satkania; elsewhere prospects good and weather seasonable.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Floods subsided; sowing of cold-weather crops commenced; *amun* prospects good; relief operations being closed; new rice 18 seers, old rice 16 seers; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	*Amun* prospects promising; an average outturn expected; jute fair; *aus* harvested; land being ploughed for *rabi* cultivation; common rice 10 to 12 seers; fever in some places; flood nearly subsided; inundation done some damage to crops at Satkhira; at Diamond Harbour cuts being made in embankments to let in fresh water for cultivation purposes, and rivers rose a little with spring tide.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy and *kalai* good; sowings of winter crops commenced; fever in mitigated form still reported; want of fodder in thana Burwa; zamindars and mahajans assisting their ryots where necessary and labourers now getting work in fields and on roads.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Nights cold; northerly winds in day time; condition of crops in ground good; lands being ploughed everywhere for *rabi* sowings; a few isolated cases of cholera; common rice 12 to 14½ seers in interior.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rice pretty good; sugarcane not good; general health fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; rice prospects good; *rabi* being sown; common rice 15 seers; public health generally good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* excellent and well in ear and very heavy; *rabi* sowing completed; plenty of moisture in soil; heavy dews make irrigation unnecessary; rice 14 to 15 seers; health of people good; cattle afflicted with foot-and-mouth disease.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects excellent; prices falling.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Dhan* good; *rabi* sowing continues; tobacco promises well; prices stationary; some fever and cattle-disease in interior.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; prospects of crops excellent; food-grains cheaper than last year; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·12	*Laghu* and early *sarad* ripening; *rabi* progressing favourably; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in places; in Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa divisions cold weather now fairly set in, but a little more rain wanted in places; rice and other crops on ground generally promising; *amun* coming in ear, and *sali* ripening; cold weather sowings progressing; early sowings germinated; prices comparatively much fallen in several districts; in Dacca relief operations being closed; public health generally fair, but fever prevalent in places; cyclone in Cox Bazaar on 26th October, damage yet unascertained.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 4th)	.....	Prospects good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever still prevalent.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Bright seasonable weather; fever abating; wheat 13 5/16 seers, coarse *chanwal* 9½ seers, unhusked *dhan* 40½ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* germinating favourably; fever continues.
Jhansi („ 6th)	.....	Minor *kharif* grains being cut; sowing for *rabi* continues; fever abating.
Agra („ 4th)	.....	*Kharif* harvest being cut, *rabi* sowings progressing; fever abating; weather seasonable.
Bareilly („ 5th)	.....	Weather clear; sickness abating; rice cut; *rabi* being sown.
Meerut ...	.....	No report received.
Kumaun („ 3rd)	.....	Weather fine; *kharif* harvest being cut; some fever in the district.
Lucknow („ 5th)	*Nil*	Barley 20½ seers, *mendwa* 25 seers.
Partabgarh („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather fine; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; wind westerly; cattle-disease is decreasing.
Sitapur („ 5th)	.....	*Weather seasonable*; fever still prevalent.
Fyzabad ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Weather fine and seasonable; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever abating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Nov. 5th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Prices steady; fever prevalent.
Hissar ...	.....	*Kharif* still being gathered; crops doing fairly; sowings in progress; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Umbálla ...	.....	Grain crops promising; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Agricultural prospects good; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Lahore ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Agricultural prospects fair; prices have fallen.
Siálkot ...	.....	Prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Agricultural prospects good; fever prevails.
Pesháwar ...	.....	Harvest prospects good.
Mooltan ...	.....	*Kharif* crops are being cut; sowings in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary; health good.
		General Remarks.—No rain this week; prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Nov. 5th)	.....	Clear; prospects of *kharif* continue good; cotton picking commenced; *rabi* sowings nearly completed.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Cold; cotton promising; *kharif* harvesting; *rabi* sowings continue; small-pox slight; fever prevalent; prices of grain rising and of rice falling.
Saugor (Nov. 5th)	.....	Cool, pleasant; *kharif* reaping; cotton doing well; *rabi* sowing continues; fever decreasing.
Seoni ...	.....	Clear; *kharif* crops harvesting; *rabi* sowings nearly completed.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cotton and *jowar* doing well; *rabi* sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices unchanged.
Raipur (Nov. 1st)	.....	Rice cutting and *rabi* sowings continue; prospects good; cattle-disease in Simga and Dhamtari tahsils; prices risen considerably.
Sambalpur (Oct. 31st)	...	Cloudy, close; rice harvest continues; sowing of pulses completed; few cases of small-pox; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Clear and seasonable; rice harvest continues; *rabi* sowings nearly completed in some districts and in others are well forward; prospects of *kharif* continue good; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Nov. 5th)		
Akyab ...	4·82	Total rainfall 224·06; five doubtful cholera deaths in district, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Rangoon ...	2·47	Total rainfall 100·38; a little small-pox in Rangoon town; slight fever in Hlaing township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in Pomeglin township; crops progressing, but damage expected in Pegu sub-division from recent gale.
Bassein ...	2·82	Total rainfall 89·82; public health good; cattle-disease continues; weather favourable for crops; slight injury by insects and rats in two circles.
Prome ...	·7	Total rainfall 44·83; public health fair.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·92	Total rainfall 161·47; public health and crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	·22	Total rainfall 75·98; public health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cattle-disease continues; crops doing well, but high wind and heavy rain at end of week are believed to have done injury.
Assam—(Nov. 5th)—		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; mornings foggy; prospects of *sali* crops good.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Cachar ...	*Nil*	Weather getting perceptibly cool; rain would materially improve prospects, which are already favourable; price of rice 13 5/16 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	General prospects of crops good; small-pox disappeared; fever prevalent in many villages.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Nov. 5th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings continue; *kharif* crops being reaped.
Akola ...	.....	Crops doing well.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 5th)		
Bangalore ...	6·51	Crops thriving, except in Chitaldroog district, where rainfall was deficient; prices stationary; health generally good.
Mysore ...	3·89¼	
Mercara ...	1·62	
Central India States (Nov. 5th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Prospects excellent, but very high prices continue; wheat 8 seers 11 chittaks and gram 9 seers 3 chittaks per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *continued.*		
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; *jowar* 18 seers.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; health improving.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather cool.
Goona ...	.....	No report received.
Bhopal ...	*Nil* at Schore	Weather clear; *rabi* sowing progressing; prospects of *kharif* very good; high prices continue.
Ágar ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; fever existing.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	
Mánpur ...	*Nil*	Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced; fever prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 5th)	.....	Fever still prevalent; cold.
Serohi („ 2nd)	.....	Wells pretty full; water brackish; tanks nearly dry; fever prevalent; colder than usual.
Marwar (Oct. 31st)	.....	Tanks and wells almost full; fever prevalent; crops gathering; clear; winds easterly; nights cool; prices stationary.
Meywar ...	.....	Tanks and wells good; fever prevalent; *rabi* sowing.
Harowtee (Nov. 1st)	.....	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jhallawar (Oct. 30th)	.....	Much colder; mild fever prevalent; prospects good.
Ajmere (Nov. 5th)	.....	Prospects favourable; health improving.
Jeypore ...	.....	Harvests secured, average outturn; *rabi* sowing commenced; fever abating.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	*Kharif* being harvested; sickness decreasing.
Ulwur ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings commenced; fever very prevalent.
Nepal—(Oct. 28th)—		
Katmandú ...	·225	Agricultural prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 46. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 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 FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Provinces of India to Foreign Countries for the month of* **OCTOBER** *1879, compared with the Total Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1878, 1877, and 1876.*

Provinces.	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	1,034	25,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,774	3,35,308	...	...	9	108	12,817	3,60,759
Bombay	11,061	2,50,228	7,346	2,10,900	...	...	9,446	2,76,490	...	...	...	...	2,653	73,400	...	...	289	1,193	30,795	8,12,211
Sind	1,911	53,400	...	...	...	...	787	22,500	...	...	...	...	1,853	53,150	...	...	...	3	4,551	1,29,053
Madras	9,942	2,59,490	4,500	1,14,528	1,165	30,795	1,206	30,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,813	4,35,713
British Burma	1,685	23,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	4,620	913	17,666	...	...	2,808	45,867
Total, October 1879 ...	25,633	6,12,042	11,846	3,25,428	1,165	30,795	11,439	3,29,890	...	...	...	...	16,490	4,66,478	913	17,666	298	1,304	67,784	17,83,603
Total for October ... 1878	71,282	18,25,432	15,453	4,29,975	...	...	5,021	1,47,699	...	...	...	...	19,327	5,44,084	4,218	20,009	2	40	1,15,303	30,37,239
Total for October ... 1877	11,139	2,70,335	10,112	2,69,000	...	...	9,949	2,64,596	...	...	4	108	3,550	93,285	5,696	1,24,425	74	314	40,524	10,22,063
Total for October ... 1876	67,991	15,44,529	6,202	1,56,850	4,697	1,08,430	9,383	2,37,330	...	...	...	...	5,593	1,38,260	749	12,556	27	724	94,632	21,98,679

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 14th November 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39.
Mileage.				Capital subscribed						Capital withdrawn							Capital Outlay						Revenue Account, 1878.						Guaranteed Interest paid for 1878			Guaranteed interest from commencement to end of 1878						
				During 1878.			To end of 1878.			During 1878.			To end of 1878.				On construction account.		On stores.																			
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1878.	Under construction on 31st December 1878.	Railways.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1878.	To end of 1878.	During 1878.	To end of 1878.	Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contributions to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1878.	Contributions to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1878.	Interest charged in surplus half-years on capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1878.	Railway Companies' moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1878.
			Indian Currency.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,280¾	1,280¾	..	East Indian, Main Line ...	6,45,347	...	6,45,347	29,75,61,729	35,74,504	30,11,36,233	56,06,719	**21,49,241**	**34,57,478**	12,88,43,289	17,19,70,641	30,08,13,930	3,22,303	8,39,937	28,81,25,231	21,32,054	1,21,50,464	5,38,235	30,08,13,930	3,60,45,302	1,25,82,419	2,34,62,883	2,34,919	...	86,90,346	1,45,01,680	64,996	1,45,66,676	26,40,50,755	27,86,214	26,68,36,969	26,35,92,694	10,11,996	4,97,713	2,44,12,475
223¾	223¾	...	East Indian, Jubbulpore Line ...	32,564	...	32,564	3,52,97,281	83,618	3,53,80,899	...	2,82,299	2,82,299	22,02,706	3,51,71,700	3,73,74,406	**19.93.507**	3,19,707	3,72,37,857	**37,085**	1,32,469	4,080	3,73,74,406	37,32,708	16,14,400	21,18,308	...	84,791	2,91,611	17,41,311	2,569	17,43,880	2,64,82,338	76,680	2,65,59,038	1,17,22,281	29,172	2,48,801	7,39,505
158¾	158¼	...	Eastern Bengal...	...	...	...	3,35,82,152	1,79,846	3,37,61,998	8,87,340	1,68,130	10,55,470	1,63,57,853	1,84,99,083	3,48,56,936	**10.94.938**	7,86,945	3,38,11,809	1,98,171	10,39,068	6,059	3,48,56,936	46,45,821	20,30,749	26,15,072	26,151	21,759	9,68,096	16,05,127	6,368	16,11,495	2,28,58,195	1,43,055	2,30,01,250	2,00,48,384	54,651	1,83,037	14,20,139
857	857	...	Madras ...	12,38,815	...	12,38,815	11,54,17,211	...	11,54,17,211	28,86,387	**8,09,899**	20,76,488	5,85,57,128	5,69,75,143	11,55,32,271	**1,15,060**	12,40,070	10,99,59,658	8,00,991	54,50,765	1,21,848	11,55,32,271	66,30,174	50,42,193	15,87,981	...	...	...	56,39,583	...	56,39,583	9,46,27,708	...	9,46,27,708	4,21,96,863	...	...	...
612	606¾	22	South Indian ...	36,282	...	36,282	4,27,39,607	13,320	4,27,52,927	13,90,705	8,17,471	22,17,176	2,64,64,179	1,67,28,037	4,31,92,216	**4,39,289**	15,67,144	3,93,32,383	6,13,269	36,04,447	2,55,386	4,31,92,216	32,33,140	21,55,033	10,78,107	...	...	...	20,36,601	...	20,36,601	2,09,31,876	...	2,09,31,877	8,113,001	...	...	...
444	444	...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	...	...	...	8,87,48,312	2,36,425	8,89,84,767	15,27,500	**15,66,510**	**39,001**	4,35,95,162	4,15,48,976	8,51,44,138	38,40,629	**5,958**	8,14,91,988	1,64,651	38,56,290	**2,04,140**	8,51,44,138	69,05,678	32,18,552	(a) 36,87,126	...	...	(b) 3,60,077	43,74,686	2,190	43,76,876	6,59,43,043	1,87,326	6,61,30,369	3,29,26,137	...	3,281	2,01,368
1,268½	1,268½	...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	35,26,789	3,491	35,30,280	24,84,23,836	54,28,785	25,38,52,621	66,15,180	**25,43,556**	**40,71,624**	13,23,56,507	12,26,76,148	25,50,32,655	**11,80,034**	47,16,504	24,63,04,172	**7,03,075**	86,04,518	1,25,965	25,50,32,655	2,83,64,811	1,38,73,564	1,44,91,247	41,722	38,771	39,58,409	1,21,88,090	62,221	1,22,50,311	18,69,61,851	13,36,560	19,12,98,411	12,84,67,024	81,452	38,771	61,81,089
546	544	...	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	30,20,324	...	30,20,324	5,55,38,174	42,44,192	5,97,82,366	2,78,945	3,42,021	6,20,966	2,60,05,294	3,10,28,275	5,70,33,569	27,48,797	18,76,033	5,53,13,857	**3,06,232**	17.10,184	9,528	5,70,33,569	46 22,036	25,06,566	21,15,470	...	...	...	27,46,125	13,080	27,59,205	2,13,30,690	3,67,079	2,16,97,769	75,60,798	...	...	...
663½	663½	...	Scinde, Punjab and Delhi ...	**731**	...	**731**	11,99,27,127	9,40,945	12,08,68,072	10,36,698	**2,61,829**	7,74,860	5,51,90,763	6,01,85,010	11,53,75,773	54,92,299	15,20,765	11,09,81,064	**5,13,482**	45,68,307	**1,73,598**	11,53,75,773	89,30,714	57,60,124	31,70,090	...	...	...	60,20,032	21,006	60,41,038	8,41,86,817	4,79,433	8,46,66,254	2,17,07,626	...	...	...
			Total ...	84,99,390	3,491	85,02,881	1,03,72,35,459	1,47,01,635	1,05,19,37,094	2,02,38,483	**57,21,114**	1,45,17,369	48,95,72,881	55,47,83,013	1,04,43,55,894	75,81,200	1,28,61,147	1,09,25,56,019	23,49,262	4,11,16,512	6,83,363	1,04,43,55,894	10,31,09,884	4,87,83,600	5,43,26,284	3,02,792	1,45,321	1,42,68,539	5,08,53,235	1,72,430	5,10,25,665	78,73,73,298	83,76,347	79,57,49,645	53,63,34,898	11,77,271	9,71,603	3,29,54,576
In English Currency at contract rates of Exchange.				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian, Main Line...			...	59,157	...	59,157	27,276,492	327,663	27,604,155	513,949	**197,014**	**316,935**	11,810,636	15,763,975	27,574,610	29,545	76,994	26,411,479	195,439	1,113,793	49,338	27,574,610	3,304,153	1,153,389	2,150,764	21,534	...	796,615	1,329,321	5,958	1,335,279	24,204,653	255,403	24,460,056	24,162,664	92,766	45,624	2,237,810
„ Jubbulpore Line			...	2,985	...	2,985	3,235,584	7,665	3,243,249	...	**25,877**	**25,877**	201,915	3,224,072	3,425,987	**182,738**	29,306	3,413,470	**3,399**	12,143	374	3,425,987	342,165	147,987	194,178	...	7,773	26,731	159,621	235	159,856	2,427,548	7,029	2,434,577	1,074,542	2,674	22,807	67,788
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,078,364	16,486	3,094,850	81,339	15,412	96,751	1,499,469	1,695,750	3,195,219	**100,369**	72,137	3,099,416	18,156	95,248	355	3,195,219	425,867	186,152	239,715	2,397	1,994	88,742	147,137	583	147,720	2,095,335	13,112	2,108,447	1,837,769	5,010	16,778	130,179
Madras	...	...	...	113,558	...	113,558	10,579,911	...	10,579,911	864,586	**74,241**	190,345	5,367,737	5,222,721	10,590,458	**10,548**	113,673	10,079,635	73,424	499,653	11,171	10,590,458	607,766	**462,201**	**145,565**	...	...	...	516,962	...	516,962	8,674,207	...	8,674 207	3,868,046	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	3,477	...	3,477	4,095,880	1,276	4,097,156	134,139	78,341	212,480	2,536,151	1,603,104	4,139,255	**42,099**	150,185	3,769,354	**58,772**	**345,427**	24,474	4,139,255	309,843	206,524	103,319	...	...	...	195,174	...	195,174	2,005,971	...	2,005,971	777,496	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India			...	...	...	...	8,135,265	21,672	8,156,937	140,022	**143,597**	**3,575**	3,996,223	3,808,656	7,804,879	352,058	**546**	7,470,099	15,093	353,493	**18,713**	7,804,879	633,021	295,034	337,987	...	...	33,007	401,013	201	401,214	6,044,779	17,172	6,061,951	3,018,229	...	301	18,459
Great Indian Peninsula			...	323,289	320	323,609	22,772,185	497,639	23,269,824	606,392	**233,159**	373,233	12,132,680	11,245,314	23,377,994	**108,170**	432,346	22,577,699	**64,449**	788,747	11,548	23,377,994	2,600,108	1,271,744	1,328,364	3,825	3,554	362,854	1,117.241	5,704	1,122,945	17,138,169	397,519	17,535,688	11,776,144	7,466	3,554	566,600
Oudh and Rohilkund	...	...	...	302,032	...	302,032	5,553,817	424,419	5,978,236	27,894	34,202	62,096	2,600,529	3,102,827	5,703,356	274,880	187,604	5,531,386	**30,624**	171,018	952	5,703,356	462,204	250,657	211,547	...	...	...	274,613	1,308	275,921	2,133,069	36,708	2,169,777	756,080	...	...	...
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	**67**	...	**67**	10,993,320	86,253	11,079,573	95,030	**24,001**	71,029	5,059,153	5,516,959	10,576,112	503,461	139,403	10,173,264	**47,069**	418,762	**15,914**	10,576,112	818,603	528,011	290,592	...	...	...	551,836	1,925	553,761	7,717,125	43,948	7,761,073	1,989,865	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	804,431	320	804,751	95,720,818	1,383,073	97,103,891	1,863,351	**518,181**	1,345,170	45,204,492	51,183,378	96,387,870	716,020	1,201,102	92,525,802	215,353	3,798,284	63,785	96,387,870	9,503,730	4,501,699	5,002,031	27,756	13,321	1,307,949	4,692,918	15,914	4,708,832	73,440,857	770,891	73,211,747	49,260,835	107,916	889,064	3,020,836

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1878.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Capital subscribed			Capital withdrawn							Capital Outlay						Revenue Account, 1878.						Guaranteed Interest paid for 1878			Guaranteed interest from commencement to end of 1878								Control.		Land.					
To end of 1878.			During 1878.			To end of 1878.				On construction account.		On stores.																											
In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1878.	To end of 1878.	During 1878.	To end of 1878.	Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contributions to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1878.	Contributions to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1878.	Interest charged in surplus half-years on capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1878.	Railway Companies' moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1878.	State charge for control for 1878.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1878.	Value of land made over during 1878.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1878.	Value of land restored to Government during 1878.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1878.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1878, capitalized.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1878, capitalized.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
347 29,75,61,729	35,74,504	30,11,36,233	56,06,719	**21,49,241**	**34,57,478**	12,88,43,289	17,19,70,641	30,08,13,930	3,22,303	8,39,937	28,81,25,231	21,32,054	1,21,50,461	5,38,235	30,08,13,930	3,60,45,302	1,25,82,419	2,34,62,883	2,34,919	...	86,90,346	1,45,01,680	64,996	1,45,66,676	26,40,50,755	27,86,214	26,68,36,969	26,35,92,694	10,11,996	4,97,713	2,44,12,475			1,810	59,99,649	...	9,74,196	...	6,76,218
564 3,52,97,281	83,618	3,53,80,899	...	2,82,299	2,82,299	22,02,706	3,51,71,700	3,73,74,406	**19,93,507**	3,19,707	3,72,37,857	**37,085**	1,32,469	4,080	3,73,74,406	37,32,708	16,14,400	21,18,308	...	84,791	2,91,611	17,41,311	2,569	17,43,880	2,64,82,338	76,980	2,65,59,038	1,17,22,281	29,172	2,48,801	7,39,505	1,23,542	21,37,742	61	1,12,279	...	9,163	...	65,979
3,35,82,152	1,79,846	3,37,61,998	8,87,340	1,68,130	10,55,470	1,63,57,853	1,84,99,083	3,48,56,936	**10,94,938**	7,86,945	3,38,11,809	1,98,171	10,39,068	6,059	3,48,56,936	46,45,821	20,30,749	26,15,072	26,151	21,759	9,68,096	16,05,127	6,368	16,11,495	2,28,58,195	1,43,055	2,30,01,250	2,00,48,384	54,651	1,83,037	14,20,139			1,041	17,97,630	...	5,13,540	...	1,61,515
815 11,54,17,211	...	11,54,17,211	28,86,387	**8,09,899**	**20,76,488**	5,55,57,128	5,69,75,143	11,55,32,271	**1,15,060**	12,40,070	10,99,59,658	8,00,991	54,50,765	1,21,848	11,55,32,271	66,30,174	50,42,193	15,87,981	...	...	...	56,39,583	...	56,39,583	9,46,27,708	...	9,46,27,708	4,21,96,863	...	...	...			...	(c) 9,94,327	...	(c) 1,26,948	...	(c) 8,25,700
282 4,27,39,607	13,320	4,27,52,927	13,99,705	8,17,471	**22,17,176**	2,64,64,179	1,67,28,037	4,31,92,216	**4,39,289**	15,67,144	3,93,32,383	6,13,269	36,01,447	2,55,386	4,31,92,216	32,33,140	21,55,033	10,78,107	...	...	...	20,36,601	...	20,36,601	2,09,31,876	...	2,09,31,877	8,113,001	...	...	...	1,13,555	15,64,603	...	15,38,660	...	39,188	...	4,95,900
8,87,48,312	2,36,425	8,89,84,767	15,27,509	**15,66,510**	**30,001**	4,35,95,162	4,15,48,976	8,51,44,138	38,40,629	**5,958**	8,14,91,988	1,64,651	38,56,290	**2,04,140**	8,51,44,138	69,05,678	32,18,552	(a) 36,87,126	...	...	(b) 3,00,077	43,74,686	2,190	43,76,876	6,59,43,043	1,87,326	6,61,30,369	3,29,26,137	...	3,281	2,01,368			3,189	54,01,674	35	11,17,781	1,422	4,00,306
280 24,84,23,836	54,28,785	25,38,52,621	66,15,180	**25,43,556**	**40,71,624**	13,23,56,507	12,26,76,148	25,50,32,655	**11,80,034**	47,16,501	24,63,04,172	**7,03,075**	86,04,518	**1,25,965**	25,50,32,655	2,83,64,811	1,38,73,561	1,44,91,247	41,722	38,771	39,58,409	1,21,88,090	62,221	1,22,50,311	18,69,61,851	43,36,560	19,12,98,411	12,84,67,024	81,452	38,771	61,81,089	1,45,418	25,34,307	9,245	57,46,997	...	67,187	782	4,77,834
324 5,55,38,174	42,44,192	5,97,82,366	2,78,945	3,42,021	**6,20,966**	2,60,05,294	3,10,28,275	5,70,33,569	27,48,797	18,76,033	5,53,13,857	**3,06,232**	17,10,184	9,528	5,70,33,569	46 22,036	25,06,566	21,15,470	...	...	...	27,46,125	13,080	27,59,205	2,13,30,690	3,67,079	2,16,97,769	75,60,798	...	...	...	63,003	6,03,478	54,164	7,37,547	2,936	23,635	277	2,29,273
731 11,99,27,127	9,40,945	12,08,68,072	10,36,698	**2,61,829**	**7,74,869**	5,51,90,763	6,01,85,010	11,53,75,773	54,92,299	15,20,765	11,09,81,064	**5,13,482**	45,68,367	**1,73,598**	11,53,75,773	89,30,214	57,60,124	31,70,090	...	...	...	60,20,032	21,006	60,41,038	8,41,86,817	4,79,433	8,46,66,254	2,17,07,626	...	...	...	87,798	14,17,640	10,360	8,61,393	47	1,15,974	...	1,58,262
881 1,03,72,35,459	1,47,01,635	1,05,19,37,094	2,02,38,483	**57,21,114**	**1,45,17,369**	48,95,72,881	55,47,83,013	1,04,43,55,894	75,81,200	1,28,61,147	1,00,25,56,019	23,49,262	4,11,16,512	6,83,363	1,04,43,55,894	10,31,09,884	4,87,83,600	5,43,26,284	3,02,792	1,45,321	1,42,68,539	5,08,53,235	1,72,430	5,10,25,665	78,73,73,298	83,76,347	79,57,49,645	53,63,34,808	11,77,271	9,71,603	3,29,54,576	5,33,316	72,57,770	79,870	2,31,90,156	3,018	29,87,612	2,481	34,90,987

£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
57 27,27,6,492	327,663	27,604,155	513,949	**197,014**	**316,935**	11,810,635	15,763,975	27,574,610	29,545	76,994	26,411,479	195,439	1,113,793	49,338	27,574,610	3,304,153	1,153,389	2,150,764	21,534	...	796,615	1,329,321	5,958	1,335,279	24,204,653	255,403	24,460,056	24,162,664	92,766	45,624	2,237,810							
985 3,235,584	7,665	3,243,249	...	**25,877**	**25,877**	201,915	3,224,072	3,425,987	**182,738**	29,306	3,413,470	**3,399**	12,143	374	3,425,987	342,165	147,987	194,178	...	7,773	26,731	159,621	235	159,856	2,427,548	7,029	2,434,577	1,074,542	2,674	22,807	67,788							
3,078,364	16,486	3,094,850	81,339	**15,412**	**96,751**	1,499,469	1,695,750	3,195,219	**100,369**	72,137	3,099,416	18,156	95,248	355	3,195,219	425,867	186,152	239,715	2,397	1,994	88,742	147,137	583	147,720	2,095,335	13,112	2,108,447	1,837,769	5,010	16,778	130,179							
558 10,579,911	...	10,579,911	864,586	**74,241**	**190,345**	5,367,737	5,222,721	10,590,458	**10,548**	113,673	10,079,635	73,424	499,653	11,171	10,590,458	607,766	462,201	145,565	...	...	...	516,962	...	516,962	8,674,207	...	8,674 207	3,868,046	...	...	...							
177 1,095,880	1,276	4,097,156	134,139	**78,341**	**212,480**	2,536,151	1,603,104	4,139,255	**42,099**	150,185	3,763,354	58,772	**345,427**	24,474	4,139,255	309,843	206,524	103,319	...	...	...	195,174	...	195,174	2,005,971	...	2,005,971	777,496	...	...	...							
8,135,265	21,672	8,156,937	140,022	**143,597**	**3,575**	3,996,223	3,808,656	7,804,879	352,058	**546**	7,470,099	15,093	353,493	**18,713**	7,804,879	633,021	295,034	337,987	...	...	33,007	401,013	201	401,214	6,044,779	17,172	6,061,951	3,018,229	...	301	18,459							
569 22,772,185	497,639	23,269,824	606,392	**233,159**	**373,233**	12,132,680	11,245,314	23,377,994	**108,170**	432,346	22,577,699	**64,449**	788,747	11,548	23,377,994	2,600,108	1,271,744	1,328,364	3,825	3,554	362,854	1,117,241	5,704	1,122,945	17,138,169	397,519	17,535,688	11,776,144	7,466	3,554	566,600							
332 5,553,817	424,419	5,978,236	27,894	34,202	62,096	2,600,529	3,102,827	5,703,356	274,880	187,604	5,531,386	**30,624**	171,018	952	5,703,356	462,204	250,657	211,547	...	...	...	274,613	1,308	275,921	2,133,069	36,708	2,169,777	756,080	...	...	...							
387 10,993,320	86,253	11,079,573	95,030	**24,001**	71,029	5,059,153	5,516,959	10,576,112	503,461	139,403	10,173,264	**47,069**	418,762	**15,914**	10,576,112	818,603	528,011	290,592	...	...	...	551,836	1,925	553,761	7,717,125	43,948	7,761,073	1,989,865	...	...	...							
51 95,720,818	1,383,073	97,103,891	1,863,351	**518,181**	**1,345,170**	**45,204,492**	**51,183,378**	96,387,870	716,020	1,201,102	92,625,802	215,353	3,798,284	63,785	96,387,870	9,503,730	4,501,699	5,002,031	27,756	13,321	1,307,949	4,692,918	15,914	4,708,832	73,440,857	770,891	73,211,747	49,260,835	107,916	889,064	3,020,836							

Remarks.

(a).—This includes a sum of Rs. 3,60,076-10-6 which was contributed by Revenue for the re-rebuilding of Nurbudda Bridge.

(b).—This was appropriated for the re-building of the Nurbudda Bridge, see previous remark.

(c).—These figures are to end of 1877, later figures not reported.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Department.

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 Friday, the 24th October, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
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 T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the relief of Indebted Agriculturists in certain parts of the Dekkhan be taken into consideration. He said:—

"My Lord, in making this motion it seems convenient to mention that, while the Bill is being considered, I propose to confine my remarks to the subjects of the several amendments which my deference for the views of the Local Government, no less than my personal convictions, oblige me to move in opposition to certain decisions of the Select Committee, passed by a majority which, but for the absence through illness of the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, would have been a narrow one. I shall reserve until my motion that the Bill be passed various explanations and comments of, I hope, an uncontentious character, which may perhaps contribute to a better understanding of the measure by those who will have to work it and by the public."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that in section 10 of the Bill the following words be omitted (namely): "except suits of the description mentioned in section three, clauses (*y*) and (*z*)." He said:—

"My Lord, in explanation of this motion, I may remind the Council that paragraph 33 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 26th December last contains these words: 'I am inclined to think that the principle of summary jurisdiction without appeal might be conferred experimentally on all Civil Judges in the Dekkhan with great benefit.' In consequence of this suggestion, the draft Bill submitted by the Bombay Government provided that, within certain pecuniary limits, there should be no appeal from the decisions of the Subordinate Courts in cases, including those relating to mortgages, in which agriculturists were concerned, but that the proceedings of the Courts in such cases should be subject to inspection and revision by special

officers under the District Judge. The Government of India in its executive capacity, after carefully considering whether the exclusion of mortgage-cases from appeal was desirable, allowed the Bill to be brought into this Council with the exclusion maintained, but substituted, as a further safeguard, the control of one Special Judge for that of the District Judges of the four districts. At the same time, in a letter dated July 26th, calling for the opinions of the Local Government, the High Court and local officers on the Bill generally, it invited attention to the question as still an open one. The reply of the Bombay Government on it was as follows:—

"'His Excellency in Council is of opinion that no alteration should be made in the Bill as it now stands. He considers that, though in some instances advantage may follow on the hearing of a case by an Appellate Court, yet advantage is not likely to result in so large a number of cases as to outweigh the disadvantage of allowing an appeal in all cases; that no distinction need be recognized between appeals in mortgage-cases and appeals in simple money claims; and that, where errors have to be corrected, relief can be afforded on a petition for revision as well as on a regular appeal.'

"The opinion of Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill on the same point, concurred in by the four other Judges of the Bombay High Court who minuted on the reference, runs thus:—

"'I think that, if the Subordinate Judges and Special Judge be well selected, the system of revision will be an adequate substitute for the present system of appeals. We have had a long experience of the system of revision in the High Court. In cases in which no appeal lies applications for the exercise of our extraordinary jurisdiction are very frequent; and, hough we are of course more strict in admitting such applications than we should be in admitting appeals, I do not think that any case of special hardship or injustice ever goes unredressed, or at least without an effort to redress it. Probably, in practice, there will not, under the system proposed in the Bill, be any great difference between the procedure in revision and in appeal. That is to say, every party aggrieved by a decision of a Subordinate Judge will apply to the Special Judge to revise the decision; and if the Special Judge does his duty, he will call for the proceedings in every case in which he thinks that injustice may have worked. The system of revision seems certainly most in accordance with the general spirit of the Bill, which is to leave everything as much as possible to the discretion of the Judges. I see no practical advantage, if appeals be allowed, in limiting the right of appeal to mortgage-suits.'

"Notwithstanding this concurrence in opinion of the Local Government and five Judges of the local High Court in favour of the Bill as it stood, the Select Committee, by a majority which, but for the reason I have named, would have been a narrow one, have decided to allow appeals under the ordinary law in these mortgage-cases, and to put in the place of section 73 of the Bill as introduced a new section (10) in the Bill now presented, containing the words which I have just read in my motion. As the matter is one of primary importance, likely vitally to affect the success of the whole measure, I feel bound, as I have said, by my own convictions no less than by the obvious propriety of affording full hearing for the views of the Local Government, to request the Council to reverse this decision.

"I will now endeavour to summarize the case. Against the appeal system the following objections are urged:—

"*First*, that it is a tedious process. This is sufficiently notorious; but, as actual proof is forthcoming, I may mention that the Bombay returns of civil justice for the last five years show the average percentage of appeals pending at the end of the year to be 36 per cent., with a maximum of 44 per cent. Again, the proportion of those so pending which had lasted above four months is 57·6 per cent., with a maximum of 66 per cent. How long above four months some of them had gone on, the present forms of return do not show; but by going back to 1872 we learn that, of the 3,191 appeals pending at the end of that year, 615, or about one-fifth, were two years old, 183 were three years old, while 31 were in the fourth, 8 in the fifth, and 5 in the *sixth*, year of their existence! No wonder that sometimes, as stated in an able report on the judicial administration of Khándesh in 1875, written by the Assistant Judge, Mr. Batty, 'after all the worry and expense of a suit, followed by long-delayed decision in appeal, the judgment-creditor finds he has nothing to attach.' To expose the various causes of these delays is perhaps unnecessary; but one important cause may be mentioned, that appeal may be a double process, first to the District Court, and then on to the High Court. About 13 per cent. of

the appeals hitherto heard in a year have been such 'second' appeals; and I fear the proportion will be increased by the lately passed amendment of the Civil Procedure Code.

"*Secondly*, appeal is an expensive process. This is obvious, as the parties have to operate at the District or High Court, far from their homes, and where pleaders of a higher class are indispensable. The mere recognized costs of appeals, such as stamps, process fees, subsistence to witnesses, pleaders' fees, &c., are recorded in 1872 as 13·6 per cent. on the value. The real costs were of course much more, especially for pleaders, who, we are told in the papers before the Council, always exact higher fees than the rate authorized by law.

"*Thirdly*, appeal is a specially uncertain process. Where one Appellate Court sits in appeal upon another, the uncertainty is aggravated; and where this is not so, the natural and proper reluctance of an Appellate Court to interfere with findings on questions of fact, passed in full view of the demeanour of parties and witnesses and in the hearing of the local public, imparts a fictitious and undeserved importance to issues and refinements of law and procedure, upon which opinions may differ greatly. Hence an appeal is too often a gambling or speculative transaction, resulting in the denial of the substantial justice awarded by the Court below. Where, as sometimes happens, the Appellate Court is fond of reappreciating the evidence and meddling with facts, the uncertainty is of course greater still.

"*Fourthly*, appeal is an unsuitable mode of redress; that is, it on the whole suits those least who most need help. As I said in my speech on July 18th, 'the cases which come up in appeal are often not those which deserve to come. Many a man who has a good case cannot afford to appeal; many a man with money needlessly drags his opponent through all the Appellate Courts.' To appreciate the full meaning of this, it must be remembered that appeals lie *not* merely on the final decision, but on a whole string, lately much lengthened, of intermediate orders of one kind or another. Appeal, in short, is a luxury within the reach of monied litigants only.

"*Lastly*, the process is one of small general application. In 1877 the proportion of appeals to cases disposed of in the whole Bombay Presidency was just 3 per cent. In the four disturbed districts it reached 3½ per cent. in 1876, but fell to 2½ in 1878. But these are appeals in suits of all kinds. If we exclude those as to title, &c., which are known to be numerous, what will be the proportion applicable to our Bill? Yet we are asked by some to believe that by this insignificant check our Courts are kept braced up to high efficiency, and that on its withdrawal they will subside into models of superficiality, incapacity, laziness, precipitation, favouritism, corruption, and I know not what other theoretical attributes of irresponsible power. Nay rather, the truth more probably is that though now, under the existing appeal system, work is so done as to command our confidence, 68 per cent. of decisions appealed against being confirmed, still, as stated by the Bombay Legal Remembrancer, 'Subordinate Judges are left too much to themselves; their work is never sufficiently overhauled and scrutinized; their errors and shortcomings are not pointed out to them,' &c.

"The remarks just made have reference to the appeal system in general. But the majority in the Select Committee only propose that it shall be applied to 'mortgage-cases.' To this I would object that there is no real reason for making a distinction between these cases and others. The theory is that a mortgage-case is something to look very grave about; that it sometimes involves the investigation of difficult questions as to title, priorities, marshalling securities, contribution and rights of maintenance, and always involves the taking of complicated accounts. But the fact is that a mortgage-case, like most other cases, may be easy or may be difficult. Each one of the points named, title, priorities, &c, may present no special feature, and be promptly and safely settled on well-known rules. Questions of title, and curious ones too, sometimes arise about moveable property; and that litigation on them is not inconsiderable may be seen from the statistics of suits arising out of execution of decrees. As to accounts, it may be safely affirmed that they will be found, on an average, to be more complicated in money-suits than in mortgage-suits. An

account on a simple money debt, to liquidate which grain, bullocks, cash, personal service, &c., have to be brought to credit under section 13 (*f*) of the Bill, may be complicated indeed. A mortgage account, on the other hand, judging from very full statistics of the mortgages of different kinds customary in the districts of Puna, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur and Kaládgi, which I lately obtained from the Hon'ble Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner for Bombay, must usually contain very simple items, even where an agreement to set off profits in lieu of interest has been set aside. This conclusion, that there is no reason for making any distinction as to appeals between mortgage-cases and other cases, is that which we find given in the papers before us by authorities undoubtedly the best acquainted with the subject. The Judge of Ahmadnagar says that experience shows that any nominal classification of suit is fallacious as a test of intricacy; and Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill, with whom his four colleagues concur, says he sees no practical advantage, if appeals are allowed, in limiting them to mortgage-suits.

"I must now say a few words about revision. It appears to be in a very great measure free from the evils which I attribute to the appeal system. As the Special Judge and his two assistants will be moving about their charges for nearly two-thirds of the year, parties will be able to come freely before them at the time most convenient to themselves, while cases which they take up *proprio motu* will of course be chiefly taken up at once on the spot, after perusal of the record. The saving to parties in time, trouble and expense is obvious; the long purse will have less advantage over the short one, and the temptations to technicality will be diminished. But, above all, the percentage of cases which will come under scrutiny—scrutiny of a direct, personal and searching character—will certainly be ten times as large as under the appeal system, and probably more. That Judges who have one-third of their whole work looked into on the spot by picked officers having nothing else to do will not be more careful in it than Judges who have only one-thirtieth, and that of a tolerably defined special class, brought by haphazard before a distant authority, I am wholly unable to believe.

"Against the substitution of revision for appeal what little has been hitherto advanced has mostly been met. But I must invite attention to the utterly insufficient grounds on which the majority of the Select Committee, in paragraph 24 of the report, attempt to justify the conclusion in favour of appeals at which they have arrived. They merely observe that the question whether appeals should be allowed in any cases, or whether we should trust entirely to the powers of superintendence and revision,

'is not so important as might at first sight appear, inasmuch as there can be little doubt that, if the right of appeal were withheld, petitions for revision would take the place of petitions of appeal; and then the chief difference would be that an application for revision not being, like the presentation of an appeal, a matter of right, might be more summarily dealt with by the superior Court.'

Here the whole of the objections to the appeal system, as also the far wider controlling influence of the revision system, are simply ignored; and it is assumed that selected officers of the judicial department will take advantage of the almost imperceptible difference of status between appellants and petitioners for revision in order to deal 'summarily'; that is, I suppose, to leave, as Mr. Justice Melvill puts it, cases of special hardship to go unredressed or without an effort to redress them. Such reasons are a virtual surrender of the case.

"In conclusion, I would beg the Council to bear in mind that the revision system secures whatever advantages the appeal system possesses, but removes the disadvantages which that system involves, and has a far wider beneficial influence; that the abolition of appeals, even without the revision safeguard, is thought desirable by the Secretary of State; that there is no real difference between mortgage-cases and other cases, as far as this question is concerned; that the exclusion of appeals in mortgage-cases is emphatically advocated by the Local Government; and finally, that the five Judges of the High Court have reported officially that revision is an adequate substitute for appeal. In view of these facts, I cannot doubt that the Council will decide favourably on the motion I have brought forward."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said:—"I take the opportunity of the consideration of the first of Mr. Hope's amendments to explain the general principle which will regulate my votes this day. The measure we have to consider is, it appears to me, to all intents and purposes a local one, and, but for certain technical objections, might have been dealt with by the local legislature of Bombay. This consideration should, I think, induce the Council to accord special respect to the views and wishes of the Local Government. But, apart from this, I look upon this measure as an honest and earnest attempt by the Bombay Government to meet and grapple with a local and exceptional difficulty; and I think, therefore, that their proposals should, wherever possible, receive the cordial support of the Members of this Council, even though some of them may not be in strict accordance with our views of what is best.

"I have said that the difficulty to be grappled with is local and exceptional. I say 'local,' because I desire to protest against the notion, which has obtained some currency, that the condition of the Dekkhan raiyat is to be considered as typical of the condition of the peasantry in all parts of India. At any rate, I can assert that it is not typical of the condition of the people of the province over which my hon'ble friend Sir Robert Egerton presides.

"I say also that the difficulty is an exceptional one; for, although some of the causes which have contributed to the depressed condition of the Dekkhan raiyat—such as the burden of ancestral debt, the *crassa ignorantia* of the kunbí, the absence of a law of bankruptcy or provision for winding-up the estates of deceased persons, the rigid system of collecting the full land-revenue in good and bad seasons alike, the distance of Courts of justice from the homes of the people—were certainly not to be ignored, yet I venture to think the *causa causans* (to borrow an expression from the old logicians) was a sudden and enormous inflation of credit during the American civil war, followed by a terrible contraction of credit. Such an event would bring about in England that state of things known technically as a commercial crisis. It would more or less ruin and demoralize any peasant proprietary in the world, and how much more a simple-minded peasant proprietary in India, where, by laws or custom or from a creditable sense of family honour, it is usual for the son to take upon himself the personal liabilities of his deceased father, even though he may have received no assets from the estate.

"Truly, my Lord, after considering the report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission, my ground of astonishment is, not that 66 per cent. of the Dekkhan raiyats should be insolvent, but that 33 per cent. should be in a position to pay their debts!

"But whatever may be the causes of the situation, there it is, and it *must* be dealt with vigorously thoroughly and practically; and in so dealing with the situation, I, for one, am prepared to sacrifice a large amount of theory.

"Keeping, then, the above principle in view, I proceed to the consideration of the first amendment—that is to say, the amendment which provides that *all* cases, including mortgage-cases, coming before the small-debt courts shall not be liable to appeal. The statistics relating to appeals in the Bombay Presidency which have just been read to us by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope are certainly not encouraging. But I venture to hope that the facts he has quoted, and the deductions he has drawn, are not applicable to other provinces in India; they are most certainly not applicable to the province with which I am connected.

"Our experience in the Panjáb is that the right of appeal is greatly valued by the people, and it would also appear that the right, though freely used, is not abused; for, although in the Panjáb justice is comparatively accessible,—there being, as a rule, a Court of justice within an easy day's walk of a peasant's home—as many as 82 per cent. of appealable cases are unappealed."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"Does the Hon'ble Member mean that in 82 per cent. of the cases in which an appeal lies the decisions are unappealed?"

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON:—"Yes, my Lord. What I am seeking to show is that, though the right of appeal exists, and is highly valued, and can be easily enforced, it is not abused in the Panjáb.

"But, although our experience of the working of an appellate system is not similar to that of Mr. Hope in the Bombay Presidency, yet, as the Local Government of that Presidency considers that the regular appellate system is objectionable in the case of the smaller class of suits by money-lenders, including mortgage-suits, and prefers to substitute and pay for a somewhat costly system of revision, control and superintendence, which is to all intents and purposes an easy, though somewhat uncertain, system of appeal, I am certainly not prepared to vote against the Hon'ble Member's amendment on this point."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I have very few words to say upon this amendment. I consider the Bill, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton has remarked, to be a local one, and that it is for technical reasons alone that it comes before this Council. Holding this view, I think that the utmost deference should be paid to the wishes of the Local Government in regard to the details of the measure. The whole chapter in which the section which it is proposed to amend occurs sets aside many of the existing provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure; and I can see no reason why the appeal, for which revision is substituted in regard to the other classes of cases specified in section 3, should be allowed in mortgage-cases only. I consider that the same procedure should be adopted for all the classes of suits specified, as the Bombay Government desire. In their letter on the case they state distinctly that they do not wish any appeals to be allowed in mortgage or other cases; and it seems to me desirable to follow their wishes."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"As a member of the Select Committee which very carefully went through all the details of this Bill, and unfortunately a member who was in a minority on this point, I do not like allowing it to pass with a silent vote. The question before the Council, I would remind them, is not whether there should be no supervision at all as regards the proceedings of Courts in any class of cases, but the simple one whether, in dealing with disputes connected with mortgage-suits, the principle to be adopted should be one of appeal from the Subordinate Judge to a superior Court or one of revision by a Special Judge. Now I trust I shall not be out of order if I remark that, with regard to this particular question about appeals, it depends very much upon whether the next amendment which the Hon'ble Member for Bombay will move—that is, with regard to section 54—will be carried or not. It seems to me that the two sections hang or fall together. If, as the Bill now stands, the Special Judge is excluded, I am prepared to say that some system of appeal ought rightly to be admitted with regard to this particular class of case; but if it is a question whether there shall be appeals, or whether this particular class of cases shall come under the revision of a Special Judge, I am certainly in favour of the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member for Bombay, that the latter alternative should be adopted. I would call to the remembrance of the Council that, before even the Bill was introduced, there was a Committee of officers who considered very carefully the provisions of the measure, and it was at that time proposed, and adopted almost I believe with unanimity, that, considering the very exceptional and admittedly tentative character of this legislation, it would be very much better that a special officer should be appointed, not only for the duty of revising judicial decisions of inferior Courts, but for the general supervision of all proceedings under the Act.

"I myself fully accepted that proposal; and as the Bill was first drafted, it contained a provision for the appointment of a Special Judge. This arrangement secured, as I have said, the necessary special superintendence required for the work in the four districts to which the Bill was to apply; and that not only as regards any particular class of suits in Court, but for the whole general administration of the law. I still think that this is a necessity under the circumstances in which this measure is introduced into these four districts. They have suffered from long-standing troubles and difficulties arising from causes in a great measure beyond the control of the Government; and in the embittered relations which now exist between debtor and creditor special legislation has been resorted to for the removal of the evil. Now, when the question of appeals came before the Select Committee, while it was accepted, as a rule, that appeals should not be allowed in simple money claims, it was

decided that they should be admitted for those two classes of cases that come under clauses (*y*) and (*z*) of section 3; and stress was laid by the majority of the Committee on the fact that this class of cases was a very difficult one, and that in consequence of that difficulty Appellate Courts must be provided for securing that no injustice takes place in such litigation. I agree with Mr. Hope in thinking that, considering the class of people for whom we are legislating, and the amount for which the money-value of appeals is fixed in the measure, these mortgage-cases will probably not present greater difficulties than the general class of cases which will come under its provisions; and I am also inclined to say that, whatever these difficulties may be, they will much more advantageously be met by an officer fully vested with the powers of revision, specially selected and reserved for the consideration of these cases, than by the ordinary procedure in civil suits. It seems to me that if a system of appeals is to be allowed, and such appeals are to lie to four different Judges, holding their courts at different places, at long distances from the homes of the people, the long delay that always arises in the disposal of appeals, and the technicalities of procedure that attend such a course, will be fatal to the success of the Act. I would also point to the fact that, as regards the objection taken as to the difficulties and intricacies of such suits, in section 12 of the Bill as it now stands special provisions are made to enable the Courts to go, as it is called, behind the bond; and that in mortgage-suits also it will be in the power of those Courts to analyze the whole history of the transaction. As the general scope and object of the whole measure is to bring the two parties together, and in their presence to try and get to the foundation and origin of the debt, and the whole proceedings connected with it, the Subordinate Judges will have ample power to go into the entire case, and to arrive at a fair decision upon its merits. With these observations, I have only to say that I shall support the Hon'ble Member in his amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Hope, in his opening speech, referred to the fact that, although I was a member of the Select Committee on this Bill, I had unfortunately been unable to attend the meetings of the Committee; otherwise I should certainly not only have expressed in the Committee views in accord with the present amendment, but also with the other amendments of which notice has been given. I should have agreed on every point with him and my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson. I am strongly opposed to the alteration which the Select Committee has proposed to make in the Bill in regard to the question of appeal; and I think that change, if allowed to stand, will be a most unfortunate one. I do not for a moment deny that it is necessary in a great many cases of importance to allow suitors the right of appeal. Nevertheless, I believe it to be true that, among all the causes which have rendered the administration of justice in India slow, expensive and uncertain, the system of appeal has been one of the most serious and the most mischievous. I think it has been clearly shown that nine-tenths of the cases in which it is now proposed to allow appeals will be of a most simple character, and that there is no more reason for allowing an appeal in them than there is for allowing in the other cases in which an appeal is forbidden by the Bill.

"It seems to me that far greater security for the correction of erroneous decisions, and for ensuring supervision of the Subordinate Courts by competent superior Judges, was afforded by the Bill as it stood before it was altered by the Select Committee.

"As my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson has just said, the amendment now being considered and the second amendment which refers to the appointment of a Special Judge are closely connected with one another, and they must stand or fall together. As the Bill formerly stood, there was to be a Special Judge, who was to devote his whole time to examining the proceedings of the Subordinate Courts, and to revising their decisions whenever a failure of justice appeared to have taken place. It seems to me that every honest suitor considering himself aggrieved by the decision of the lower Court would have every opportunity under the system formerly proposed by the Bill of getting his case re-heard which he could have under the system of appeal. His petition

would be called a 'petition for revision' instead of a 'petition of appeal'; but I cannot see that he would be deprived of any single advantage which under the system of appeal he would have. It seems to me that, taking the first and second of these amendments together, it is now proposed to abolish one of the very best and most essential parts of the Bill as it was introduced. It is proposed to substitute for the provisions under which we should have got security for the constant and personal superintendence by a competent officer over all the proceedings of the lower Courts the altogether illusory and imaginary security afforded by extending the power of appeal. The Bill as it originally stood in respect to this matter was, I believe, approved by the majority of this Council. It was strongly approved by the Local Government; and we know now that it was also approved by the five Judges of the Bombay High Court. Under these circumstances, my Lord, I shall vote for the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that the effect of the amendment would be to deprive the parties to all suits for foreclosure or redemption of the right of appeal which they now enjoyed, and to substitute for it a system of revision. On the expediency of providing an appeal in cases of this kind he had but little to add to what he had said when the Hon'ble Mr. Hope had introduced the Bill. He had then pointed out that, in the absence of an Appellate Court, the Judges of first instance would have no one to stand in awe of, and that the errors arising from corruption, incapacity, laziness, precipitation, ignorance and love of arbitrary power would remain uncorrected, and cause hardship and discontent. These general remarks did not pretend to be original, but were founded on the writings of the great master in these matters *di color che sanno*—Bentham—and he had heard nothing here to-day, and did not expect to hear anything, that would lead to a different conclusion. But the matter seemed more complicated than he had supposed. It now appeared that these mortgage-suits were of such importance as to demand a special procedure, or, at all events, to be free from a summary procedure, not merely because of their difficulty, of which he would say a few words hereafter, but because they related to land, and because to the Native of India land was of abnormal importance. Having no manufactories, their livelihood depended solely on the cultivation of their fields; and for that reason, as well as for others—as he understood from persons better acquainted with the subject than he could pretend to be—they attached extraordinary value to the right of appeal in all questions relating to land. The question had, therefore, a political as well as a juristic aspect. Furthermore, the suits referred to in the amendment were mortgage-suits; and, as the Bill was now framed, the number of mortgage-suits would be enormously increased. As far as he could make out, with section 22 forbidding attachments or sales of immoveable property not specifically pledged, no saukár would ever lend money except on the security of land; and, unless the nature of such litigation was different in the Bombay Presidency from what it was elsewhere, no suits could be named in which difficult questions more often arose and which were, therefore, less adapted for a summary procedure. There was always a more or less complicated account to be taken; and questions as to title, priorities, marshalling securities and contribution were certain to arise in almost every case—that is, provided the Judge understood his business, and saw difficulties where they really existed. That Bombay litigation formed no exception to this rule appears from the able paper of Mr. Naylor, the Bombay Legal Remembrancer, who wrote:—

"Suits between mortgagors and mortgagees generally entail questions of considerable importance and difficulty; and, after having given the matter much consideration, I am unable to concur with those who think that when agriculturists are parties to such suits they should be tried summarily. The intricacy of a suit in no way depends upon the social status or occupation of the parties thereto. It is to the subject-matter of an action that we must look in order to judge whether it is likely to involve complicated issues; and those who are acquainted with the usual range of litigation will unhesitatingly affirm that questions relating to mortgage-claims are amongst those which are most prolific of knotty points and legal difficulties. It makes no difference in this respect whether the value of the matter in dispute be small or great, or whether the parties tothe suit belong to one class or another."

It was true that the Hon'ble Mover in his speech on introducing the Bill, and in reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, said that "mortgages are usually only difficult if they happen to involve questions of priorities and the like, or there are several creditors. . . . . Under the Bombay revenue system the name of the owner of every field is entered in the Government books. It would only be in most rare instances that the man whose name appeared was not the real owner; *and so* questions of title are not likely to give trouble." MR. STOKES thought the Hon'ble Member in making the latter statement must have overlooked the fact that the Bombay High Court had decided more than once that the Collectors' books were kept for purposes of revenue, and not for purposes of title (10 Bom. 187); and that the fact that a person's name was so entered did not establish his title or defeat that of any other person (10 Bom. 187, 192). As to the disadvantages in civil cases of the system of revision as compared with the system of appeal, he rejoiced to find that the remarks which he had ventured to make upon this subject, drawn as they were from theoretical considerations rather than practical experience in the Mufassal, were now confirmed by three such men as Mr. Naylor, whom he had just quoted, Mr. Wedderburn, District Judge of Ahmadnagar, and Mr. Justice West.

Mr. Naylor at page 9 of his paper said:—

"The cases in which it would be justifiable to interfere with a decision of a civil matter, except upon the application of one or other of the parties, must be very few. If the Special Judge revises a decision upon the complaint of one of the parties, he will, in effect, hear an informal appeal. But he will do so subject to the following disadvantages over a regular system of appeal (namely):—

(1) that there is no limit to the period within which applications for revision may be made or granted, and the parties can, therefore, never be certain that the decision they have obtained is final;

(2) that the application will generally have to be enquired into at a great distance from the homes of the parties, *i.e.*, wherever the Special Judge may happen to be on tour, and on no fixed date, and must, therefore, be disposed of without hearing the parties or anybody in their behalf;

(3) that the parties will have no absolute right to bring their cases before him, and that it will therefore be in his power to refuse applications without any inquiry at all.

"The right of appeal to a fixed Appellate Court within the district itself is, I think, a far preferable remedy to this; and in mortgage-cases it is most undesirable, not to say altogether inequitable, that the people should be deprived of it."

Mr. Naylor did not seem to be quite correct in saying that there was no limit to the period within which applications for revision might be made. The Limitation Act, XV of 1877, schedule II, No. 178, fixed a period of three years for this and other applications not expressly provided for. But for three years the parties would never be certain that the decision they had obtained was final; whereas now, when the periods prescribed for presenting appeals under the Code of Civil Procedure (thirty days and ninety days) had lapsed, the decision might practically be regarded as final. As to the disadvantages respectively numbered (2) and (3) he (MR. STOKES) entirely agreed with Mr. Naylor.

Mr. Wedderburn in the fifth paragraph of his note also said:—

"With regard to the efficacy of revision as a substitute for appeal, it appears to me that this method of control is better suited for criminal than for civil business. By examining a criminal return, which gives an abstract of the incriminating circumstances, and states the section under which the accused has been convicted and the amount of the punishment, a superior Court can form an opinion as to the general propriety of the orders passed, and by sending for the record can effectually remedy a failure of justice. But the difficulty of carrying out such a duty would be very much greater in civil suits, where the issues are so much more complicated. And I think it would be difficult to devise a form of return which would, within moderate dimensions, supply to the Special Judge the information necessary to enable him to carry out the revision described in section 54 of the Bill. It must also be borne in mind that, unless such returns are framed in English,* most European officers would, in making use of them, have to rely on subordinate agency, which would, in great measure, defeat the purpose of the legislature in appointing a Special Judge to exercise a vigilant personal control. If, on the other hand, the Special Judge does not rely upon civil returns, but modifies the decisions of the Subordinate Judges upon the complaint of the parties, I do not see wherein this method will materially differ from a system of appeal. To disturb the decision of the lower Court on a mere inspection of the record would be a risky proceeding; and the party to whose detriment the alteration was made would consider himself highly aggrieved if he had no opportunity of being heard in support of the original decree."

* The Subordinate Judges in this district write their judgments mostly in Maráthi.

The Council would perhaps remember that when the Bill was introduced he (MR. STOKES) had suggested that the revising Judge would have neither time nor skill to decipher and translate the records kept, as they would be in a Native language, and that he would therefore have to rely upon some corruptible subordinate, such as the sarishtádár. He was glad to find this suggestion fully supported by the District Judge of Ahmadnagar. To the same effect was the remark made by Mr. Justice West in what he would take the liberty of calling one of the most interesting and statesmanlike papers ever laid before this Council. "The brief notes of evidence and of the judgment," says Mr. West, "will, it is supposed, be nearly always in English. *It is absolutely necessary that they should be, if there is to be any trustworthy scrutiny of them by the supervising officers.*"

But to return to the general question as to the relative advantages of a system of appeal and a system of revision, Mr. Justice West, in the paper he had just quoted, remarked :—

"The power of superintendence and revision is one which in discreet hands may be very usefully exercised; yet, according to my experience, it bears much more frequently upon matters of form than of substance. If there has been any active departure from the prescribed rules of procedure, the papers recorded will usually indicate the error. Omissions to do this or that thing which ought to have been done are less readily betrayed by the record; and all signs of any total departure from justice or propriety will be carefully excluded from it. If a Subordinate Judge towards the close of a wearying case refuses to take the evidence of certain witnesses or to accept a well-grounded application for adjournment, there will, as a rule, be nothing on record to show this dereliction of duty. If he cuts short the examination of witnesses whose testimony is received, his notes or the substance of their statements will not afford any evidence of his impatience. A smooth and specious surface presented by the written proceedings is quite consistent with a defective, arbitrary and partial investigation in substance. The parties only, and the people who were present in Court, can say how far the record is an actual representation of what took place. It is the interest of the defeated litigant to point out all errors of the Judge through which, as he thinks, justice has been defeated. It is equally his interest not to indulge in misrepresentations, the discovery of which will cause distrust, and probably the dismissal of his appeal. It is thus, and thus only, that material failures of justice arising from indolence, impatience or caprice will, with any reasonable certainty, be brought to light. The record ought to be kept with such fulness and regularity that, except by a conspiracy between the Judge and his principal subordinates, it should by mere inspection of it afford a corroboration or refutation of most of the imputations which a disappointed suitor is apt, rightly or wrongly, to cast upon the Judge who has decided against him.

"It is true that the same disappointed suitor who, under the ordinary system, may make an appeal may, under the system of revision, present his complaints in the form of a petition for review. Some check on absolutely false statements will be imposed by a rule which shall exact a verification on oath of the matters of fact set forth in the application. But whether its assertions as to a defective examination of the witnesses or a perverted note of their statements are true or not cannot really be ascertained, in case of a denial, by means of the Judge's note, which is itself impugned. It is certain that many false or greatly exaggerated complaints will be made, and, under cover of these, a careless or hasty Judge will enjoy impunity in cases in which he has been really and seriously to blame."

He (MR. STOKES) felt it his duty to bring these remarks before the Council; for he had reason to believe that, owing to great press of work, they had not been read by some of the Hon'ble Members. They had, moreover, been made by men who had had very considerable experience in civil judicature—an advantage which, so far as he was aware, the Hon'ble Mover, however distinguished as a Collector and Magistrate, had not enjoyed. Mr. Justice West then proceeded to show that the system of revision would tend to cause deterioration of judicial work :—

"The brief notes of evidence and of the judgment will, it is supposed, be nearly always in English. It is absolutely necessary that they should be, if there is to be any trustworthy scrutiny of them by the supervising officer. But, for the purposes of publicity, of bringing the people in the Court and the Judge into effective and corrective relation, these notes might as well be written in Japanese or Hebrew. It is a rare thing for even one member of the assembly in a Subordinate Court to know English. The Subordinate Judge may take down as much as he likes and in what terms he likes. The reasons he chooses to assign for his decision may be good, bad or indifferent, and no one in Court will be a bit the wiser. If theory and experience both are not entirely at fault, this substantial withdrawal of judicial work from the light of full publicity cannot but be attended with a rapid deterioration of its quality. Few human beings are fit for irresponsibility—Natives of India least of all. From a personal examination some years ago of a large number of unappealable cases disposed of by Subordinate Judges, I became satisfied that the inherent weakness of the Native character (or indeed of

Civil Procedure Code, sections 189 to 203.

human character) showed itself as markedly in judicial proceedings as in any other work. The evidence I found was taken in a much more slovenly manner; the whole business of the Subordinate Judge was performed with far less care and precision than in the cases subject to appeal. And if this was so when the whole record was in the vernacular and open to effective discussion by every one about the Court, how much more may the same laxness be expected to prevail when everything is hidden away in an unknown tongue?"

It was said that the system of appeals led to inordinate delay and expense, to loss of time and to uncertainty, which checked exertion. He (MR. STOKES) had touched on this matter in the remarks which he made when the Bill was introduced, and was not going to repeat himself; but he would read what Mr. Justice West had written on this matter :—

"It is said, however, that this system of appeals leads to inordinate delay and expense, to loss of time and an uncertainty which checks exertion. The raiyat himself, however, does not, in fact, appeal in more than one in a hundred of the suits of small amount that are brought against him. In cases of larger amount, he belongs generally to a class needing no special protection. If he has no means, he may appeal without expense *in formâ pauperis*. If dissatisfied, he may again present his case free of cost to the High Court. His applications are rejected only if it appears that he is in the wrong. If his creditor appeals against an adverse decree, the necessary expense falls on that creditor, at least in the first instance. To be a respondent does not necessarily cost anything: a debtor successful in the Court of first instance is not even called on to appear in the Appellate Court, unless a good *primâ facie* cause appears for reversing the decree in his favour. If the decree was absolutely wrong, it will hardly be contended that it ought not to be set right. Such is the degree of uncertainty produced by the right of appeal; and this itself is controlled and restricted by the power of the Hgih Court. It is not for a moment to be compared with the uncertainty in which people would live with respect to any possible claim that might be trumped up against them under the *régime* of ill-informed, poor and practically irresponsible Judges. The loss of time is as nothing to that which will be occasioned by the enforced double appearance in many cases before Conciliator and Judge, by the necessity of bringing forward unwilling gratis witnesses and getting a presentable statement of defence driven into a stolid brain by a pleader not allowed himself to plead.

"Considered as a means for ameliorating and elevating the condition of the peasantry, this scheme of imperfect investigation, defective record and casual supervision seems as unpromising as any that could be devised. It has not, I think, emanated, and could not have emanated, from any one really acquainted with the working of the Civil Courts in this country. It meets no actual or even fancied need of the people themselves. They do not complain of the Appellate Courts except as they complain of all Courts which enforce the payment of debts. They have more confidence in the Court of higher than in that of lower rank, and, like the rest of mankind, they are pleased to think that an appeal lies open to them, even if they do not resort to it. What they really complain of about the Courts are the enormous fees, which it is not apparently proposed to reduce; the loss of time in attendance, which will be considerably increased; and the improvident sales of their property, which could as well be prevented under the existing organization as under that by which the legislature is asked to replace it. From 1880 onwards they will have in every case, or almost every case, to sell their farms outright, where now they would but contract a loan. When a suit is instituted, they will lose their patrimonies more rapidly and irrevocably than ever before. Such 'relief' will to some of their untutored minds be hardly distinguishable from a new form of oppression."

After all, on such a matter the only opinions likely to be of much practical value were those of men familiar with the working of the local Civil Courts: to such familiarity he (MR. STOKES) could not pretend; and with these remarks on appeal and revision, which he had studiously refrained from making on his own authority, he begged to state that he would oppose the motion.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said :—"My Lord, I intend to vote against the amendment. I had not intended to speak at any length on this question, and the few remarks I proposed to make have been for the most part anticipated by my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes. But there is one point which has been dwelt on by some of the speakers in favour of the amendment regarding which I should like to say a word. My hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton in his interesting observations, and my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor and, if I remember right, Mr. Thompson also, dwelt on the importance of our giving the utmost possible support to the views of the Local Government in regard to what they described as an essentially local Bill. Now, my Lord, I quite agree with those Hon'ble Members that in this, as in all other matters affecting the local concerns of a particular presidency or province, we should pay the greatest and the most respectful attention to the views and opinions of the Local Government. But it appears to me that this principle may be carried too far. The Government of India exists, both in its

executive and its legislative capacity, for the purpose of directing, controlling and laying down the principles upon which this country is to be administered, both executively and legislatively. It is very desirable that, as far as we possibly can, we should abstain from interference with the Local Administrations in matters of detail; but when we come to important questions of principle, when we come to proposals which are in contravention of the principles which have been laid down by the wisest administrators and legislators who have dealt with such matters, whether in our own country or in India, then I think the Government of India are bound to consider carefully whether it is not their duty to interpose. It appears to me that in this particular matter the supporters of the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member are ignoring the wisdom and the opinions of the most eminent men who have dealt with legislation not only in this country, but in Europe. My hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes quoted the opinion on this particular matter of the great founder of nearly all the law reforms which have taken place in England in the course of the present century—the opinion of Jeremy Bentham. It is often said that Jeremy Bentham was a man of the closet—that he was a pure theorist; but somehow or other there are very few of his theories which have not come to be copied, and that have not brought about the most beneficial results. The Mover of the amendment told us that the nominal classification of suits is fallacious as a test of intricacy. Now, it so happens that this particular test is the test which, during the last thirty or forty years, since Courts of small causes—Courts expressly framed for the purpose of exercising prompt and summary jurisdiction—were founded in England, and since those Courts have been established and extended in this country,—this, I say, has been the test which the wisest men among us, the most learned, the most thoughtful and the most practical of our predecessors have deemed it necessary and found it convenient to adopt. It appears to me that on our part it is not wise to ignore the lessons of experience, the teachings which have been handed down to us by men certainly not less eminent than those who are seated round this table. The Hon'ble Member who has moved the amendment has treated a despatch of the Secretary of State, which was the immediate origin of the preparation of the Bill now before us, as laying down that it was desirable that in regard to all suits in which the Dekkhan raiyats were concerned the right of appeal should be abolished. The despatch to which he has alluded is on some points, and certainly on this point, somewhat vague in its wording. But I must express my conviction that the framer of that despatch had no such intention as that which has been attributed to him. It seems to me that all that the Secretary of State intended was that the system of summary, or what we call small-cause, jurisdiction should be extended in these particular districts of the Dekkhan more than they have been generally extended in the Mufassal in this country. I do not for a moment believe that it was his design that in suits of the class of those which, not only throughout the Mufassal but in the Presidency-towns, it has been necessary to provide for and regulate under the ordinary rules of civil procedure, a new system should be introduced. My hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes, and the experienced officers from whose writings he has largely quoted, have, I think, sufficiently shown that the test which the wisdom of our predecessors, which the experience of the past, have pronounced to be adequate and sufficient is one which ought not to be departed from on the present occasion; and I think he might have added that, if the objections which have been advanced against the system of appeal by the Mover of the amendment and by his supporters in this Council are really valid objections, they apply to our whole system of judicature throughout India. If it be the fact that the evils which accompany that system are so great as they have been described, then I say that those evils are just as applicable to Bengal, the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces or Madras as they are to the Dekkhan districts of Bombay. It appears to me that in arguing in support of their contention my hon'ble colleagues have somewhat overstated their case.

"Then, as it appears to me, there is another objection to the amendment which has been moved with reference to the section now under discussion.

"I quite agree with Sir John Strachey and Mr. Thompson that the question of appeals and the question of a supervising Judge hang together. If a majority of this Council shall this morning decide that the right of

appeal in these cases shall be abolished, and shall also decide, as I have no doubt in that case they will, that these suits shall be withdrawn from the cognizance of the established District Judges, and shall be brought under the supervision of a special officer, the result will be that the Subordinate Judges by whom the suits will be tried will be serving under two masters. The District Judges before whom appeals from all their decisions will lie in all cases other than those provided for in this Bill, not excluding cases above the value of Rs. 500 in which agriculturists are concerned, will be deprived of the opportunity of observing the working of the Judges subordinate to them in that which will form a very large portion of their jurisdiction. The Subordinate Judge will be receiving from one master that description of instruction which may be afforded by the exercise of the powers of revision; he will be receiving from another master the instruction which is afforded by the trial of appeals from his decisions. It seems to me that such a system will give rise to a great deal that is unsatisfactory in the practical working of our Courts, and will end in all sorts of complications. Sir John Strachey observed that the honest suitor under a system of revision would have every opportunity of having his appeal heard if he had a real grievance; but he omitted to remark that the application for revision might very often be preferred by dishonest suitors; and in such cases the system, it appears to me, will be open to all the objections which have been advanced against it by Mr. Naylor and by Mr. Justice West. 'Mr. Naylor points out,' as Mr. Stokes has told us, 'what a serious grievance it will be that these suits should be heard in the informal manner in which they may be heard under the Bill as it is proposed to amend it.' Taking the case which I have just suggested—the case of a dishonest suitor who prefers what will really be an appeal to the revising Judge—suppose the revising Judge does not think fit to call upon the opposite party to hear what he has got to say on the other side, then a grievous injustice may be committed. It appears to me that this is a point and an aspect of the question which ought not to be left entirely out of consideration.

"Lastly, I would remark that in depriving the people of these districts of the right of appeal in that class of cases in which it is now given in every district throughout the country—a right which elsewhere it is proposed to maintain—we shall be depriving the people of the Dekkhan of what to them, as to other Natives of India, is a valued and cherished privilege."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said:—"I have no intention of saying a word on this Bill, as I believe I come more strictly under the category of those referred to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes who have not read all the papers. But I have listened with great interest to my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton's speech; and if anything is clearly stated by him, it is the immense value attached by the raiyats of the Panjáb to the privilege of appeal. I must say I was rather astonished at the conclusion arrived at by the Hon'ble Member and the vote which he proposes to give. I assure you that his speech has quite convinced me of the propriety of taking a directly opposite course to that which he himself has taken. I have not altogether omitted reading a portion of the papers concerned and the Bill itself; but it appears to me that, if the Bill is intended for any purpose at all, it is for the relief of the raiyat; and it seems to me a very strange method of relieving the raiyat that we should at the very first discussion that occurs on the Bill withdraw from him his most valued privilege. I have only to say, my Lord, in conclusion that I shall vote in opposition to the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"My Lord, I trust that the Council will extend to me some sympathy in the difficult task which I am called upon to perform, at a moment's notice, of replying to two such long speeches as those we have just heard, adverse to my amendment, and which go into such an enormous number of petty details; and I must only ask it to accept my assurance, by way of covering any omissions which I may inadvertently make, that there is not a single phrase, or a single allegation, used in either of these two speeches which is not capable of being effectively contradicted.

"In the first place, the Hon'ble the Law Member led off by saying that the objections which he put forward were not original. This I can well believe.

He proceeded further to base them upon the authority of Bentham; and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot also enlarged upon the same and other authority. We were told that we were committing a great crime in ignoring the wisdom of eminent men, who were considered to be the very first authorities not only in Europe but, in fact, throughout the world. Now, in the first place, I beg to deny the premises. We are not ignoring the authority of Bentham at all; and Bentham is simply a very great name, brought in under perhaps the erroneous impression that it would frighten or persuade somebody. The mention made of Bentham by the Hon'ble the Law Member in his speech on the 18th July was that, 'in the absence of an Appellate Court, the Judges of first instance will have no one (as Bentham says) to "stand in awe" of.' Well, the whole point in this simple question is, whether the Courts will have any one to stand in awe of or not; and, therefore, all that we have got to do, in order to carry out to the full Bentham's theory, and to defer to his authority, is to take care that we keep a proper authority for Courts 'to stand in awe' of. Now, the argument in this matter, which I am glad to see neither of the Hon'ble Members has ventured to allude to, that the system of revision is much wider in its application than the system of appeal, effectively disposes of this question; for it stands to reason, except, perhaps, in the minds of persons of such very uncommon sense that I should be loth to recognize it as sense at all, that Courts which have 30 per cent. of their work carefully looked after by special officers are likely to stand a little more 'in awe' than Courts which have only 3 per cent. of their work looked after. Therefore, I entirely deny that we go against the authority of Bentham or any other of the great experiences which are held up to frighten us."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"I should like for a moment to interrupt the Hon'ble Member. I wish to remark that, if the Bill should be left as it is at present framed, there will still be a system of revision under Act XIV of 1869, which I believe is a Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I am much obliged for the Hon'ble Member's interruption, which I will make a note of, and deal with in due course. Well, to continue regarding this matter of our old experiences, having answered with reference to Bentham, I may notice that it has been urged that we ought not to abandon a system which has stood a test thirty or forty years old, and that we should not cast aside the experience of the past. To that I reply, that the experience of the past is exactly what brings us to our present position; because the experience of the past has shown us that this system of appeal is *not* efficient, and that the system of non-appeal has been gradually coming round into favour, first of all in England, and now in India, where at last a little ray of light has come to us. In India even, in money cases, within the last thirty years appeals have been cut off in the Small Cause Courts; and in England the system had been much more largely extended. Therefore, the practical experiences of the past are entirely in favour of our measure.

"Next, we were told by the Hon'ble the Law Member that it was not only because mortgage-suits were difficult that he thought they should be subjected to appeal, but because they also related to land, and that land is a very important thing, and a thing to which the people of this country attach an extraordinary value. This is a change of ground from that previously taken up by the Hon'ble Member; but at the same time it is a perfectly fair and reasonable ground to occupy, and I have only to remark with regard to it that the observation seems to me to be totally irrelevant. Nobody ever said that the people do not attach value to the land. The question here really is, whether the cases which relate to land will be a bit less carefully tried under the system proposed than under the system it is proposed to abolish."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES:—"The point, I may remark, was that the people attached an extreme value to the right of appeal in suits relating to land."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I am much obliged to the Hon'ble Member. Now, to come to the value which people attach to the right of appeal, I cannot but think that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—although no doubt he will pardon me if I am in error—may possibly have misunderstood, as I myself did at first, the manner in which the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton expressed his view regarding the appreciation of the people of the Panjáb of the system of appeal. He put it—if I correctly took it down—that of the cases which might be appealed against, 82 per cent. were not appealed against. That statement, inverted, means that the people only appeal in 18 per cent. out of all the cases."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—"That is exactly the view I took of it, and it only shows the appreciation the raiyat has of his position in not making futile appeals; and I suppose the Dekkhan raiyat is as sensible a man as the Panjáb raiyat."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON:—"Perhaps I had better explain that what I wished to say was that, as a matter of experience, in which I think my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor concurs, the peasant of the Panjáb does, as a matter of fact, attach the greatest importance to the power of appeal, and also that he does not abuse that power. I therefore adverted to the statistics to which the Hon'ble Mr. Hope has referred."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF wished it to be understood that he had fully and rightly comprehended the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I am glad to find that my surmise was incorrect; but, as I did not at first fully understand the matter through the way it was put, I thought there might have been a misapprehension. But with regard to this I have only to say that, greatly as I respect the knowledge my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton possesses of the Panjáb, and fully prepared as I should ordinarily be to accept any inference which he might draw from it, I somewhat hesitate to infer from the simple fact that the people do not appeal in 82 of the cases in which they might do so that they abstain from appealing solely through moderation. I should require a great deal more proof than those statistics afford before I should be inclined to admit that. But I do say that it appears to me that the large proportion of appeals may be very easily accounted for on one of the grounds which he assigns for it namely, that the Courts are nearer to the homes of the people, which is one of the great things we find the Dekkhan Courts are not. Whether, if the Dekkhan Courts were situated as those of the Panjáb are, the people would appeal in the same number of cases I am not prepared to say; but I do not think that any sound generalization can be drawn from one province in India as compared with another, since we find that, with regard to all these provinces, the most essential differences exist between them. As a matter of fact, we find that the people in the Dekkhan do not appeal in cases above the proportion which I have stated, and that there is an enormous mass of evidence in the Dekkhan Riots Commission Report all telling us why they do not appeal. It was *not* found there that they do not appeal because they enjoy and value their right of doing so; but it *was* found that they do not appeal simply because, for the various reasons already stated in my introductory speech on this motion, and which I will not now weary the Council by recapitulating, they find that they *cannot* appeal.

"But even as regards the matter of the people valuing this right, we are told that they do, upon the strength of a statement, if I recollect rightly, of Mr. Justice West.

"Now, I wish, with the permission of the Council, to read to it the statement of an officer—whose name, unfortunately, I am not at liberty to mention—who has not, like some of our critics, never been in the Dekkhan at all, but who has spent a large portion of his Indian service in Mufassal work of the most arduous and searching character. What he says is this"—

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"Has this officer been in the Dekkhan?"

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"Yes; and he was for some time Collector of one of the four districts for which we are at present legislating. He writes:—

"'Another argument is, that "the people" value the power of appeal. If by "the people" is meant the plaintiff class—the saukárs—I do not doubt this at all, since the more lengthy,

dilatory and costly are legal processes, the greater advantage has the rich and intelligent suitor over a poor and ignorant opponent; but I deny it altogether as regards the more numerous class of defendants.'

"The Hon'ble the Law Member next said that no suits could be named in which such difficulties occurred as in mortgage-cases; and that Bombay was no exception Mr. Naylor was called in to prove. Mr. Naylor, so far as I can see, states very little more than, and that not in a very different manner from, that which I stated myself. He says, which is a truism I suppose, that—

'the intricacy of a suit in no way depends upon the social status or occupation of the parties thereto';

and he goes on—

"'It is to the subject-matter of an action we must look in order to judge whether it is likely to involve complicated issues; and those who are acquainted with the usual range of litigation will unhesitatingly affirm that questions relating to mortgage claims are amongst those which are most prolific of knotty points and legal difficulties. It makes no difference in this respect whether the value of the matter in dispute be small or great, or whether the parties to the suit belong to one class or another.'

"In this he furnishes no answer whatever to the statement which I make, that the mortgage-cases may some of them be easy and others difficult. As to looking at the subject-matter, he is at variance with the other judicial officer, Mr. Wedderburn, who tells us that 'experience shows that these tests are fallacious.' There is nothing in this quotation from Mr. Naylor to controvert what I have said, that even these matters of priorities, &c., may not often all be settled on very ordinary rules. In fact, if it was not so, it would not be possible for our Subordinate Judges to deal with them so satisfactorily as we see they do, from the fact that only about 16 per cent. of all their decisions are reversed in appeal.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes next passed a criticism upon an answer which I gave at the time of the introduction of the Bill to a question put by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. I was saying that 'mortgage-cases are usually only difficult if they happen to involve questions of priorities and the like, or there are several creditors'; and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot enquired 'whether there might not be questions of title.' I answered that 'under the Bombay revenue system the name of the owner of every field is entered in the Government books. It would only be in most rare instances that the man whose name appeared was not the real owner; and so questions of title are not likely to give trouble.' That is every word of it absolutely correct. The ruling of the Bombay High Court which the Hon'ble the Law Member produces is a ruling perfectly well known to every revenue-officer in the Bombay Presidency. I did not say that the entry of a man's name in the books was absolute evidence of his being an owner of a field. I did say that, owing to the system of so entering names,—and I repeat it now in more detail—in nineteen cases out of twenty it is the man to whom the field really belongs that will get his name entered, and that, therefore, if you take up a name in the books, the chances are that in nineteen cases out of twenty the person is the owner; and therefore, finally, questions of title will give a great deal less trouble where there is this system of entry than they would do if it did not exist. Questions of title are not likely to give special trouble; and I defy any one to contradict the statement."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES:—"I wish to explain that the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope was intended to convey the impression that difficult questions as to title could not arise, inasmuch as the Collector's record would serve as evidence of the title."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I have only to say that I usually endeavour to speak with great care; that my words are carefully weighed; that what I have said is exactly what I mean, and that I neither said what the Hon'ble Member attributes to me, nor did I mean to say it. What I did say was that 'questions of title are not likely to give trouble'—and no more they are.

"I must now, before going into one or two matters with which I propose to finish my unavoidably long reply, refer to the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot in reply to the observations of the Hon'ble Messrs. Thornton and Thompson and Sir Robert Egerton, who had been urging the necessity of supporting the Local Government. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot reminded us that it was very well to support the Local Government on matters of detail, but that when we come to matters of great principle we must judge for ourselves, and interpose if necessary. That struck me as a very singular argument, because, if my memory does not deceive me, the hon'ble gentleman is one of those who have been distinguished for arguing hitherto that this question of appeals was a matter of detail, and one which might fairly be left open, and not considered as a matter of principle. In the original consideration of the Bill by the Government of India the question was left open as one of detail; and in consequence of this, the question of 'appeals *versus* revision' was not mentioned as one of the seven great matters of principle which His Excellency the President enumerated in his concluding speech on the last occasion. It may perhaps be convenient to the Hon'ble Member to argue at one time that a thing is a matter of detail, and at another time that it is a matter of principle; but I can only say that I cannot follow him to that extent."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"I beg to remark that I am not at all conscious of having ever argued that this question of appeal was a matter of detail. I used no argument before to-day on that subject at all in this Council. If my memory serves me rightly as to what passed in the Executive Council, my view was—and it was the view concurred in by the Viceroy—that it was a point that might fairly be treated by the Executive Government as an open question.—Still I regard it as involving an important principle."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I do not understand, even with the explanation now given by the Hon'ble Member, how the matter can at one and the same time be so important in principle that it is necessary to overrule the Local Government on it, and yet of such minor importance that it may be left entirely an open question.

"It has next been objected by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot that I have treated the despatch of the Secretary of State as advocating the abolition of appeal. The Hon'ble Member points out that the words of the despatch are somewhat vague, and that he believes the framer had no intention to extend the system of appeal—if I have not correctly taken down his remarks I hope he will point out my error—that the framer of the despatch had no intention to extend the system of appeal to mortgage-cases. Of course, what may have been in the inner consciousness of the framer of this despatch I am unable to affirm; but, reading the despatch on the broad lines on which it seems to have been drawn, it appears to me perfectly clear that what the Secretary of State did intend was that there should be Courts, without an appeal, for the relief of the Dekkhan raiyat in the mass of those troublesome cases in which he finds himself involved. The Hon'ble the Law Member tells us that the mass of the cases will be mortgage-cases; it, therefore, seems to follow that either we must exclude appeals in mortgage-cases, or, if we admit them, we shall be going directly contrary to the intention of the despatch of the Secretary of State.

"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has also remarked that Sir John Strachey and others of us have overstated our case in this matter, because, if this abolition of appeal is necessary in Bombay, then it must be good and necessary for all India. I do not at all follow the inference, for my own part. The Hon'ble Mr. Thornton, for instance, has very strikingly pointed out to us that in one province in India—the Panjáb—appeals in certain cases are largely resorted to, whereas in another province—the Dekkhan—we find that the people appeal in only 3 per cent. of the cases. There is, therefore, no ground for drawing any such inference as that of the Hon'ble the Law Member. Whether appeals are good in other provinces or not is a question not now before us, and on which we must now reserve our opinions until a proper time arrives for forming and expressing them.

"Then, again, it was urged by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot that the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey had omitted to say that an application for revision might be preferred by a dishonest suitor, and that the revising Judge might not call on the opposite party for a reply; in which case grievous injustice might possibly be done. Now, unless my memory deceives me, we were told by the Hon'ble the Law Member at the time the Bill was introduced that one of the great advantages of the system of appeal was that the Judge could, if he thought fit, dispose of the appeal at once, without calling on the other side for a reply. I confess myself somewhat perplexed whether to follow the pleading of the Hon'ble the Law Member or of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. It seems to me that on this particular point they have placed themselves on the horns of a dilemma; and I think I had better leave them there.

"Now, as to the difficulty alluded to by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot of the Subordinate Judges having to serve two masters, I think that is very greatly exaggerated by Mr. Naylor and others. The only occasion on which the work could possibly overlap is, as Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has very correctly said, when a Subordinate Judge in his capacity of an ordinary Sub-divisional Judge of the district had tried a suit of the value of over Rs. 500 in which an agriculturist was concerned: I admit that under those circumstances the District Judge might take one view of points in chapter III of the Bill and the Special Judge another. If, however, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot had pointed this out in committee, perhaps there would have been no objection to providing that cases in which agriculturists were parties should come under the control of the Special Judge, even when they exceeded Rs. 500, although I must say that I do not think it necessary. But the main answer to the objection is that cases of this kind are so few that for one case of over Rs. 500 in value there will probably be fifty on the other side; and the rulings of the Special Judge in the larger work will practically prevail.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes told us, in concluding his remarks, that in making them he had studiously abstained from statements on his own authority. I think that, considering the high position the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes holds in this Council, we might have hoped, for our own guidance, that he would have been able to come forward and state to us with some authority his own personal views and opinions, to which no doubt the Council would have deferred as far as possible. I will not pursue that question by noticing the remark he was pleased to make regarding what he considers the absence of judicial experience in myself. I consider that such a remark was uncalled for, and that I cannot do better than leave it, as a specimen of good taste, upon the records of this Council.

"I regret having to detain the Council by speaking at such length; but, at the same time, I feel it my duty to meet, as far as I am able, the various points brought forward against the proposed amendment; and I must therefore notice very briefly the allusions to the three Bombay officers upon whom, it would appear, the Hon'ble the Law Member relies. Mr. Naylor, first of all, is quoted as showing that the Special Judge in revising the decisions will do so under three disadvantages. The first one out of the three read out by the Hon'ble the Law Member he had himself to confess was partially wrong. Then with regard to the second, that the application would generally have to be inquired into at a distance from the homes of the parties, I can only say that it appears to me a complete misapprehension; but as I shall have on the next amendment to say a few words upon that point, I will not detain the Council with it now. Then as to the third, that the parties will have no absolute right to bring their cases before the Special Judge, and he may refuse their applications without any inquiry at all, I have already met that by saying that it was absurd to suppose that a selected officer, such as a Special Judge, would not do careful and equal justice, although there might be an infinitesimal difference of status between appellants and applicants for revision. Again, in connection with Mr. Naylor's remarks, if I correctly took down the Law Member, he said that the system of revision would produce uncertainty in decisions for a period of three years, within which a petition might be brought forward; whereas under the system of appeal a certain number of days—ninety I think—would render a decision unappealed against final, and dispose of the whole matter.

"Now, in the first place, ninety days would not dispose of the whole matter. In any case where there was a double appeal, and through the delays which I have already pointed out, it might so occur that the whole matter, instead of ending in ninety days, could not be disposed of in less than six years. But, besides that, I should like to ask the Hon'ble Member whether there is any limit to the period of time within which the High Court may exercise its own power of revision under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES:—"There is no limit."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I am aware of the fact. Therefore, in this matter, the appeals stand upon exactly the same footing as the revision does; and the argument that under the appeal system there would be a finality obtained in a short time instead of a long one is not worth the breath expended on it.

"Next as to the observations of Mr. Wedderburn. Mr. Wedderburn, be it remembered, should, in fairness I think, be counted, when he speaks, on our side as well as against it; for he says 'experience shows that these tests (of making appeal depend on the class of suit) are fallacious.'

"As to revision, Mr. Wedderburn's remarks are evidently based upon a total misapprehension of the sort of revision intended. Mr. Wedderburn writes as if it was intended that the revision should be merely carried on upon returns. I have never said anything which could have given countenance to that supposition. The revision will, as it has been shown, and as the Bombay Government say, be mainly conducted by reading the record. As to that record, and to the remarks of the Hon'ble the Law Member regarding it, in which he considers that he has the support of Mr. Wedderburn, I have only to say, if we are to suppose that the Judge will be unable to deal with these cases because they are written in the vernacular, then it is obvious that the executive officers who conduct the whole administrative work of this great empire are in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred equally unable to dispose of the matters before them. Any person who has had any executive experience—to which perhaps I may pretend—knows that three-fourths or five-sixths, and in some districts ninety-nine-one-hundredths, of his time is taken up in disposing of work in the vernacular. Now, if these officers can do their work in the vernacular efficiently—and I do not think any one doubts that they can so do it—then the Special Judge will be able to do his work too. But if they cannot, then all I can say is, that I am very sorry for British India!

"In conclusion, I have to turn to a subject which I enter upon with great reluctance; and that is a criticism of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West's paper which is before us. I myself was in hopes that that paper would only have been quoted where it could have been quoted without provoking any adverse criticism; because it seems to me to be somewhat invidious and ungracious to bring into court the writings of an officer who has kindly volunteered to give us his opinion, to criticize that opinion, and still more to criticize it in a place where he is unable to reply. At the same time, so much has been said in praise of this paper, and so much weight has been attributed to it by the Hon'ble the Law Member, that I cannot but advance upon the task however distasteful to me.

"I hope I do not imply any disrespect to Mr. West when I say that the paper is a very diffuse and a very involved document. As far as I can make out, and I shall, I hope, do my friend Mr. West no injustice, his argument appears to be this. In the first place, he assumes the Subordinate Judges to be 'ill-informed,' 'poor,' 'half-educated,' of 'weak moral natures,' if not corrupt, still open to 'influence leading to partiality,' of 'exuberant ingenuity,' 'well crammed with English legal formulas but unimbued with the animating spirit of English institutions,' and hence liable to 'very wild notions,' and subject to fits of 'capricious harshness' and 'ill-judged benevolence.' These are all Mr. West's own phrases. The Subordinate Judges of Bombay will no doubt be extremely interested to hear the opinion held of them by one of their own High Court Judges, and will assume that Mr. West himself will not be disposed to promote them to the post of District Judge, to which they probably hope to attain under the new regulations for admitting Natives to offices held by the Civil Service. In the second place, he assumes that there will be no more than 'casual supervision,' though on what ground does not appear, since the supervising staff will be large, they

will spend above half the year in travelling about the districts, supervision will be their sole occupation, the provisions of the Bill as to their powers are stringent, and they will be picked men. From these two premises he makes the deduction that there will be 'imperfect investigation' and 'defective record,' and that the scheme is 'as unpromising as any that could be devised.' Now both of these premises are erroneous. The Subordinate Judges are *not* as black as they are painted; and I do not think that any elaborate argument from me is necessary to substantiate that. We find that, as a matter of fact, in these appeals nearly 68 per cent. of the decisions of these Subordinate Judges are upheld, and only 16 per cent. are reversed. Therefore, upon what grounds they are held to be so worthless as they are represented I cannot comprehend. And, as I said before, the second premise is also defective. Still, even if this were not so, the deduction which is drawn can only be drawn, firstly, by attributing to all suits, with reference to the record, what can only apply to ten-rupee suits; and secondly, by ignoring the fact that many of the remarks made apply just as much, if at all, to the appeal system as to the revision system.

"But even if the two premises were not incorrect, and if the deductions, even supposing the premises correct, were not unsound, Mr. West entirely demolishes his own case by one statement, which will be found in paragraph 31, which is as follows: 'The raiyat himself, however, does not, in fact, appeal in more than one in a hundred of the suits of small amount that are brought against him.' Where, then, is the security offered to him? Where is his alleged appreciation of the appeal system of which we have been told so much? And why does he not appeal? Is it because he is always wrong, poor fellow, as the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad says? Is it really true, as Mr. West would have us believe in another place, that in 'nine out of ten of the suits that now come before the Dekkhan Courts' the 'claim is a just one'? Nay rather, he sits quiet in his ignorance, his poverty, his despair of contending successfully with those who are in every way his superiors. Who *do* appeal then? Those who are always right? Or those who know they are most likely to win? But the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes would endeavour to persuade us that it is the *raiyat* who is right, and that it is he who gains by the appeal system. All I can say is that, if he gains by it, he abstains from what is to his advantage in a very singular manner."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES:—"It is the benefits arising from the existence of the system upon which his appreciation of it depends."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"Well, I can only say that he shows very great self-denial. But with reference to all this I will only add that, depend upon it, the truth really is that, while the appeal system may sometimes be a remedy for the rich, it is usually nothing but a mockery for the poor. As to Mr. West's paper in general, I must say—and I trust this is the last occasion on which I may be called upon to criticize it—that, while I have read it with pleasure, as one must read everything proceeding from his brilliant and facile pen, I cannot shut my eyes to his obvious tendency to mistake assertion for argument, and to cover fallacy by sarcasm. Opening, as it does, with the vision of 'a kind and impartial authority' sitting up aloft and dealing out to the raiyat the 'minimum of land' 'requisite for his decent subsistence,' and at the same time dispensing the rest of his worldly goods to his honest and satisfied creditors: and closing, as we see it, with a tableau of this same raiyat become wealthy—one does not quite know how—with his cheque-book sticking out of his coat-tail pocket (he will have a coat by then), we cannot but look upon it as a pleasing work of fiction, rather than as a serious contribution towards a useful solution of the difficult question we are dealing with. In conclusion, I have only to add that it should be borne in mind that, when the Bill was introduced, the Hon'ble the Law Member found great fault with the Bombay Government for not having, in the first place, consulted the Bombay High Court. The Bombay Government have now consulted the High Court; and we know what the High Court have said. Why the Hon'ble Member objects to follow the authority which he has invoked it is difficult to perceive. He has appealed to Cæsar, and Cæsar has decided against him. He has called upon the High Court to curse his enemies; but it seems to me that they have blessed them altogether."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that. No one who read the opinions of the Bombay Judges between the lines—especially the remarks of Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill—could fail to see that they were laughing at the whole thing.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I have no such powers of penetration as the Hon'ble Member; but I can see no irony in it, except the irony of fate, which has led to the reference he desired ending in the manner it has done."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have felt in the course of this very protracted discussion that the first and second amendments placed on the notice paper by my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope are virtually and substantially interdependent parts of what for all practical purposes is the same motion, and that it is difficult to consider them with convenience or advantage separately for that reason. But, assuming that the Bill as eventually passed will be so far replaced in harmony with the original intentions and purpose of the framers of it and of the Local Government as not to exclude mortgage-cases from that supervising authority which the Bill provides for all other cases mentioned in it, I must frankly say that, after having read with care the Report of the Select Committee, and after listening with great attention to the remarks of my hon'ble colleagues the Law Member and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, I have not heard any argument which satisfies my own judgment that there are sufficient grounds for separating mortgage-cases from all the other cases referred to in the clause which the Hon'ble Mr. Hope proposes to amend, and applying specially to those cases the system of procedure which, as I understand, the majority and the minority of the Committee have, both of them, agreed to exclude from all the other cases—a procedure which the Local Government and those who framed the measure regard as absolutely incompatible with the attainment of one of the main objects of the measure, which is to simplify and to cheapen the administration of the law to a helpless and poverty-stricken portion of the population. It appears to me that all the arguments used in favour of admitting appeals in mortgage-cases would equally apply to the extension of appeals to all the other cases referred to in this clause; and as the whole of the Committee have agreed in excluding the right of appeal from these cases, I fail to recognize that any sufficient case has been made out for applying it to mortgage-cases. With reference to the remarks of my hon'ble friend Sir Frederick Haines and my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton, it appears to me that they wandered a little away from the practical subject we have to deal with. I have no doubt that nobody is in a better position than my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton to tell us what are the feelings of the peasantry of the Panjáb, and what are the facts of the experience derived from the working of the appeal system in that province. But we are not legislating for the Panjáb; we are legislating for a peasantry of the most poverty-stricken, depressed, and miserable portion of the Dekkhan, and with the object of ameliorating their condition. The case which we are legislating for is avowedly an exceptional case; and it is because it is exceptional that we are called upon to legislate for it. I think we must all hope that the condition of the peasantry in the Dekkhan is not the condition of the peasantry in other parts of India; and that this exceptional and, as we are obliged to acknowledge, discreditable state of things has notoriously grown up unchecked, if not encouraged, by the practical operation in certain localities of our existing Civil Code, and the application of those legal conceptions which govern the procedure and lead to the decrees and judgments of our civil tribunals. That being the case, I must say that my own vote will be given without hesitation in favour of this amendment."

The question being put, the Council divided—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.	The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton.	The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes.
The Hon'ble Faiz Alí Khán.	The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson.	The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.
The Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey.	
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Excellency the President.	

So the Motion was carried.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE next moved that for section 54 of the Bill the following section be substituted (namely):—

"54. The Local Government from time to time may, and if the Government of India so direct shall, appoint an officer, as Special Judge, to discharge in the place of the District Judge all the functions of the District Judge under this Act in respect of the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators, and may cancel any such appointment.

Special Judge.

"Such Special Judge shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, discharge any public function except those which he is empowered by this Act to discharge.

"If any conflict of authority arises between the Special Judge and the District Judge, the High Court shall pass such order thereon consistent with this Act as it thinks fit.

"No appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed by the District Judge under this chapter, or by the Special Judge, or by an Assistant or Subordinate Judge appointed under section fifty-two, or by a Bench, in any suit or proceeding under this Act."

He said:—"My Lord, I have already mentioned that the Government of India, while fully approving of the proposal of the Bombay Government to accompany the curtailment of appeals by inspection and revision, thought it desirable to strengthen the staff by a Special Judge.

"'The Governor General is of opinion,' it was said, 'that, looking to the arduous nature of the duties which the Act imposes on the Subordinate Judges, and the large discretion it confers on them, the appointment of a special officer of this sort, who would ordinarily be chosen from the more experienced District Judges, is essential to the proper working of the system proposed.'

The Local Government readily acceded to this.

"The majority of the Select Committee have now held that their admission of appeals in mortgage-cases which, they say, 'form a very large class, and the most important class, of cases to be heard under the Bill' renders the Special Judge unnecessary."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"If the Hon'ble Member will excuse my interrupting him, I wish to say that, as the first amendment proposed by him has been passed, I for one, and I think also my hon'ble colleagues who voted with me on the first amendment, are not disposed to oppose the second amendment, and therefore I think the time of the Council might be saved by my mentioning this at once."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"With reference to that, I have only to say that in that case I shall be most happy to save the time of the Council and myself; but as some objections have been made with reference to the question of a Special Judge which I intentionally left unanswered, perhaps I may be allowed to read my remarks on the subject, or, if that is not convenient, perhaps they might be taken as read and placed on record."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT:—"Cannot the Hon'ble Member speak on the points on which he wishes to reply? I for my part have the strongest objection to written speeches; and I think that written speeches not delivered in Council, but placed on record, are especially open to objection."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE:—"I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member. For reasons well known to him, however, I have found it necessary to prepare written speeches in this instance."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said it was desirable to save time, if possible.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE having then waived his objection, the motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that for section 68 of the Bill the following section be substituted (namely):—

"68. No pleador, vakíl or mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to any case before a Conciliator or a Village-Munsif, or to any case cognizable by a Subordinate Judge under this Act, the subject-matter whereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees:

Pleaders, &c., excluded in certain cases.

"Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator, Village-Munsif or Subordinate Judge, to employ any relative, servant or dependent who is not, and has not previously been, a pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or an advocate or attorney of a High Court, to appear either conjointly with, or in lieu of, such party:

"Provided also that a Subordinate Judge may permit a pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or an advocate or attorney of a High Court, to appear before him on behalf of any party to any case of the description aforesaid in which, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, he deems it desirable that the party should have such assistance.

"When a relative, servant or dependent appears in lieu of a party, he shall be furnished by him with a power-of-attorney defining the extent to which he is empowered to act."

He said:—"My Lord, the whole essential difference between this and the section now in the Bill lies in the third clause. This question of pleaders originated in a suggestion of the Secretary of State in paragraph 31 of his despatch already alluded to, that possibly the exclusion of professional pleaders from the 'Courts with summary jurisdiction and without appeal up to a limited amount,' which he recommended, would be desirable. The Bombay Government's draft Bill accordingly contained a section substantially similar to that which I am now proposing. From Conciliation and Village-Munsifs' Courts the exclusion, following in the case of the latter the Madras law, was absolute; from cases before a Subordinate Judge it only extended up to a limit of Rs. 100, and was subject to a proviso allowing the Court to admit a pleader in any case in which professional assistance seemed to it to be really desirable. This proviso remains as section 69 of the Bill now before us. The limit of Rs. 100 was carefully chosen, in order to check evasion by slight exaggeration of the claim in the petty suits which form the bulk of litigation. The Bill as introduced maintained, as does also the Bill now reported, the exclusion from Conciliation and Village Courts; but, as a sort of compromise between conflicting opinions regarding exclusion from Subordinate Judges' Courts, it adopted the expedient of empowering the Judge to refuse costs, which was said to work well in the Small Cause Courts of the Presidency-towns. To this the Bombay Government emphatically object, in the following terms:—

"'This Government fear that the compromise which has been adopted with respect to section 69 of the Bill will render the provision for the exclusion of pleaders in cases before Subordinate Judges altogether futile. The amount to be allowed in the costs of a suit on account of fees of pleaders is fixed by law (Act I of 1846, section 7; Regulation II of 1827, section 52, and Appendix L); and in the case of suits for not more than Rs. 2,000 it amounts to 3 per cent. only of the value of the suit. The amount of the fee at stake in any case contemplated by section 69 of the Bill could thus never exceed Rs. 3; and it is obvious that the possible loss of so small an amount as this will not deter either suitors from engaging or pleaders from giving professional assistance. The latter will of course depend, as they do now, for the most part upon the remuneration privately agreed upon, and when possible will take care to be paid beforehand. The Governor in Council trusts, therefore, that it will be found practicable substantially to restore the provisions of the draft Bill submitted by him,' &c.

As to the futility of the expedient about costs all parties seem now agreed, and the Select Committee unanimously struck out the section (69) regarding it. But the majority have gone further, and would get rid of a difficult question by substituting no provision at all, and leaving pleaders to appear in all cases, as at present. Now, I submit that on its merits, no less than in view of the decided opinion of the Bombay Government, the question cannot be thus passed by. As to the remarks in section 27 of the report, they seem to me to be altogether beside the mark. No one has denied, as far as I can see, that 'well-qualified' pleaders are a material aid to the Judge in dealing with a case of any complication or difficulty,' nor does anybody that I know of allege that in suits under Rs. 100 in value the aid of pleaders cannot be required,' or that 'the difficulty of a case' depends 'on the amount at issue.' What is affirmed is, that well-qualified pleaders are of little use, that ill-qualified or unprincipled pleaders cause much harm, and that both are a needless expense, in cases which are *not* of complication and difficulty; and that from these alone they should be excluded. This, and no more, is accordingly what my amendment provides for. It may be added that the fees which parties can afford to pay in these petty suits are not, even when they exceed the legalized limits, sufficient to afford a livelihood to the best class of pleaders. As for the idea, to which the remarks also allude, that the saukár will get behind the exclusion of pleaders by employing as his servant and sending to Court in his behalf

'some man who, though not a professional legal practitioner, would have a considerable knowledge of law and of the ways of the Court,' it seems to me to bear a strong family likeness to certain other devices, more ingenious than practical, by which we have already been told that other provisions of the Bill may be defeated. Page 338 of Appendix C to the Commissioners' Report shows that the largest number of suits filed by one money-lender in a year in a Court taken as a test was 31. It, therefore, certainly would not pay any except the great money-lenders, who, we are told, are the most respectable, and probably would not pay even them, to employ a separate servant of the class indicated solely to carry on suits. It would also be the duty of the Court to put down, by means of the discretion allowed it, any palpable evasions of the spirit of the law, and in doubtful cases to give the defendant, under section 69, proper professional assistance. And finally, the cases in which the device could be used at all would, by the hypothesis, be only those simple ones in which knowledge of law would give no great advantage.

"But I find in the weight evidently attached by the majority of the Select Committee to 'knowledge of law and of the ways of the Court,' as I did in the remark of the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad when the Bill was introduced, that 'the Courts receive considerable assistance from vakíls, and that the more ignorant the suitor is, the less probability is there that he will be able to explain his case in the confusion he experiences in a Court of justice as well as he can to his adviser outside the Court'—I find, I say, in both these the traces of false ideas and practices which this Bill, by one of its fundamental provisions, aims at destroying, root and branch. What I refer to is the view of the mere lawyer, that a Court of civil justice should be a place where a man sits on a high seat, in gown and bands, to manufacture decrees out of materials laid before him, rather than the view of the practical statesman, so well set forth by Sir James Stephen, that the Judge should confront the parties, note what they say, see the facts sifted to the bottom, and pass order accordingly.

"To sum up: I am making no attack upon pleaders either in general or in particular. I say nothing whatever as to the character and qualifications of the pleaders to be ordinarily found at Subordinate Judges' Courts. I merely affirm that in all simple cases they should be excluded, because they are a heavy expense to the parties, while the Court can follow the law and ascertain the facts as well, if not better, without them, but that, on the other hand, they should be admitted wherever it is clear that they can really be of use. This is all my amendment provides for. To the objection that to give to Judges a discretionary power of exclusion will lead to subserviency on the one hand and favouritism on the other, and will destroy the independence of the Bar and the efficiency of the Judge, I reply that none of these consequences have followed the discretion, as to the costs of even advocates, which Presidency Small Cause Court Judges have for nearly thirty years enjoyed. The objection that many pleaders may be driven to seek other employment I meet by saying that, if the profession be weeded of inferior members, so much the better for those really competent and for suitors, as also that, after all, Courts and suitors are not made for pleaders. In conclusion, what I advocate is merely what is the law in France; what is aimed at by the denial of *all* costs in cases up to Rs. 100 in the Presidency-towns; what has not been objected to by the Judges of the Bombay High Court; and what is deemed essential by the Local Government."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said:—"In accordance with the general principle I have already explained, I shall not vote against this amendment; at the same time, while fully sympathizing with the object of the Bombay Government, yet, judging from my own experience, I strongly doubt whether this extensive exclusion of pleaders, vakíls, mukhtárs and others from practising in the Courts will have the effect that is intended. I strongly doubt it; because, although such exclusion might be possible and beneficial in a newly-acquired province, it is questionable whether it can be beneficially introduced in a locality where people have been for years accustomed to the assistance of the legal practitioners. I very much fear the practical result will be that, while the respectable pleaders and mukhtárs will be excluded from the Courts, a class of legal practitioners will continue to practise outside the Courts, and will be all the more unscrupulous for being unrecognized and uncontrolled.

"My opinion on this point, my Lord, is not a mere surmise, but is based upon practical experience at Delhi, where I was district officer many years ago. That district was formerly attached to the North-Western Provinces Government, and the people were accustomed to employing professional agency in Courts of law. When it was transferred to the Panjáb, the Panjáb system was introduced, which at that time excluded all legal practitioners from the Courts. It soon, however, became apparent that, although legal practitioners were excluded from the Courts, there sprung up outside the Courts a number of most disreputable and unscrupulous practitioners. The result eventually was that in the year 1865 my respected Chief and lamented friend Sir Donald Macleod—a patriarch and philanthropist to the backbone, that is, a lover of all mankind except lawyers—decided to extend the Pleaders Act to the Panjáb. But, though the results of my own experience are adverse to the proposals of the Bombay Government, it does not follow of a certainty that what happened in the Panjáb will happen in the Dekkhan; and as the Local Government strongly desires to try this measure, I shall not oppose it."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said:—"As I understand the arguments which have been advanced by my hon'ble friend the Mover, he wishes to exclude pleaders in petty cases, on the ground that, even when well-qualified, they are of no use, and that, if ill-qualified, they may do great harm. Now, the first of these two propositions seems to me very questionable. I am not at all disposed to admit that well-qualified pleaders are of no use. On the contrary, I believe that in all cases they are of very great assistance to a Court. It so happens that I have served for some years in a province where no pleaders are, or ever have been, admitted; and I must say that my experience there has not led me to think that the absence of pleaders is an advantage in administering justice. More harm, I believe, results from excluding well-qualified legal practitioners than from admitting them. The apparently simple procedure of leaving parties to conduct their own cases does not tend to simplify justice, even with a practised Judge. With an inexperienced one, it is more likely to pervert it. Ignorant and uneducated litigants are not unlike a pair of the swordsmen that one sees in this country, making feints and flourishes in the air before they cross swords. They are slow to commit themselves to statements of fact, which may hereafter prove inconvenient, but are quite ready to be voluble about their adversary's private character and general misdeeds. The Court cannot arrive at the facts if it refuses to listen to anything that is confused and irrelevant, and is obliged, even in simple cases, to waste much of its time in finding the issues before it can try them. When the points in issue have been ascertained, matters are not much advanced. The parties know very well what they want, but have very confused notions of the way in which it should be proved, and of the evidence which they require. The Judge, if he wishes to do justice, must not only try the suit, but must also in a great measure conduct it on behalf of both parties without losing his impartiality. The labour and responsibility which this throws upon a conscientious Judge is excessive, and with a careless and a lazy one may lead to much injustice.

"The second part of my hon'ble friend's argument is that bad pleaders may do a great deal of harm. I do not deny this; but I doubt whether by excluding pleaders from appearing in Court we shall get rid of any harm which they may be able to do. It is not what unscrupulous pleaders do or say in Court that is usually mischievous, for there they are acting under a sense of responsibility and are subject to control. They can do much more harm out of Court by giving bad advice; and their power to do this will be in no way diminished by prohibiting their appearance in Court.

"A point to be remembered also is that by narrowing the field for legitimate practitioners, more room will be left for a worse class of legal advisers. Litigiousness and chicanery are no monopoly of unscrupulous pleaders. As has been truly

said by my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton, there are always a tribe of petition-writers, stamp-sellers and other such hangers-on of the Courts who are ready to take the place of pleaders when pleaders are not forthcoming. These men, if they do not know much of law, often have a pretty good knowledge of the character and habits of the Court officials, and a familiarity with the forms of ordinary procedure which impose upon novices and strangers to litigation. Suitors prefer the advice of these men to none; and very bad advice they often receive. However bad it may be, the givers of it are under no kind of responsibility for what they do. There is no recognized relation between them and the litigants, and they are neither amenable to the opinion of their fellows nor to the executive control of the Court. I think that anything which is likely to throw more business into the hands of such men as these can do nothing but mischief.

"On these grounds alone I should be opposed to the exclusion of pleaders. But I must also say that Mr. Justice West's argument on this subject has made more impression on me than it appears to have produced on the Mover. It has been objected to that argument that the saukár never has a very large stake in a single case, and that it would not be worth his while therefore to employ a special agent. But a saukár does not lend money to a single individual. He has a number of transactions. It is quite impossible for him whenever he wants to recover money in Court to attend personally on every occasion. He must employ somebody. The Bill allows him to appoint an agent; and naturally he will appoint an agent, if he can procure one, who has some knowledge of the business to be done. Even if the agent has not that knowledge to commence with, the habit of attending the Courts will give him a familiarity with their practice. The raiyat, who is often an utter stranger to them, will be at a great disadvantage in contending against such an adversary. My objections to the present amendment are urged as much on behalf of the raiyat as of the Court and the pleaders—in fact, more so; and I believe, if this amendment should be carried, that the raiyat will be the chief sufferer from its effects."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"As a member of the Select Committee who voted for some such provision in the Bill as the amendment now proposed, I am of course prepared to support that amendment. My hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton has, contrary, I must say, to his usual practice, spoken in one sense and voted in another. I have no doubt the Council, while it enjoyed his speech, will gratefully accept his vote; but I think he makes one mistake. In speaking generally of the benefits of admitting pleaders, and the evil that is done by excluding them, he seems (as also does my hon'ble friend who spoke last) to have argued rather on the supposition that pleaders were absolutely excluded in all cases; but, as far as I understand the amendment, it goes only so far as to extend the exclusion to cases cognizable by a Subordinate Judge, the subject-matter of which does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees. Therefore, in all the larger cases, which are of greater importance, there is no prohibition against the admission of pleaders; and, practically, what the amendment will establish is that pleaders shall be excluded from suits up to one hundred rupees, but that beyond that amount they will have a right to appear; and that, even as regards smaller cases, it will always be in the option of the Court, at its own discretion, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, to admit the pleader where it is thought essential that he should appear. The argument, therefore, against the exclusion of pleaders generally has no place in the present discussion; and taking the general object of the proposed measure, namely, to attempt by conciliation to adjust all petty differences, I question whether the admission of advocates would be beneficial to either side in such cases. We are passing here legislation which is purely exceptional in its character; and in the interesting speeches which we heard on the first amendment, in which the revered name of Bentham appeared frequently, and the legal acumen of Mr. Justice West and other judicial officers was brought forward, it struck me that, had any of these eminent authorities been present here, they would have been the last persons we should have desired to consult with respect to a measure which is one rather of executive and administrative arrangement than of precise legislative requirement and procedure; and

admitting, as I do, the force of the criticisms upon which such great stress has been laid, as to the advantages of a qualified Bar in regularly constituted tribunals, I think we are dealing here with a state of things which requires exceptional treatment and on which, on the authority of those best able to advise, we are justified in going out of the beaten track. Indeed, I believe, if Jeremy Bentham had been in this room, and had had to discuss any of the sections which form part of this Bill, he would probably not have remained very long amongst us."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that on the occasion of the introduction of this Bill he had expressed his views with considerable fulness against doing anything calculated to exclude pleaders in assisting Judges in the consideration of the very difficult cases which would come before them under the Bill, even when the value was limited to one hundred rupees. All these mortgage-cases would come before Subordinate Judges; and it seemed to him that the optional power of the Subordinate Judge to refuse to permit pleaders to appear was calculated to cause great subserviency on the part of the pleaders and a great suspicion of favouritism on the part of the Judge. With reference to that point, although the Hon'ble Mover had very wisely, for his own interests, refrained from a fuller citation of Mr. Justice West's remarks, he (MR. STOKES) would take the opportunity of reading to the Council another short passage from Mr. West's paper. After pointing out that it had been our long endeavour, now approaching complete success, to supply the Courts with an educated, honest and independent Bar, and that every material proceeding, being taken in public, appealed to the moral and legal consciousness of the assembly, Mr. West proceeded:—

"The sense of responsibility thus engendered in the Subordinate Judges the Bill proposes, as far as possible, to destroy. In the first place, as the great majority of suits are for sums of less than Rs. 100, the Court will not be bound to allow pleaders' fees, and certainly will not allow them, except in special cases and for favoured practitioners. The amount of possible business being thus materially cut down, many pleaders will be forced to seek other employment. At present in many of the Subordinate Courts the three, four or five pleaders who only can gain a livelihood are barely sufficient to secure to all litigants who desire it independent assistance. If the numbers are reduced by lack of employment, as has happened in some cases in Sindh, to two, a creditor by retaining both pleaders, or securing them generally to his service, virtually cuts off his adversary from effective professional aid. But what is quite as important is that the pleaders who remain will in practice be entirely dependent on the Subordinate Judge. Any independence of bearing, any troublesome persistence, on the part of a pleader will be subject to punishment by the loss of his livelihood. Thus the salutary constraint of professional opinion will be altogether removed. The Judge's efficiency will sink with his sense of responsibility, with the independence and intelligence of his natural critics and interpreters to the public."

The case of the Presidency Small Cause Courts which had been referred to by the Hon'ble Mover as justifying the discretionary power of excluding legal practitioners did not appear to be in point. In the Presidency-towns the Judges of those Courts performed their functions in the midst of a large and independent society. They were controlled by an educated public opinion; they were subject to public criticism. Some of them were barristers themselves; and none of them would for a moment dream of riding rough-shod over any barrister or pleader who appeared before him.

The amended section also went beyond what he (MR. STOKES) understood to be the requirements of the Bombay Government. It put advocates and attorneys of the High Court on the same level as district pleaders and mukhtárs; but in a letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Government, referring to the provisions of the draft Bill respecting the exclusion of legal practitioners from cases tried by Subordinate Judges, he found the following passage:—

"I am to add that, if such concession would tend to remove the objections of the opponents of those provisions, he [that is, the Governor of Bombay in Council] would not object to their being limited in their operation to district pleaders *so as not to affect pleaders or advocates or attorneys of the High Court.*"

It was a curious fact that might also be mentioned that the Hon'ble Mover had omitted all mention of this passage in the précis of that letter with which he had favoured the Council and which had been printed and circulated as a paper relating to the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"It is perhaps almost useless that I should take up the time of the Council by any remarks on this amendment; for it is already evident what the decision of the Council is going to be. To the very strong, lucid and forcible arguments adduced against the amendment—an amendment, however, which the author of those arguments is prepared to support by his vote—I really have nothing to add that would be worth the attention of the Council. To my mind, those arguments, supported as they are by the arguments advanced by Mr. Colvin and by Mr. Stokes, are perfectly conclusive as to the inexpediency of the amendment now before us. I shall vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"The remarks of my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson have been so complete and comprehensive with reference to the misconception under which it seemed to him, as to me, that the Hon'ble Messrs. Thornton and Colvin were labouring as regards the entire exclusion of pleaders, that there is very little left for me to say. The paragraph from the letter of Mr. Justice West upon which the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes would rely has already been answered by anticipation; and I do not find anything in it which calls for any further explanation. Mr. West states his opinion, and that opinion is of course entitled to whatever weight each reader of it may consider it to be worth. As to the control which is supposed to be exercised in Presidency Small Cause Courts by the public, I must confess that I think that control is very much exaggerated very frequently, and that all arguments of that kind may to a considerable extent be termed 'clap-trap arguments.' But, as a matter of fact, we happen to know that the arrangement checking employment of pleaders has worked for thirty years with perfect success in these Courts; and I see no reason why it should have worked otherwise.

"Regarding the charge which the Hon'ble the Law Member has made against me, of having omitted, because I supposed it would suit my purpose, a certain paragraph in a letter of the Bombay Government, I have only to say that my summary is as correct as the allegation regarding it is incorrect. Any person who will read the paragraph dispassionately will see that the Bombay Government are exactly of the opinion that they always were. But they say at the end regarding an admission of only pleaders, advocates or attorneys of the High Court that—

'if such concession would tend to remove the objections of the opponents of those provisions, he would not object to their being limited,' &c.

That is to say, the Government of Bombay offer, as a compromise, a concession which they would not mind making.

"If the Hon'ble the Law Member had expressed any desire in Select Committee to accept that compromise, it might no doubt have been considered. The only objection to inserting such a compromise in the Bill would have been that it is so utterly ridiculous, that I myself should have been ashamed of it. If, as the Hon'ble Member has been telling us, and quoting Mr. Justice West to prove, the business in these Courts is so small that only four or five pleaders can get a livelihood from it, and the tendency of our measure is to reduce this further, then I should like to know where is the business to come from which is going to support advocates and attorneys of the High Court? It is simply ridiculous to suppose that the attorneys and advocates will go out into the highways and hedges of the districts of the Dekkhan in order to carry on their business.

"Therefore, whether these words were put in or left out would not make the slightest difference in the section; and being ridiculous, as I take them to be, I think they are better left out".

The question being put, the Council divided—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.	The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton.	The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes.
The Hon'ble Faiz Alí Khán.	The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson.	The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.
The Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey.	
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Excellency the President.	

So the Motion was carried.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE next moved that in section 39 the following words be substituted for the words "any of such parties" (namely):—

"or when application for execution of any decree in any suit to which any such agriculturist is a party, and which was passed before the date on which this Act comes into force, is contemplated, any of the parties";

and that in section 47 the following words be inserted after the word "suit" (namely):—

"and no application for execution of a decree passed before the date on which this Act comes into force."

He said:—"My Lord, the object of this motion is to restore to the Bill the provision for making conciliation precede application for the execution of old decrees, which has been cut out by the majority of the Select Committee. As to its details, I may explain that the words for insertion in section 47 are those which were out out, but that the alteration in section 39 is new, and intended to meet a mere doubt of drafting, raised by Mr. Naylor, as to whether the section as it stood fully tallied in respect of these old decrees with section 47 of the Bill as introduced.

"The reasons assigned for this excision will be found in paragraph 23 of the report, and are, briefly, that every existing decree must be assumed to be just; that no influence, however mild, can rightly be applied to induce a decree-holder to forego one jot or tittle of his legal rights; and that, if the debtor cannot pay, he may resort to the Insolvency Court.

"I may point out, *in limine*, that the statement that this excision is 'adopting the view of the High Court' would seem to be mistaken. The High Court have evidently not understood what was contemplated, and have supposed that it might be intended that the Civil Court should 'ultimately refuse to execute its own' decree. What Mr. Justice Melvill would have said if the scope and grounds of the measure had been explained to him it is impossible to judge. But the High Court cannot now be fairly quoted in the matter. Such explanation I will endeavour to afford.

"I am content to accept the premise that every existing decree must be assumed to be just; although I might easily impugn it by pointing out that the present Bill, in obliging the Courts in future to go behind the bond, and giving them special powers to reduce claims which they have been in the habit of admitting, proceeds on the very contrary assumption that their decrees made in the past have often been unjust. And I also admit that the debtor *can* obtain full relief from the Insolvency Court. But I maintain that friendly mediation rightly *may*, and under existing circumstances certainly *ought*, to be applied to obtain an early settlement of these old decrees. In the first place, we know that these decrees are very commonly for amounts which the debtor may, indeed, have made himself legally liable for, but which the creditor could not have reasonably expected ever to receive. The Dekkhan Riots Commission and Mr. Auckland Colvin both bring out this fact. Then, again, we know that, owing to frauds in execution, many of these decrees have really been satisfied over and over again. I must trouble the Council to listen to one illustration of the sort of thing which goes on, taken from page 250 of Appendix C to the Commission's Report:—

"'The Subordinate Judge of Rahuri passed a decree for Rs. 19-9, including costs. In execution of the same he issued a warrant to seize property therein detailed and valued at Rs. 160.

The judgment-debtor appears to have objected; for the Subordinate Judge sent to Mr. Reid (the Magistrate) a sanction to prosecute him for resisting the attachment. Upon examination of the details of the warrant and comparison with the market prices, Mr. Reid found that, for instance, six kandies of bajri were valued at Rs. 51, the market value being Rs. 288, and 8 bullocks were valued at Rs. 32.'

"Thus, if this poor fellow had not had the pluck to stand up in defence of his rights, and even to incur criminal proceedings, he would have been simply plundered in the name of the law. This is what may, and does sometimes, happen when the warrant is duly served and returned. But sometimes it is not so. Here is a case which, for brevity' sake, I will partly summarize in my own words from the same source:—

"'Pemráj and Konirám got a decree from the Subordinate Judge at Sangamner for Rs. 7-5-11 against Bhikaji and Rámji. Execution was entrusted to a peon of the Court, who returned the warrant with an endorsement signed by Konirám stating that he did not wish for execution. Rámji petitioned the Court that his grain, cart-wheels, and silver bracelets had been attached and handed over to Pemráj. Some enquiry followed, ending with an order, dated two months after the offence, that as Rámji had not paid the fees, his petition was rejected. The peon died before the District Judge acted in the matter. Pemráj and Konirám were discharged, on accusation of an offence against public justice, by the benefit of a doubt, the Magistrate making damaging remarks. Rámji *never got back his property*, and it is believed that Pemráj has some of it yet.'

That this case is no isolated one we may infer from the fact that, according to the latest returns available, 139,285 warrants were in one year returned unexecuted as the result of 185,293 applications for execution—that is, 75 per cent.!

"Another mode in which these decrees are engines of oppression is through the fraudulent attachment of property of third parties. The civil returns for 1872 (the latest extant with these details) show that out of 4,224 suits arising from execution of decrees, 60 per cent. were decided in favour of third parties. In other words, 2,529 innocent persons were found by the Courts to have been put to the worry and expense of a civil suit in order to defend their property from falsely-alleged liability! The costs of execution, too, are enormous, being shown by the same returns to be about 22½ per cent. on the amount recovered. What with frauds, costs, &c., some decrees are a standing property to the holder; and Mr. Auckland Colvin gives instances furnished by Subordinate Judges where, after *nine* executions, the original sum due was unabated, or even increased! Finally, the Commission ascertained that in eight taluqás only, out of the thirty-six which the four disturbed districts contain, about 3,000 decrees, of above seven years' standing and of 3½ lakhs of rupees in value, were unsatisfied.

"The Local Government are surely right in recognizing the necessity, on political no less than moral grounds, of healing this festering sore, of drying up this source of fraud and oppression on the one side, and of misery, recklessness and deep discontent on the other. Various methods of doing so have been pressed upon them. It has been suggested that they should provide for the treatment of districts or parts of districts on the principle already applied to encumbered estates of taluqdárs and thákurs, settle the debts, pay off the amount and recoup themselves by various methods, by a rack-rent on the land, by taking produce in kind, by the farming system, &c. They have even been urged to allot an annual sum for charitably discharging the debts of individual needy agriculturists. But the Government of Bombay have rejected all these drastic remedies. 'It would be impracticable in the first place,' says Sir Richard Temple in his Minute of April 14th, 1879, 'and it would be in the second place impolitic, even if it were practicable, for any Government to undertake to deal with the debts of a whole peasantry.' What relief, then, do they wish to provide? For the extreme cases there is the Insolvent Court. But this is an extreme remedy. It involves some expense, some loss of self-respect, and even reasonable current credit, as also the liability of future earnings for a considerable period. A more simple middle path to speedy settlement is most necessary; and this the motion before us provides. It merely requires that, before execution of an old decree can be obtained, the parties shall go to the Conciliator, who will endeavour by friendly mediation to effect some reasonable and practicable compromise. That creditors will not object to this we may

infer from their own statements at a public meeting held in Ahmadnagar in March last, as also from no exception being taken to the original provision for it in a memorial received from eleven leading Natives of Satára, nine of whom are saukárs.

"It should, however, be distinctly understood that nothing beyond mediation is intended. The supposition in paragraph 23 of the Select Committee's report, that it is contemplated that a 'decree should be placed on the same footing as an unproved claim,' and that 'the rights of the decree-holder under his decree should be brought in question,' are complete misapprehensions. Nothing of the sort is contemplated, and the words proposed for insertion will have no such effect. What is intended merely is that, if no settlement can be arrived at, the Conciliator shall give his certificate. The law will then take its course, and the decree in all its sanctity will be enforced. In all this I submit that there is nothing but what is reasonable, just and absolutely necessary on political grounds in the present state of the country; and I trust that the Council will uphold the recommendation of the Local Government accordingly. Any other course will rob the Bill of one of its essential provisions for the liquidation of existing debt."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I intend to vote for this amendment, because it seems to me that, if there are any cases in which conciliation is likely to be of any effect, it is in those in which a claim has been already proved, and in which all that remains is to determine the best method of satisfying it with the least trouble to the parties. I understand that the amendment takes away from the decree-holder none of the rights which he possesses under the present law; it merely provides that, before taking out execution, or before the defendant or judgment-debtor is put into the Insolvent Court, a settlement should, if possible, be made by the Conciliator; and I consider that it is perfectly reasonable and justifiable that this provision should extend to decrees which have been passed before this Act was passed, as well as to cases which may arise afterwards."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"I should be sorry to be silent on this amendment, even with the fear of my hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Arbuthnot before me. Whatever be the justice or injustice of the original decree, upon which the Hon'ble Member for Bombay has dealt with some force, the arrangement which this amendment is intended to supply is perfectly harmless and simple to carry out. The principle which permeates the whole of this measure is that, rather than go through a detailed dilatory technical procedure, every attempt should be made, not only for new debts but as regards those particular sections relating to old debts, to bring the parties together, and try by means of conciliation and adjustment to effect a satisfactory settlement of claims. If a creditor holding a decree against a debtor does not accept that conciliation; if he says, 'I hold a decree from the Court which I can execute any day I choose, and I prefer to stand on my rights,' nothing that this amendment provides need prevent or deter him from doing so. It simply means that a man having a claim, say of Rs. 250, against a debtor should come before a Conciliator before he attempts to enforce his decree; and it would be in the Conciliator's power to try and explain to him that, if the man against whom he had got a decree was in difficulties, a compromise could be effected and the matter settled in a friendly way. If the judgment-creditor did not accept this, the case would proceed in the ordinary course; and, therefore, this whole section is perfectly harmless—harmless as regards any interference with the rights of the creditor, but still opening a door for a settlement of some kind."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"In regard to the merits of the question involved in Mr. Hope's present amendment I do not wish to say a word. I am perfectly satisfied to leave the case as my hon'ble friends Mr. Hope, Sir Robert Egerton and Mr. Thompson have stated it. I consider their arguments in favour of the amendment to be perfectly unanswerable."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, although he was under the disadvantage of speaking when the Hon'ble Financial Member had ruled that nothing could

really be said against the amendment, he begged to say that he would oppose it on the broad ground that any legislative provision interfering retrospectively with existing rights was *primâ facie* unconstitutional, and should not be adopted by the legislature, unless it was proved to be, which certainly was not the case at present, an absolutely overruling political necessity or a clear public gain—such, for example, as establishing a general law of Insolvency. If the amendment were adopted, any one who had undergone the expense and trouble of obtaining a decree against an agriculturist before the proposed Act was heard of would find himself precluded from executing it unless he produced a certificate from the Conciliator. Practically that requirement would often prevent him from executing his decree at all; for if the judgment-debtor refused (as he was sure to do in many cases) to appear before the Conciliator, the decree would not be executed till the lapse of a 'reasonable' time. Well, then, the question would be, how much was reasonable? The answer was, as much as the Conciliator (who would, he feared, often be a Government official, with a bias against the saukár and in favour of the raiyat) declared reasonable. The Conciliator might not make any such declaration at all, or, as had been pointed out in one of the papers, he might postpone it till the time for presenting an application for execution had expired. He (MR. STOKES) maintained that any such provision as this would disturb absolute vested rights, against which there was no equity; and he was glad to find himself supported in that view by a gentleman of large experience,—Mr. Naylor, the Legal Remembrancer of the Bombay Government, who said:—

"When the Courts have once passed a decree, their adjudication ought to be, and has always hitherto been, regarded as final. It would be subversive of all recognized principles to allow matters which have been once finally adjudicated upon by the constituted tribunals to be reopened, especially when the functionary before whom the revision is to take place is an illiterate Conciliator. Persons who may hereafter obtain decrees with the knowledge that they will have to take them before a Conciliator before being permitted to execute them will not have so much cause of complaint as the decree-holders who obtained their decrees before the date of the Act. The retrospective effect which it is proposed to give to this section in this respect is, to my mind, altogether inequitable. It is also uncalled-for, because debtors who cannot satisfy all their judgment-debts may, by taking advantage of the insolvency-provisions of the Bill, obtain their discharge on very simple and reasonable terms."

He understood the Hon'ble Mover to say that decrees would not be reopened during the process of conciliation; but it was impossible to suppose that in an informal proceeding of the kind contemplated the Conciliator and the parties would not rake up the whole case from the beginning.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"I have very little to say with reference to this amendment in view of the complete statements made regarding it by my hon'ble friends Sir Robert Egerton, Mr. Thompson and Sir John Strachey, concluding with the remark of the latter, which has been fully verified by the result, that the arguments offered have been unanswerable. As I understand it, an argument is called unanswerable when no sufficient answer can be produced to it. The only answer produced is one which I must confess I heard with very considerable surprise—one which was produced on a previous occasion by the Hon'ble the Law Member. I must say that I felt considerable doubt at the time whether he brought it forward seriously, or whether he only used it on the principle that any stick will do to beat a dog with. The statement or suggestion that the decree will be reopened, made by Mr. Naylor, is simply inaccurate. The decree will not be reopened, as has been well put by the Hon'ble Members who have already spoken. The creditor will simply be asked, 'You have got a decree for one hundred rupees; will you take fifty down or not?' If he does, well and good; and if he says, 'No, I won't,' there is an end of the matter. It is quite impossible to call that a reopening of the whole case. Still less is it possible to apply to it the totally incorrect language in the report, in which it is said that the decree is placed on the same footing as an unproved claim. I cannot see, either, that it has any retrospective effect, any more than asking a man to make the promise I have just alluded to has. But suppose it was retrospective, I would merely remark that the Council must be aware that retrospective measures with reference to debts are not only passed constantly by this legislature, but a retrospective measure by which debts may be cut

down by one-third of their amount was actually passed in this Council not two months ago, without a single word of objection from, but on the contrary on the motion of, the Hon'ble the Law Member himself; I refer of course to the insolvency-clauses of the Civil Procedure Code."

The question being put, the Council divided—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.	The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton.	The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes.
The Hon'ble Faiz Alí Khán.	The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson.	The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.
The Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson.	
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey.	
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Excellency the President.	

So the Motion was carried.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that in section 38 the words "other than an officer of revenue or police" be omitted.

He said:—"My Lord, these words are an interpolation of the majority of the Select Committee, intended, they say (paragraph 22), '.to guard against the dangers adverted to by the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad in his speech.' What the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad said was this:—

"'No doubt, a revenue or a police officer could bring influences to bear on creditors which would induce them altogether to forego their claims; but I need hardly express my conviction that the Government of India would altogether discountenance the exercise of any such influence; and I have no doubt the Council, in order to avoid even the apprehension of its exercise, will see fit to introduce a provision in the Bill prohibiting the appointment as Conciliator of any officer exercising revenue or police functions.'

"Now, although no allusion to this subject was made in the letter addressed to the Government of Bombay on the introduction of the Bill (Paper No. 3), these remarks attracted the attention of that Government; and in their reply they stated that 'it is not desirable to exclude from the office of Conciliator all revenue-officers, some of whom are capable of exerting a very intelligent and beneficial influence in that capacity.'

"Of the interpolated words, I would premise that they are, in the first place, unnecessary. No reasonable persons, either in this Council or out of it, can, I should hope, seriously suppose that the Government of Bombay would not be as anxious as themselves to discountenance all exercise of undue influence by Conciliators, whether they be officials or non-officials. There can be no doubt whatever that any evidence of such misconduct would be promptly followed by deprivation of office, and that, if the offender were an official, he would incur the severe displeasure of Government. The words, however, are not merely unnecessary but offensive. They cast beforehand, without a shadow of proof, an unworthy stigma upon the great revenue or executive department by which the bulk of the administration of this empire is carried on. Revenue-officers have in numerous capacities—as magistrates, as surveyors, as municipal councillors, and what not—to intervene in all sorts of disputes between man and man; and in these their general success and their high character are equally undeniable. The words, again, are unprecedented. There is not, as far as I can remember, any page of the Indian Statute-book containing a deliberate expression of want of confidence and an exclusion such as this. The exclusion, moreover, may be most prejudicial, as the Bombay Government point out. It is not likely that in practice revenue-officers, who have much else to do, will be largely employed as Conciliators; but occasions may easily arise when they alone can effect what is wanted. If, for instance, meetings such as that at Ahmadnagar, to which I have alluded, should result in leading bankers expressing their willingness to compound with all their debtors, a person of considerable position, intelligence and tact could alone carry the transaction through. Why, then, should the aid of such a person, if

the parties desired it, be denied merely because he happened to be a revenue-officer? I have known individuals, both European and Native, whose mere appearance on the scene was sufficient to pacify and give confidence to an angry countryside. Of police-officers I need say nothing, because no one dreams of making them Conciliators. But, finally, I would urge that where a great and experimental measure, such as that before us, has to be introduced, it is not only fair and reasonable, but indispensable to success, to leave the Local Government free to choose its own instruments. The Local Government have expressed their views and wishes very plainly in this instance; and I rely on the Council to support them."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said :—"I shall vote for this amendment, because, assuming that special Courts of Conciliation are to be established, there appears to me to be no reason whatever why the Local Government should be restricted in its selection of Conciliators."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said :—"In speaking upon the amendment which is now before the Council, I cannot help remarking that the statement which we have heard to-day, that the present Bill is only a local Bill, appears to me to require very large qualification. It is true that the Bill will only be of local application in the first instance; but I doubt if its future consequences will be merely local. If the provisions which this Bill contains are considered to be sound and suitable for relieving agricultural distress in the Dekkhan, it is not easy to see the grounds upon which the enactment of a similar measure could be refused, if asked for, in order to relieve a like agricultural distress in other parts of the country. It has been said no doubt that the measure is a purely tentative one, and that the experiment need not be repeated if it is not successful. I should be very glad to think that this was so. It seems to me more probable that the admission that an experiment is being made may be lost sight of, and that the results of the measure will not be waited for, but its success assumed. Before the year is out urgent applications will perhaps be made for a trial of the same experiment elsewhere; and what is now called a local and tentative law may grow into one of general application, and be treated as if it were a certain specific for the difficulties of the agricultural community everywhere.

"The changes of practice, too, which will be made by the Bill, so far from being in matters of mere technical detail, introduce new principles of very great importance. Much stress has been laid upon the necessity of deferring to local experience upon these points. It could easily be shown, I think, that in the Bill as it stands general experience has been quite sufficiently subordinated to local knowledge. For instance, it is a well-known general principle of law and of common sense that in all suits the best evidence should be obtained. The Bill, on the contrary, insists that the Courts shall go out of their way to look for the worst. It directs them to leave the comparatively safe ground of ascertained and recorded facts, and to trust in preference to the vague, conflicting, and often interested testimony of witnesses deposing to remote and doubtful transactions. They are to do this, moreover, with the express object of discovering fraud where no one has alleged it. Again, it is a matter of almost universal complaint that in India the land is changing hands, or being stripped of all profit to agriculturists by the pressure of their debts. The Bill, if it is passed, will make it almost impossible for the raiyats of the Dekkhan to borrow money at all except on a mortgage of their lands; for it will leave them no other security which a lender can safely accept. It has generally been held, too, that speedy justice is a good thing. Well, under the amendments which have been carried to-day, it is true that the delay caused by appeals has been cut off; but, on the other hand, the Bill will interpose an indefinite delay for the purpose of conciliation before a suit can be taken into court. For, as far as I can judge from its wording, the delay which a Conciliator may cause, if he chooses, has no limit. Further, it has commonly been thought that people should be free to make their own bargains, and that bargains, when made, should be kept. The Bill declares that it is the duty of the Judge, notwithstanding any agreement made by the parties, to alter and arrange the terms of their transaction for them, and, where interest forms part of a bargain, to allow as much or as little as he may think reasonable. The natural effect of this last provision will be to prevent persons from ever foreseeing the result of any transaction in which they may engage. I think that great harm may result from this. I am no advocate for usury-laws; but I would rather have seen a fixed limit to interest prescribed by the law. In that case business could have adjusted itself accordingly, and the borrower and the lender would have been able to make their arrangements. But nobody can foretell what rate of interest may appear reasonable to each individual Judge. The conditions, therefore, on which any loan is made must always remain uncertain; and constant uncertainty is a risk that people engaged in business cannot afford to run. I have enumerated some of the points upon which the Bill makes great changes because we have been charged, by implication at least, with a want of proper deference to local authority. My own doubt is whether we have not gone too far in allowing it to override general experience in such important matters. I believe that we might more justly be charged with having given to it too much weight. No doubt the Bill, taken as a whole, ought to have the effect of diminishing the raiyat's means of obtaining credit, and of curtailing the large powers which the existing law confers upon creditors; and that these are good ends to aim at. It is true also that the power of the Government in this country is so great that it can hardly ever fail to attain, in part at least, any object towards which it seriously directs its energies. The Judges, too, by whom the law must be carried into effect, and who will be confronted by the practical difficulties of doing so, may be trusted to amend the operation of much in it which (as I believe) is otherwise likely to be purely injurious. Nevertheless I cannot but feel great misgivings as to the prudence of making such very large concessions as have been made to local experience.

"I turn, now, to the particular amendment which is under the consideration of the Council. The question at issue is whether officials should be eligible for the post of Conciliator; and it is a most important question in its bearing upon the probable result of conciliation. I think that there is an excellent reason for not entrusting such duties to any officials, even if they be only revenue-officials. Conciliation by such persons is very apt to degenerate into improper pressure. In France, where, as I understand, the system of conciliation originated, no officer of the Government is allowed to discharge these functions; and it is an avowed part of the system that they should not be so employed. I believe that the intended change of procedure is much more likely to succeed in this country if we follow the French practice on this point. As to selecting police-officers for such a post, I can conceive nothing worse or more objectionable. I suppose that in all countries the subordinate officers in the police force must comprise a good many men of doubtful character. It can scarcely be otherwise; and I do not intend to say that the police force in this country necessarily includes more of them than is the case elsewhere. But I think that a man holding an office which makes him the keeper of the door, as it were, through which every claim must pass before it goes into court will be strongly tempted in all countries, if he is not an honest man, to make money by it. If a police-officer chooses to exert undue influence, there can be little doubt of his power to do so. He can summon, arrest, and search houses. If he is unscrupulous, he can even fabricate a false charge against an innocent man, and possibly have him convicted and imprisoned for years. I think that there can be no Magistrate in this country who has not seen attempts of this kind made, and few Magistrates who would care to affirm that such attempts have never been successful. It should not be possible that men who can bring such influences to bear upon suitors should be appointed Conciliators.

"In conclusion, I have only to say that, as the Bombay Government has never expressed any desire to appoint police-officers as Conciliators, and as we have been assured by my hon'ble friend the Mover that there is no intention of doing so, I cannot see any necessity for amending the Bill in the manner which is proposed."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he had only one observation to make; and that was that he did not believe that the insertion in the Bill of the words "other than an officer of revenue or police" would be regarded as setting a stigma

upon the members of those services. They were not so morbidly sensitive. By the 121st section of the Code of Criminal Procedure police-officers were expressly prohibited from taking confessions; and he had never heard that their feelings were hurt by this suitable prohibition. In this country we all knew how very desirable it was to keep the administration of the law free from any suspicion of executive influence; and he was strengthened in that opinion by the fact that the insertion of words excluding the police was in accordance with the opinion of our wise and experienced Native colleague—the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"I am not going to follow my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin in his interesting review of the principles of this Bill, because it appears to me that the greater portion of those questions have been already disposed of, and in my opinion been rightly disposed of. The principle which I contend for as regards this amendment is that, in carrying out and giving effect to legislation of this kind, the greatest freedom of action must be left to the local authorities, and that the Local Government might quite well say that, if their hands are tied as to the agents by whom the Bill is to be carried out, they had better give up attempting to carry it out at all. In that view I am quite prepared to support the Hon'ble Mr. Hope in this amendment. I think myself that it would be improved as an amendment if we were only to omit from the section the words 'revenue or' so as to make the exclusion run 'other than an officer of police,' because the only evil contended against is that officers of police might abuse their powers of arrest, and intimidate by an official pressure, which would be injurious. I cannot conceive, however, in what way it would be injurious if the Local Government were perfectly free to employ revenue-officers in discharging the functions of a Conciliator. Their ordinary duties amongst the people would especially qualify them for such an office."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN STRACHEY said:—"My hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Arbuthnot said to the Council just now, and I think with great truth, that, although it was the duty of this Council to carry out its own views in matters in which important principles were involved, it was equally its duty not to interfere in mere matters of detail, on which the Local Government had expressed a strong opinion. Now, in spite of the remarks which have fallen from my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin, I can conceive no matter which is more plainly a matter of detail than this. We are not now considering whether the establishment of Courts of Conciliation is a good or a bad thing. That they are to be established is admitted by the Bill as it stands. We are simply asked whether the Local Government shall, or shall not, be at liberty to choose its own agents for this work as it pleases. It seems to me impossible to doubt that the Local Government must be the best judge of such a purely local question as this; it is infinitely more competent to judge than we are.

"In regard to the question of appointing police-officers to act as Conciliators, I understood my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope to say—and I hope he will correct me if I am wrong—that it was really unnecessary to talk about the appointment of police-officers, because it had never entered into any one's head to appoint police-officers as Conciliators. I quite agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes in not attaching much importance to the consideration that, if we mention police-officers, we shall be placing a stigma upon them. But if we put in words forbidding the Local Government to appoint a police-officer, we throw a stigma on the Local Government. Although it is highly improbable that a police-officer will ever be chosen as Conciliator, still it is conceivable that under some circumstances it will be found desirable to appoint such an officer and if the Local Government should come to the conclusion that it is proper to do so, I think it should be allowed to exercise its own discretion in the matter.

"With regard to the exclusion of revenue-officers from this duty, I should like to say a few words. If these districts of the Dekkhan are similar in this respect to those parts of India with which I am acquainted—and I have seen no reason to suppose that they are different—then I say that, of all the men that could possibly be chosen as Conciliators in the class of cases with which we have to deal, the revenue-officers would frequently be the best. They know far more about the agricultural classes than any other officers of the Government. Their duties bring them into intimate relations with the people; and the amicable settlement of disputes and the prevention of litigation are, I may say, objects which, without any fresh provisions of law, a good revenue-officer already considers to fall within the sphere of his duties. I myself, more than twenty years ago, advocated in the provinces of Northern India the establishment of Courts of Conciliation; and the opinions which I held then I hold still. I believe that Courts of Conciliation might be established in the North-Western Provinces with very great advantage. If, when advocating the establishment of those Courts, I had been asked 'Who can you appoint as Conciliators?' or if I were asked that question now, I should reply we shall be able constantly to find admirable Conciliators in our revenue-officers, who are, I may say, the natural protectors of the people. I am the last person to doubt, or to deny, the immense improvement which has taken place during the last twenty years in the Civil Courts of India. These Courts have been immensely improved, both in the character and in the acquirements of the Judges, and by the very great simplification of their procedure. We cannot be too grateful to the eminent men by whom these benefits have been conferred upon the country; and I hope that my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes will not think me impertinent if I add that there is no one to whom we owe a larger share of that gratitude for making the procedure of our Courts simple and rational than we owe to him. But, in spite of this improvement which has taken place in the Civil Courts, it still remains as true as ever that every measure by which we can keep the people out of the Courts will be a great blessing to the country. It will be highly interesting to watch the results of this first experiment in India in establishing Courts of Conciliation, which have proved so highly useful in some other countries. It would be a great pity to interfere in any way with any of its chances of success; and I believe we should be so interfering if we were to put any check on the power of the Local Government to choose its own instruments.

"I have only one other remark to make with reference to an observation which fell from my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin. He said that he believed that the only country in which this system of conciliation had been tried was France, but that in France no officials acted as Conciliators. Now, I am sorry to tell him that he has made a great mistake. The truth is that no one who is not an official can act as a Conciliator; all the *Juges de Paix* in the country are Conciliators, and nobody else. So my hon'ble friend has given an unfortunate illustration in support of his argument."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON said:—"I would merely remark that if this amendment is allowed to stand in its present form, I shall have to vote against it; for the objections which have been assigned to the appointment of a police-officer as a Conciliator will still remain. I quite agree in the remarks of my hon'ble friends Sir John Strachey and Mr. Thompson as to the advantage of having revenue-officers in the position of Conciliators; but I regard it as highly inexpedient to allow police-officers to hold that position, or even to be considered eligible to hold it. I have no doubt that a large number of police-officers would be found perfectly capable of discharging the duties of such an appointment in a very creditable manner; but, irrespective of other considerations, I think that, in justice to the whole body of the police, they should be exempted from the possibility of being placed in a position in which they would be liable to misrepresentation. If my hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson's proposal is agreed to, I shall be willing to vote for the amendment; but if not, I must go against it."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"I cannot say that I attach very great importance to the particular words to which this amendment relates. Those words would not have been inserted in the Bill as revised by the Select Committee, had it not been that our attention was pointedly drawn to the matter by our very able, intelligent and experienced Native colleague—Sayyad Ahmad. It was his remarks that led the majority of the Select Committee to consider it desirable that officers of revenue and police should be expressly excluded

from the office of Conciliator under this Bill. I must say that, while I do not agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin in some of the observations which fell from him with reference to that part of the Bill that relates to the subject of conciliation, which appears to me to be the essence of the reform contemplated in the Bill, and from which, though I am not prepared to say that I am extremely sanguine, I still hope that some benefits may be obtained, and think that the experiment is one which is amply deserving of a trial, still I agree with my hon'ble colleague in all that he has said as to the expediency of excluding officers possessing the great official authority and the great influence in the eyes of our Native fellow-subjects which is possessed not only by our officers of police but by our officers of revenue. As a matter of fact, I have been accustomed to regard all officers of the Revenue Department in the Presidency in which the greater part of my service has been passed as far the most influential and the most powerful officers we have. They have often infinitely more power than the officers of police. The remarks that fell from our Native colleague Sayyad Ahmad about leaving no opening for the appointment of officers of police are, on grounds of principle, unanswerable. I think that, as a matter of fact, the objections to permitting officers of revenue to engage in this duty are very great; but I for my part shall be quite prepared to agree to the compromise which has been suggested by Sir Edwin Johnson, and which, I think, meets the views of some of my other colleagues, to limit the exclusion to the police."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said:—"My Lord, I should be glad to say a few words by way of explanation, if I may be permitted to do so. My hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey has corrected a statement of mine regarding the office of Conciliators in France. I have to thank him for that correction if my remarks were generally understood to apply to judicial as well as executive officers. I know of no objection to the appointment of judicial officers as Conciliators. What I intended to say was that no officer invested with executive authority was ever appointed to be a Conciliator in France; and the fact is so. Such an appointment could not, I believe, be made.

"I may take this opportunity of correcting an error which my hon'ble friend himself has made in speaking of conciliation as a novel experiment in India. It appears that Courts of Conciliation have existed under the law in Madras since 1816."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"I need not trouble the Council for more than two or three minutes on this matter. I said that no person, so far as I was aware, dreamt of making police-officers Conciliators, and therefore while, on the one hand, the Council would be fully justified in omitting the words proposed, on the other I do not see any great objection to leaving them in.

"There is an inaccuracy which seems to me worthy of notice in the remarks of the Hon'ble the Law Member. There is no analogy whatever in the parallel drawn by him between the case of excluding police from taking confessions and the one before us. Originally they used to take confessions; but when in the year 1860 the whole of the police in India were reconstituted—a work with which in my own Presidency I had officially much to do—one of the great things we had to do was to draw distinctly the line between police functions and magisterial functions. At that time Magistrates used to be policemen; but in the course of the reorganization that ensued these two functions were divided. The police were confined to what was strictly their own line of business; the recording of confessions went to the Magistrate. There was of course no stigma in this; but a deliberate exclusion like the present was different. However, I am perfectly willing, if the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Johnson and the Council think my amendment should be limited to the exclusion of the words 'revenue or'; and, with your Lordship's permission, I will alter it to this effect:—

"'That in section 38 the words "revenue or" be omitted.'"

The Motion, as thus amended, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE next moved that the following clause be added to section 7 (namely):—.

"In every suit the Court shall examine the defendant as a witness unless, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, it deems it unnecessary so to do."

Court to examine defendant as witness.

He said:—"My Lord, the Bill proposed by the Bombay Government provided against the hearing of suits in the absence of the defendant—a practice which has reached enormous proportions in the Bombay Presidency, and which is proved by the fullest evidence to be often productive of gross injustice. In my introductory speech I said that the proportions in the four districts ranged from 60 to 74 per cent. in 1876, and from 57 to 66 per cent. in 1878. But this was for all suits. In money suits only Mr. Auckland Colvin shows (Minute, p. 30) that it is from 93 to 97 per cent. The Bombay section was substantially reproduced as section 9 of the Bill introduced; but the Select Committee have cut it out altogether. From paragraph 4 of the Report it would seem that they are impressed by the obvious hardship of forcibly dragging a man away from his home and his cultivation, perhaps at a season when every day is of importance to him, merely with a view to 'compelling him to appear in a suit to which he has no defence.' To this it may be answered *in limine* that, as every man is *now* by the law of the land liable to be so dragged, under arrest if necessary, in order to give evidence in the affairs of other people with which he has no concern whatever, there can be no special hardship in obliging him to come up about a matter of primary importance to himself; and as to actual arrest, on the hardships and indignity of which some sentiment has been expended, this penalty is no more likely to be incurred by defendants than by witnesses, of whom arrests are almost unknown. The knowledge that a summons must be obeyed readily ensures attendance. On the other hand, however, the necessity for a defendant's presence is, if possible, greatly enhanced by the present Bill. I do not see how it will be possible for a Judge to comply with the requirements of section 12, to receive the defendant's admission, and weigh it so as to decide whether it is true and made with a full knowledge of his legal rights; to go into the history and merits of the case, to ascertain what defence a man may have, even though he is not aware of it, and to follow up the items of the account, unless the defendant be before him."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT here said that he, and he believed those who had hitherto agreed with him, would not oppose this amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that in that case he had no further remarks to make.

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

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

He said:—"My Lord, in making this motion I wish, on the one hand, to give certain explanations and comments on what it contains, which I hope may be useful to those entrusted with its execution and to the public, as also, on the other, to make remarks on a few important matters not included in it. I shall do so, as far as may be, in an uncontroversial spirit, and the views I express may be taken simply as my own, and not necessitating any rejoinder from Hon'ble Members who may in any instance happen to dissent from them.

"With respect to section 2, doubts have been expressed by the Puna Sabhá, in an able and comprehensive paper which has on some points been most useful, whether the definition of 'agriculturist' covers the important class of agricultural labourers; but it is held by the Hon'ble Law Member that it does so, as of course it is intended to do.

"To section 9 it has been objected that only a defective record, and in some cases no record, is provided for; that Judges will consequently take down just what they choose, and that superior Courts will have nothing to go upon. This is not strictly accurate, since even in cases not exceeding Rs. 10 in amount or value a record of the substance of the evidence is obligatory. And it should be remembered that what is here provided merely follows what is the existing law, either in non-appealable civil cases or in summary criminal trials

by a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, and in certain trials before a Presidency Magistrate. A mode of record which is found not inappropriate for cases where two years' imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine may be inflicted is surely sufficient for the civil suits to which our Bill relates. While thus touching on procedure, I would take the opportunity of repeating and explaining what fell from me when introducing the Bill. I then said that, in view of the fact that 85 per cent. of all suits in British India are for sums under Rs. 100, and 44 per cent. for sums under Rs. 20, 'I cannot but feel, and I think the people feel too, that our Civil Procedure Code, with its six hundred and fifty sections, and all that they involve, is in minor cases a burden almost too heavy to be borne. I trust that the day may come when not only Dekkhan raiyats but all India will obtain some relief in this respect.' I do not dispute that our Civil Procedure Code, whenever its six hundred and fifty sections, just amended as they have been in some one hundred and seventy instances, and still requiring amendment as they do in perhaps as many instances more, shall have been recast with patient judgment into one work, fit to take a permanent place beside such Codes as the Indian Penal Code and Code Napoléon, may then be a suitable machine by which to regulate litigation in which great interests are at stake. But for *minor cases*, of which alone I spoke, it is, and ever must be, an intolerable burden. However refreshing to the legal intellect may be the creation and solution of subtle distinctions and dilemmas, and however noble it may seem to argue and judge with the same care whether five rupees or five lakhs of rupees are involved, the world that has to toil and live can neither wait nor pay for such entertainment. That world in England has long since settled the question by establishing County Courts, which give such satisfaction that their sphere has received, and seems likely still to receive, considerable extension. I will repeat my regret that a material simplification of procedure with a view to saving delay and expense has not been found feasible in the present Bill: the rejected sections of the original draft were perhaps not sufficiently thorough to raise the issue with advantage. But, though we seem to have in India an unlucky knack of introducing as improvements what is being abandoned in England as intolerable, I do not despair of the reform I desire being in the end successfully achieved.

"Regarding sections 12 to 15 of the Bill, I also then doubted whether they expressed intelligibly or would secure effectively the action needed for 'going behind the bond.' The objections of the Bombay Government were more fully and emphatically pronounced. In consequence of these I am glad to say that a very great improvement has been effected. But I much regret the absence of an authorization of the Court to award, with or without the aid of a jury or assessors, an equitable sum to the plaintiff instead of non-suiting him, in cases where the Court is satisfied that some money has been lent, but, through the want of books or other evidence, the actual nature and extent of the transactions are doubtful, and the precise sum due cannot be proved. This power has been shown by experience under the Taluqdárs and Thákurs Acts to be most useful in saving the creditor from unreasonable loss, and would have tended to give confidence to the money-lending class. Still, although in this and in some other points the views of the Bombay Government regarding these sections may not have been fully met, I have every hope that the latter will now be found workable and beneficial, especially if the following wise caution of Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill be kept in view by our Judges:—

"'I can only express a hope that, in making the experiment, the Government will select men of moderate views, who will not give too loose a rein to the natural feelings of sympathy with the agriculturist and antipathy to the money-lender. These men will, in future, have to determine what rate of interest is reasonable in transactions between the money-lender and the agriculturist; and they will fail to do justice if they forget that the money-lender has many bad debts, that as high interest means bad security, so bad security means high interest, and that the money-lender's security is now more than ever weak, seeing that he cannot touch his debtor's person, nor his house, nor his clothing, nor his cattle, nor (unless the debt be specially secured) his land.'

I may add, incidentally, that it should be observed that chapter III applies to all suits and proceedings to which agriculturists are parties, irrespective of their amount or value.

"To pass on to the question of agriculturists' accounts, it does not seem to have been fully perceived in some quarters that, while sections 65 and 66 ensure to the debtor a statement of his account from the creditor's point of view, section 16 is designed to enable him to get his real liability determined under the provisions for going behind the bond. Section 19 now expresses correctly what was proposed in the Bombay draft Bill: the objections taken to it as it stood when introduced arose merely from accidental oversights in the drafting.

"Considerable criticism has been directed against section 22, which exempts land from attachment and sale in execution of decrees, unless it has been specifically pledged. In my introductory speech I sketched the position of the land-sale question, and explained the reason for the absence from the Bill of any attempt at a final comprehensive settlement of it, and for considering the restriction of sale to specifically-pledged land to be equitable. In the decision of the question I had taken no part, as this restriction had been proposed by the Bombay Government, and accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, before my connection with the Bill commenced. I ventured, however, to express my views as follows:—

"'I must confess to some misgivings as to how the exemption may work in practice. The money-lender may everywhere make the execution of a bond, laying on the land all his existing unsecured advances, an indispensable condition of further accommodation. At the same time, the exemption rests as to the past upon a perfectly intelligible and reasonable basis, while as to the future the proposed village registration will at least ensure that every raiyat when he pledges his land shall understand what he is doing, and insolvency will open to him a loophole of escape when unreasonably pressed by an extortionate creditor, if he prefers that alternative.'

"My doubts have now been more than echoed by Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill and Mr. Justice West, the former of whom predicts that loans, excepting on mortgage, will soon be unknown; while the latter, concurring in this, adds that the mortgagee will, by the operation of the Bill, be driven on to become a purchaser, and the raiyat will have no alternative but to acquiesce in sale. Here I would only observe that the most demonstrably correct economic calculations are liable to be defeated by moral and sentimental causes, and that it by no means follows that mankind will do what logically they ought to do. It may be that the affection which the raiyat bears to his land will lead him to defeat his creditor by insolvency; that the competition amongst money-lenders, which the Dekkhan Riots Commission report, will check the exaction of landed security; and, best of all, that the difficulties of borrowing will tend to keep the raiyat's transactions within his means. The issue can only be known upon experiment. But it seems clear that the course which has been adopted was the best under the circumstances. No solution of the land-sale question generally admitted to be satisfactory is forthcoming. Mr. Justice Melvill candidly admits that he has not got one to produce; the reservation to the raiyat by 'a kind and impartial authority' of the 'minimum of land' requisite for 'a decent subsistence,' which Mr. Justice West advocates, has been severely criticized, directly and indirectly, by very competent authorities. To have postponed relief to the Dekkhan till this question was settled for all India would have been little less than criminal; to have made no attempt to check the rapid alienation of raiyats' lands, by a method equitable in itself and offering the chance of even a limited success, would have been neglectful. At the same time, it is also clear that the land-sale question cannot be put off much longer; and I earnestly hope that what has been written, said and done upon this Bill may accelerate its solution.

"I must now notice the important subject of management by the Collector, provided by clause 2 of section 22 and by section 29. In my introductory speech I said that—

'compared with what we mean to compel a man to *pay*, the question of what we shall hold him to owe sinks into insignificance'; and, again, that 'we cannot justly and reasonably legislate for the summary relief of the debtor from unjust and extortionate claims, unless we also give to the creditor full and effective aid in obtaining all that is fairly due to him and

reasonably recoverable. A creditor's difficulties when he has got his decree should be reduced to a minimum. If we make the decree a just one, it should be effectively enforceable. Without ample provision on this principle, the destruction of the raiyat's credit or his bondage to secret and extortionate agreements must ensue, and all our well-intentioned interference will do harm instead of good. With such provision, the measure will not injure the raiyat's credit, but improve it.'

"In short, I look upon this provision as the keystone or test-point of the Bill. If it works well, the raiyat's credit will be secured on a satisfactory basis; if otherwise, his borrowing, even for reasonable purposes, within the limits of his true means will become most difficult, while the alternatives of absolute non-transferability of land, or eviction and a poor-law, will stare us in the face. I note, on the one hand, that the Puna Sabhá, Mr. Moore and Mr. Naylor doubt the Collector's power to manage vast numbers of small holdings, while the Commissioner and the other two Collectors consulted express no misgivings on the subject. I myself consider that there need be no fear of failure, provided it be from the first recognized that the duty is important and difficult, not to be performed by mere perfunctory orders, passed on from the Court to the kulkarní through an intervening chain of little-heeding functionaries. Success will, I anticipate, lie most frequently in a pretty close adherence to the system in Native States, and to the provisions for security and recovery still extant in our law, though of late years little resorted to. If the raiyat be retained as cultivator wherever possible,—if a reasonable rack-rent be imposed, personal security exacted, precautions taken against making away with the crop, aid given when wanted in securing a fair price, and payment required at the time means are forthcoming, I see no reason why satisfactory results should not be attained. But careful supervision by Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Mámlatdárs will be indispensable; and possibly the appointment of a special officer for a few months to start the system in the four districts might be advantageous. These, however, are details which will, I doubt not, receive full attention from the Local Government.

"The section which enabled the Court to make over moveable property to the creditor at a valuation has been struck out by the majority of the Select Committee. The fact that attached articles of property are constantly sold by auction for a mere song, and often collusively so bought by the creditor, is established beyond dispute. On the section the Puna Sabhá remark:—

"'We regard the provision as salutary. Forced sales of property under all circumstances prove very ruinous to the debtor classes. We would only recommend that the assessors who are to appraise the property should not be appointed by the Court,' &c.

Messrs. Stewart and Moore approve of it; Mr. Naylor ably defends it; Mr. West apparently objects merely to its present form; and finally, the Bombay Government, after considering the remarks made in Council, are clear for its retention. Under these circumstances, I am wholly unable to comprehend why, instead of being amended, as it easily might have been, it should have been expunged. On a matter of this kind, and considering the strong favourable evidence, I think more deference should have been paid to the views of the Local Government; and in this case, as in that of summary equitable awards to which I have already alluded, I would have moved the insertion of an amended section but that I had, unfortunately, to trouble the Council with so many other amendments of even greater importance.

"I am glad to say that section 35, limiting the powers of Subordinate Judges in the punishment of fraudulent debtors, to which I was opposed, has been expunged. The provision in section 33 for an appeal against their sentences is a step towards the separation of punishment for fraud from insolvency, which I advocated. But the punishment of concealment and fraud in the creditor, for which the Bombay draft provided, is still omitted, and must now await the further improvement of the law of Insolvency throughout India, which cannot be long deferred.

"A consideration of the chapter on Insolvency, together with the sections about going behind the bond, suggests the interesting question as to whether their combined effect may not be to destroy credit, put a stop to money-lending, render the revenue irrecoverable and bring the country to a deadlock. On this point Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill, who, I hope I may say without offence, has treated the problem forced upon us with equal moderation and statesmanship, makes the following remarks:—

"'I presume that the Government is satisfied that the effect of the measure will not be to destroy the raiyat's credit altogether, or to induce the money-lenders to close their shops. If this should not be the result, but if, on the contrary, it should turn out that after the agriculturists have been relieved of their existing debts on the easiest possible terms the money-lender will go on lending, not on his own terms but on such terms as may, in the uncertain future, be deemed reasonable by the Judge for the time being, it would indeed be a consummation devoutly to be wished. Regard being had (to use the phraseology of the Evidence Act) to the common course of natural events, human conduct and public and private business, I should be inclined to fear that such happy results as I have last contemplated are not likely to ensue; but it must be admitted that Natives often disappoint our most reasonable expectations, and that the consequences of such a measure as that which is proposed can only be determined by experiment.'

"What Mr. Melvill himself anticipates is tolerably evident; though he qualifies any conclusion very much in the way I myself have done when speaking of the possible effects of the restriction on the sale of unpledged land. But, perhaps, I ought to offer some explanation of the grounds on which, subject always to the same qualification, the Government may be held to be justified in anticipating that the dire results just alluded to may not come to pass, and, consequently, in persevering in the measure before us. It is a truism that a thing is worth what it will fetch, and *per contra* that in the long run, temporary disturbing causes apart, a thing will always fetch what it is intrinsically worth. Now the Bill does nothing to diminish the intrinsic value of land, but rather the reverse. The value of land depends, at bottom, on the net produce, or surplus after three deductions, for the cost of cultivation, the subsistence of the peasant and his family, and the Government demand.* Land is worth as many years' purchase of this net produce as correspond with the current rate of interest. And this rate of interest ultimately depends upon the facility of recovery. Now our Bill does not alter the Government demand or, consequently, the net produce, but it increases the facility of recovery. It must, therefore, increase the raiyat's *sound* credit, instead of diminishing it. I will make my meaning clear by illustration. Suppose a raiyat's holding yielding gross produce worth Rs. 100, of which Rs. 50 go for the three deductions I have just named, leaving Rs. 50 as net produce or margin on which the raiyat may borrow. In view of the provision in the Bill for seven years' management of unpledged lands, the money-lender would be justified in lending on a money bond Rs. 180 if the rate be 20 per cent., Rs. 228 if it be 12 per cent., and Rs. 252 if it be only 9 per cent. Which of these rates he will adopt, or whether he must exact a higher rate still, obviously depends on his chances of getting paid. But these chances are greatly improved by the Bill; for the raiyat will strive to pay punctually rather than come under the management of the Collector, and the Collector's management (if efficient, as it *must be made*) will make loss more improbable still. Notwithstanding all fair allowance for risks, lower rates will thus prove as remunerative as the present high ones. For a loan on mortgage, the principle of calculation and the advantage are the same as for a loan on personal bond; but in the end there is this difference, that in the latter case, if the saukár lends beyond the limits, he will lose his money, while in the former, if the raiyat borrows beyond them, he will lose his land.

"All this, it may be said, is very well in theory, but in practice the conditions of advances depend far more upon 'the degree of simplicity in the borrower and of rapacity in the lender than on anything else'; and to this existing uncertainty you have added the fresh one as to what rate of interest each individual Judge will think reasonable. I reply that the former uncertainty will be diminished by the Bill; and that the second will prove more imaginary than real. There will be far less temptation to extortionate bargains and frauds, and far more risk in them, now that the whole history and merits

* I of course ignore such extraneous value as the land may now possess through the means a hold on it now gives the creditor of commanding the labour of the debtor and his family and other illicit advantages.—(*Dekkhan Riots Commission Report, page* 60.)

of the case are to be laid bare in Court. And the provisions for management and recovery by the Collector, standing behind all agreements, will reduce the factor of uncertainty in credit which arises from individual character, and will assist the Courts in gradually establishing rates of interest varying within but a moderate range. Their decrees will thus in time afford the advantage, without the well-known evils, of usury laws, of which Mr. Justice West has well observed in his pamphlet on 'The Land and the Law,' that 'they set up a standard, and gave fixity to men's vague ideas of what might reasonably be asked for the use of money in those numerous cases in which the loan partook but slightly of the character of a true mercantile transaction.'

"While thus contending that the Government are justified in believing that the ultimate effects of the Bill will prove beneficial, I do not conceal from myself for a moment that a trying time of transition must intervene before all parties have understood and settled down to their new relations. It is to be fully expected that difficulties between debtor and creditor will arise in many individual cases, and even in villages or taluqás generally, and that their effects may appear in the recovery of the land-revenue. But if judicial and revenue officers alike strive to remove misconceptions and fears; if the former are even-handed and temperate in their judgments, and the latter efficient in their management of attached land; and if, I venture to add, the revenue demand can be so timed and adjusted as not to drive the raiyat to the saukár, even temporarily, in order to meet it—then I believe that all trouble will be soon and safely tided over. That the saukár will permanently cease to lend, there need be no fear whatever. The raiyat is just as likely to cease to cultivate. The raiyat is as necessary to the saukár, who can only employ his capital in agricultural dealings and banking, as the saukár is to him. The pair will not sit down and starve together, with a bag of money between them!

"Another large question, which I cannot pass over without remark, is that of the novel provisions for Village-Munsifs and Conciliators. It has two branches—the one relating to their *personnel*, and the other to their functions. I will first speak of the *personnel* available for each office. As to Village-Munsifs, it will have been gathered from what I said in my introductory speech that I did not expect that more than a patel here and there would be found qualified to be a Village-Munsif. If the suggestion which I put forward in 1863, in 1867, and again in 1871, that after a reasonably distant future date no person should be appointed patel who had not received a suitable education, had been adopted, the class would now have stood higher in education and intelligence than they do. But a knowledge of reading and writing is not, after all, indispensable to successful disposal of petty suits, though absence of interest is so; and this is just what will be in patels so rare. Now, however, that the restriction of Village-Munsifships to patels has been removed and the proposal in the Bombay draft assented to, any person of local influence will be eligible, and the field of selection will be advantageously enlarged. Virtually, it will become nearly the same as that from which Conciliators are to be drawn. As to whether competent persons can be found for the two offices, especially the latter, I observe some striking differences of opinion. On the one hand, the Puna Sarvajanak Sabhá, Mr. Byramji Jijibhai in his clear and representative memorial, and a portion of the Native Press appear to have no misgivings. On the other hand, the Collectors of Sholapur and Satára seem to be pretty much of the opinion of the Commissioner (Mr. E. P. Robertson) that 'too much power will be thrown into the hands of a class *quite incapable* of exercising impartiality, or of resisting local or personal influence and acting independently and uprightly.' One of the principal Native newspapers, too, the *Dnyán Prakásh*, which has produced several very able articles on the Bill, thinks that, though the experiment may well be tried, the difficulties in the way of obtaining proper Conciliators are insuperable. Finally, Mr. Justice West appears almost to question whether half a dozen men of integrity and intelligence can be found for Conciliators in the whole Dekkhan tract. Such an opinion, even if not meant to be taken literally, cannot but arrest our serious attention, coming, as it does, from one who is not only a

Judge of the High Court but Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. I do not ignore the probability that men qualified in all respects will not be easily met with; but I must confess scepticism as to a population of even three millions and a half (which the four districts comprise) being in a condition verging on that of Sodom and Gomorrah. If it be so, notwithstanding all our education, civilization and vaunted progress, then the inference seems difficult to resist, that our measures for the advancement of Natives to higher positions in the public service are premature. If the population, as a whole, are thus tainted, can our Subordinate Judges, our Deputy Collectors and our Mámlatdárs be utterly different from their caste-fellows and kinsfolk? Without pursuing this interesting dilemma, I will only say that, having spent a large share of my time in the Mufassal, and having always mixed freely and confidentially with the people of all classes, I should have no difficulty in finding a sufficiency of competent men in the districts with which I am best acquainted. It is now for those who think similarly to bestir themselves, lest the Native community lose the honourable and beneficent sphere which the legislature lays open for them, and to make good their opinions by presenting suitable persons to the notice of the authorities. And it is for the latter to strive without prejudice to give the experiment a fair trial, remembering that a knowledge of law is unnecessary, and even reading and writing are not indispensable to a successful discharge of the functions in question, in which the layman of age, influence, shrewdness and good temper may easily surpass the highly-trained judge. After all, if a competent Conciliator cannot be found for any particular local area, no one will be appointed, and the requirement of conciliation before suit will not apply there.

"Turning from *personnel* to functions, I observe considerable confusion and misapprehension of those of Conciliators. A Conciliator is neither an arbitrator nor a judge, either in our Bill or in France, whence the institution is derived. He is simply a disinterested third party, who is charged to endeavour to bring disputants to an amicable settlement. It so happens that in France the Conciliators are *Juges de Paix*, and so have a jurisdiction to try the more petty of the cases (within, say, Rs. 50) in which it is their duty to conciliate. But they conciliate in all the superior cases which they have no power to try. The functions of conciliating and trying are distinct, and have no necessary connexion with each other. Appoint our Village-Munsifs or Subordinate Judges to be Conciliators (there is nothing in the Bill to prevent this), and they will be the exact counterparts of the *Juges de Paix*, except in one particular, to which I will presently allude. Some authorities, including Mr. Justice Green of the Bombay High Court, think that they ought to be so appointed. But others, and especially the Local Government, consider that judicial functions might impart to their recommendations a weight amounting to undue pressure, which parties, and especially the ignorant raiyat, might be unable to resist. The one particular of difference from *Juges de Paix* to which I referred is the absence of power to compel attendance. Considering the doubt whether competent Conciliators can even be found at all, the Bill follows the opinion of the Bombay Government, thus expressed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of April 14th, 1879:—

"'Though he (the Conciliator) would not have the power of deciding, or enforcing his decision if he formed one, still he would, by compelling attendance, be able, if so disposed, to put great pressure on the raiyat to admit or to compromise the claim. Such power of applying pressure by an educated man of position upon an uneducated and humble man on a claim preferred by a man generally of some education and wealth is a power that ought not to be conferred upon Honorary Conciliation Judges in the present state of society in the Dekkhan.'

I myself doubt whether the want of this power will affect the *status* of Conciliators, as some apprehend. If they can settle disputes equitably, the people, debtors as well as creditors, will readily resort to them. But here, as in the case of giving powers of conciliation to Judges, the Bill presents no obstacle to a change hereafter. The Local Government can, under section 37, give power to compel attendance whenever they think fit.

"In connection with chapter VII, some exception has been taken to the cost of the extra Subordinate Judges' Courts to be constituted, and of the

supervising officers. The object of bringing the Courts nearer to the homes of the people might, it is said, be as well, or even better, attained by making the Courts move about. The existing Judges, it is added, have not got too much to do as it is; and the new summary procedure, with the temptation to refer difficult points to arbitration, will lead to their having still less. That the Courts should move about to some extent would certainly be advantageous; and I hope that the hitherto dormant powers of section 23 of Act XIV of 1869 will now be exercised to enable them to do so. But this can never be more than a limited benefit. There are rarely above two or three villages in a taluqá containing suitable accommodation for a Subordinate Judge and his clerks, to say nothing of parties and their witnesses; and even these are often not conveniently accessible in the rains. The presence of a considerable body of strangers, too, is always a source of annoyance and expense to the villagers, even if the calls on them do not exceed those of hospitality. Time would likewise be lost in travelling and settling down at each place; pleaders in non-agriculturists' cases would be inconvenienced, and minor practical difficulties would crop up. It is questionable whether, between waiting till the next visit to the locality to begin and adjourning till the next visit to complete, any saving in time would result; while, finally, the raiyat would in very many cases be living no nearer to the selected village than to the Court's head-quarters. As to the other statement, it remains to be seen whether the duty of going more fully into cases will not neutralize any saving in time obtained in other ways. But however this may be, I can see no good reason why the judicial unit of administration should be larger than the executive unit. Every taluqá ought, in my opinion, to have its Subordinate Judge as well as its Mámlatdár. If the civil work proved insufficient to occupy the Subordinate Judge's full time, he should be invested with criminal powers. The Mámlatdár and his first karkún, being proportionately relieved, could then better overtake the multifarious and increasing duties heaped on them, besides taking back, at a great saving of expense, the registration work, of which they were a few years ago relieved.

"As to chapter VIII on Village-Registrars, I have only to say that I doubt whether kulkarnís, as a class, deserve the abuse which is bestowed upon them by some revenue-officers, and even by one Native newspaper. They perform faithfully a large amount of public business, and their hereditary service emoluments are a security for their conduct. But as to this, and also the objection that they are not sufficiently numerous to save the raiyat all trouble in resorting to them, I would point out that many other persons (among whom I may specify village schoolmasters) are eligible, and that clause (*b*) of section 55 will in many cases enable raiyats to register their deeds at the places where their saukárs reside, instead of at their own villages, if they prefer to do so. About chapter IX I have only to point out that the giving of receipts has been made obligatory; and of chapter X to say that the provisions regarding appearance by a relative, servant or dependent are copied from the Madras Village-Munsifs Regulation, IV of 1816.

"I will now notice three subjects, the entire omission of which from the Bill has been the cause of much adverse comment. The first is that of a modification of the rigidity of our land-revenue system. The Anglo-Indian Press, and seven out of the eleven vernacular newspapers of the Bombay Presidency which have noticed the Bill, have commented more or less emphatically on the absence of provisions in this direction. On the merits of the question in the abstract, it is unnecessary for me to add anything to the few remarks which I had to make, for the completion of my argument, in my introductory speech. But as to its omission from the Bill, I may say that it is held that for whatever action (if any) which may be necessary no legislation is required, but that if the fact were otherwise, the Bombay and not the Governor General's Council is the place where it should be undertaken. Legislation is unnecessary, because the question is an executive one. The power of fixing the rates of assessment, original or revised, is given to the Bombay Executive Government by sections 100 to 107 of the new Bombay Revenue Code, as it was by the previous law; the power of fixing instalments is so given by section

146; the granting of remissions is equally an executive matter. The regular mode, therefore, of securing all that the advocates of a change of system desire is by executive order, or by rules made by the Local Government under section 214 of the Code. Supposing, however, that it were thought proper to tie down the Executive Government in these matters more than it is now tied, then the proper course would be to amend the Bombay Revenue Code; and that is the function of the Bombay Legislative Council, which passed it, not of the Governor General's Council. Our present Bill, I need scarcely say, would not be before this Council at all but that it modifies the Civil Procedure Code, which the local legislatures are precluded by Act of Parliament from touching.

"Another omission which has been censured is that of any reduction of stamp or court-fees, process-fees, batta, &c. Here, again, legislation would have been superfluous. In Act VII of 1870 the Governor General in Council is empowered by section 35 to reduce or remit any of the court-fees mentioned in the schedules; and the High Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may under chapter IV fix process-fees as it thinks proper. Act I of 1879, section 8, contains a similar power to reduce the stamps to which it applies, among which arbitration awards are included. I am not authorized to announce any decision on this subject; but it will be seen from paragraph 16 of the letter of the Bombay Government, No. 2056 of April 15th, 1879, which was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 30th of July last, that some reductions are looked upon generally with favour. I may add that the regular inspection of Courts under section 9 of Act XIV of 1869, which is now, as Mr. Naylor remarks, so little practised, is needed, *inter alia*, to check abuses connected with these charges. In 1876 the Judge of Khandesh brought to light a custom of enhancing the amount payable for stamps by requiring, in certain cases, an application on stamped paper before a witness was examined. He also found that in process-serving 'in one Court alone as much as 96 days' pay was obtained for 24 days' work, and 102 days' pay for 26 days' work, of the serving establishment.'

"The last omission I have to explain is that of any legalization of panchâyats or arbitration courts—a subject which I mentioned in my introductory speech as still under consideration. A proposal for the definite incorporation of such courts into our judicial system has been put forward by the Judge of Ahmadnagar, Mr. Wedderburn, with the concurrence of a body of Native gentlemen, including some judicial officers, whose position and attainments entitle their views to the fullest consideration. I must say frankly that I look upon as wholly visionary the idea that it is possible now-a-days to find in every village, or even in every small circle of villages, body of men sufficient in number to allow selection from them by litigants for the formation of a panchâyat, and at the same time qualified to be arbitrators by influence, intelligence and absence of interest. And even were this otherwise, I should expect that the strict regulations, involving checks and delays, which the proposal just referred to comprises, would practically destroy the freedom, simplicity and promptitude supposed to be the chief recommendations of the panchâyat system. That the provisions for arbitration in Bombay Regulation VII of 1827, which succeeded the even more efficient ones of Regulation VII of 1802, had fallen entirely into disuse before their repeal in 1861, and that the present new 'arbitration courts' are kept at work chiefly by the exertions of a very small number of disinterested and impartial individuals, are facts not very encouraging to a new departure. At the same time, as there undoubtedly is a popular sentiment, originated probably by aversion to our Courts as now conducted, running in favour of voluntary settlements, I personally can see no harm in aiding them by legislation of a purely permissive kind. We might safely revert to pretty much the position of Regulation VII of 1827. Persons whom the Government deemed of good character and competent, as also the members for the time being of any well-conducted local arbitration court, might be officially recognized as arbitrators. Such recognition should have the effect (1) that they should be entitled to the aid in their proceedings of issue of process by the Subordinate Judge of the division; and (2) that any reference for arbitration to them

might provide that in the event of any party thereto giving notice, within fifteen days of the date of the award, to the Subordinate Judge of the division that he was dissatisfied with the same, the matter in dispute should be referred back to the same court or arbitrator, sitting with such Judge as president. This would supply the recognition and control for arbitration which its advocates seem to desire, without putting any pressure on parties to resort to it. But even thus much is considered by the Local Government to be undesirable and likely to lead to prejudicial results. As they are, of course, the best judges of the state of affairs in the Dekkhan, the law will remain as it is. I may, however, point out that there is nothing to prevent parties appointing Village-Munsifs and Conciliators to be their arbitrators, and that an explanation making this clear has been added to section 43.

"In conclusion, I must observe that it would be premature to indulge in any congratulations upon the passing of this measure, and still more so to attempt to appraise its several parts, to distinguish the several sources whence they may have been derived, and to distribute praise or blame accordingly. It will be time enough to do that, if it need be done at all, when the Act has become an acknowledged failure or success. At present it is the measure of the Government of Bombay (and I am glad to think that through many vicissitudes it has substantially remained so), prepared in general consultation with myself. But I hope that we may augur well for its future from the fact that it not only has the approval of the highest official authorities but has secured, in a degree quite unprecedented, the substantial support of the Press and the public. It is a sincere and carefully matured attempt to solve a difficult problem and to meet a great emergency. If the course of events should prove that we have erred, we shall have erred in good company, and after all possible precautions to ensure success."

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said:—"Having been taunted in the course of this debate with having spoken one way and voted another, I think it due to myself to trouble the Council with a few more words of explanation regarding the course I have pursued. It is true that I have voted for certain provisions in this Bill of the propriety of which I am extremely doubtful; but I have done so on the distinct understanding that the Bill is local, and the measure strictly tentative and experimental. Thus, as regards the abolition of appeals in small-debt cases and the substitution of a revising agency instead, my experience in the Panjáb tells me that in that province such a measure would be exceedingly unpopular; but, while I am not prepared to admit the abolition of appeals in small-debt cases to be a universally appropriate and effective remedy for the misfortunes of the raiyat, I am not prepared to object to the experiment being tried in a portion of the Bombay Presidency. Again, my experience tells me that any attempt to exclude legal practitioners from the Courts of a locality where the people have for years been accustomed to forensic agency will positively fail or produce greater evils than those it is sought to remedy. But my opinion, though true of the Panjáb, may not be applicable to the circumstances of the Dekkhan; and I should certainly hesitate to force the results of my imperfect experience upon the Bombay Government. But it may be urged—'If you are not going to act on your Panjáb experience, why drag it in at all? Why advise the apparently inconsistent course of damning an amendment from your experience, and then voting in support of it?' I answer that I have adopted this course in order to indicate clearly and unmistakeably that, though I am prepared to vote for the measure as a local and experimental one, I do not approve of all its provisions, and am not prepared to adopt it as a triumph of statesmanship, or to advocate its extension to other localities until its success has been practically proved.

"There are, moreover, other provisions in the Bill to the success of which my own experience is adverse. Thus, it has been found in the Panjáb that the procedure of Small Cause Courts is quite unsuited for a rustic population; that the system of forced arbitration provided in section 15 of the Bill is a mistake; and that the system of official interference with the terms of contracts contemplated in chapter III—a system which prevailed, and still prevails to some

extent, in the Panjáb—has a demoralizing effect upon the people, raises the rate of interest on money lent, and yet fails to teach prudence to the improvident. It is also my opinion that the extension of the period of limitation in suits on account, besides being based upon a misconception of the present law, will only stave off, and ultimately intensify, the evil it is sought to remedy, and that, while the procedure of all small-debt courts should be conciliatory, the appointment of special courts of amateur Conciliators will lead only to dissatisfaction and delay. But while I should, for the reasons above stated, object to the extension of these provisions of the Dekkhan Raiyats Bill to the Panjáb, at any rate at present, I should not feel justified on those grounds in refusing to allow them a trial in a locality upwards of a thousand miles away.

"The above explanation will, I trust, remove from the minds of Members of this Council any impression any of them may have received that in the course I have adopted I have acted with inconsistency. I would add that, so far from grudging the Bombay Government its experiment, I shall, whether in India or in England, regard it with the greatest interest, and with the earnest hope that it may work some benefit at least for the much-vexed raiyats of the Dekkhan."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have no doubt that the votes given on these amendments by my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton were influenced, as my own were, by the importance he attached to the fact that this Bill only comes before the Council at all because it happens to modify the Code of Civil Procedure, which the local legislatures are not competent to deal with. In point of fact, therefore, the Bill, though now about to be passed in this legislature, was, and is, a Bombay measure. As a Bombay Bill it came into our hands, and to me personally it is a cause of no small satisfaction that, notwithstanding the long and careful discussion given to it both in Committee and in this Council, and

'In spite of all temptations
To belong to other legislations,'

it still remains a Bombay Bill."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"The explanation just given by my hon'ble friend Mr. Thornton was, I think, partly elicited by a remark of mine. I am sure that there is no Member of this Council who values more than I do the services and the assistance which have been invariably rendered to us by my hon'ble colleague since he became a Member of this Council; and no one who deplores more than I do the early prospect of his retirement from this Council. I quite see from the explanation with which the Hon'ble Member has now been so good as to furnish us that his course in this matter has been as consistent and straightforward as his course has always been throughout his long and distinguished official career."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, be taken into consideration. He said that, since the Bill as amended by them in August last was published as recommended in their report of the 21st of that month, several papers from various quarters containing remarks and criticism on the Bill had been received, and the Committee had made some further amendments in it. He would now mention the more important of these.

In the report last referred to, the Committee had reserved for further consideration the request of the Government of the Panjáb that the Chief Court of that Province should be empowered to enrol advocates in the same way as the High Courts were empowered by their Letters Patent. They felt at the time some doubt as to the necessity or desirability of increasing the number of authorities competent to enrol advocates. But it had been represented that the High Court of the North-Western Provinces had recently refused to enrol advocates unless they intended to practise at its own Bar;

that it was not improbable that the other High Courts would do the same; that thus the only way by which an English barrister could hitherto gain admittance to the Courts of the Panjáb on the footing of an advocate might be closed; that it was scarcely to be expected that the most promising men would be willing to practise in those Courts on any other footing; and that thus an element, which at present gave a higher tone to the Provincial Bar, would rapidly disappear. To these considerations, urged by persons most competent to form an opinion on the matter, the Select Committee had deemed it right to yield; and they had accordingly inserted a section in the Bill (41) giving the requisite powers. They had at the same time amended section 4 so as to put the advocates of the Panjáb Chief Court as regarded their privileges in other Courts on the same footing as the advocates of the High Courts; and they had added to the repealing schedule sections 42 to 44 of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1877, as the powers conferred by them would, if this Bill became law, be no longer required.

The Committee had omitted "Coorg" from the enumeration of Provinces (in section 1) to which the Bill was made directly applicable, as the Chief Commissioner had represented that there were certain portions of the Bill (those, for example, relating to revenue agents) which would be unsuitable in that province.

They had restricted the power given by sections 12 and 21 to suspend or dismiss a legal practitioner convicted of a criminal offence to the case of offences implying a defect of character unfitting the practitioner for his position as such.

They had inserted words in section 13 rendering a pleader liable to suspension or dismissal for taking instructions from any person other than the party on whose behalf he was retained, or the private servant or "recognized agent" of such party. The necessity for such a provision, in order to render effectual the prohibition against unauthorized practising as a mukhtár, had been brought to notice by the Calcutta High Court.

At the instance of some persons who had complained of the stringency of the procedure against legal practitioners guilty of misconduct, the Committee had extended from ten to fifteen days the period allowed by sections 14 and 23 for preparing an answer to a charge, and had inserted a new section (40) providing that no legal practitioner should be suspended or dismissed until he had been heard, or had had an opportunity of being heard, not only by the authority inquiring into the charge against him, but also by the authority exercising the power of suspension or dismissal.

They had also amended the second schedule so as to make all certificates to pleaders and mukhtárs except those of the lowest grade confer the privilege of practising in any Criminal Court subordinate to the High Court.

The commencement of the Act had been postponed to the 1st January, 1880, in order to allow time for some of the pleaders of the Calcutta Small Cause Court and some few pleaders up-country whose position would be affected by the Bill to apply to the High Courts of their respective Provinces for licenses to practise.

The remaining amendments were not of sufficient importance to call for special notice.

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.

RAIPUR AND KHATTRA LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law in force in Thánás Raipur and Khattra. He said that it was recently determined, as part of a larger scheme for the redistribution of territory in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, to transfer the tracts comprised in the thánás of Raipur and Khattra in the Mánbhum district of Chutiá Nágpur to the district of Bankura, with which they were not only geographically but also, looking to the race and language of their inhabitants, more closely connected. The actual transfer was carried out on the first of this month; but, owing to these tracts having been hitherto comprised in a Scheduled district, there were certain differences between the law prevailing in them and that prevailing in the rest of the Bankura district which it was desirable to remove with the least possible delay. The present Bill had accordingly been prepared with the object of assimilating the law of these tracts to that of the rest of the Bankura district with effect from the date of the transfer. As the Bill would affect the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, it had to be passed by the Governor General in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill. As there had not been time to circulate it, and as it was very short, he would read it to the Council:—

"A Bill to amend the law in force in Thánás Raipur and Khattra.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the territory comprised in the tháná of Raipur (including the independent police outpost of Simlapal) and the tháná of Khattra has been transferred from the district of Mánbhum to the district of Bankura;

And whereas the said territory, when included in the district of Mánbhum, formed portion of the Chutiá Nágpur Division, which is a Scheduled district under Act No. XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874);

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said territory should be the same as the law in force in the district of Bankúra; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Raipur and Khattra Laws Act, 1879":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Laws of Bankura to apply.

2. All enactments which on the first day of October 1879 were in force in the district of Bankura and not in the said territory shall be deemed to have come into force in the said territory on that day; and all enactments which on that day were in force in the said territory

Other laws repealed.

and not in the district of Bankura shall be deemed to have been repealed on and from that day in the said territory.

Pending proceedings.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in the said territory before the said first day of October 1879, and still pending, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Local Government may direct, and, save as aforesaid, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Territory to cease to be a Scheduled district.

4. The said territory shall be deemed to have ceased to be a Scheduled district on the said first day of October 1879."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

His Excellency 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 also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 7th November, 1879.

SIMLA;
The 24th October, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain has fallen in Madras; harvesting is going on with a good outturn; prospects continue generally fair. In Bombay there was slight rain in the Deccan and a heavier fall in the Southern Mahratta Country, more is wanted in the former tract for *rabi* sowings; the *kharif* crops are being harvested. In Bengal the rains are generally over, and the cold weather set in; rain is, however, still required in places; the cyclone in Cox's Bazar sub-division of the Chittagong district is said to have damaged a fourth of the corps; prospects on the whole are very good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather continues clear and seasonable; public health is improving; the *kharif* is being harvested and *rabi* sowings are in progress. No rain fell in the Punjab during the week; fever is still bad in several districts; prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces also there was no rain; prospects remain good. In British Burma heavy rain has fallen; slight cattle-disease continues; no damage is reported to crops from the gale last week; agricultural prospects are satisfactory. In Assam and the other Provinces and Native States the condition of the crops is generally good.

General prospects throughout the Empire continue satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Nov. 8th)	·48 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 21·45; early dry crops harvesting; sowing of white *cholum* wheat, Bengal gram, and horse-gram continues; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	1·52 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 24·81; yellow *cholum* and other dry crops being harvested; white *cholum*, Bengal gram, and wheat being sown; paddy blight in two taluks; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	2·02 (average of 15 stations).	*Ragi* 28·35.
Kistna („ „)	1·21 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 26·3; 38 inches water over anicut; standing crops doing well; *cargay* damaged by rain in some taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	2·53 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 21·70; standing crops doing well; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn ¼ to ¾; pasture abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	1·0 (average of 15 stations).	*Ragi* 23·30; crops generally fair; paddy attacked by insects in Erode; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in 7 taluks, outturn ½ to ¾, others ¼ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·80 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 25·16; crops good; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, and *ragi*, outturn ½ to full.
Madura	.....	Report not received.
Malabar (Nov. 8th)	2·12 (average of 14 stations).	*Ragi* 17·81; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	3·11	Paddy growing well.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally fair.
Bombay (Nov. 12th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 10th 4 feet 11 inches, last year on same date 7 feet 10 inches; fever prevalent, also slight cattle-disease.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings continue; fever general; cattle-disease in taluka Sakrand, not contagious.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest continues; lands being prepared for *rabi*; fever still prevalent.
Baroda ...	.....	Fever still continues, 249 deaths in city of Baroda; cholera decreasing in Nawsari; prices stationary; harvesting continues; cotton and sugarcane crops in good condition.
Surat ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings progressing; locusts in Choryási, Bulsar, and Mándvi talukas; they disappeared in Jálalpor after damaging *jowari* in parts; fever in four talukas.
Násik ...	.....	Clear and cold weather; prices slightly higher; *rabi* sowing nearly completed.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Wind southerly till 6th, afterwards northerly, and air dry; weather fine.
Poona (Nov. 9th)	·18 at Purandhar only	
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* completed with few exceptions; *rabi* crops in good condition, but a good fall of rain necessary; slight injury by rats in parts of Párner.
Sholapore ...	.....	Prospects of *rabi* generally good, but very backward in parts of Karmála, and more rain wanted; much land uncultivated.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Dharwar ...	1·35 (average) ...	Rice and early *jowari* being reaped.
Kánara ...	1·88 at Yellapur ... ·71 at Coompta.	Harvest operations continue; fever and cattle-disease prevail.
Rajkot ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* crops in good condition; fever prevalent; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Fever still continues in Guzerat; cattle-disease in parts of Sind and in Kánara; *rabi* prospects good in Deccan, but more rain wanted; *kharif* being harvested.
Bengal—(Nov. 12th)—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops excellent; cyclone in sub-division damaged about four annas of otherwise good crop.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* harvest good; relief operations close on 15th instant; public health good; new rice 23 seers, old rice 20 seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops good; plants suffer on highlands for want of rain; jute outturn average, and *aus* 12 annas; ploughing going on; sowing of winter crops commenced in some places; common rice 10 to 12 seers; public health normal; fever prevails in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Paddy and *kalai* prospects good; sowings of winter crops still going on; *amun* ripening in some places; fever in mitigated form still reported; small-pox in thanah Bharatpore; common rice averages 12 seers; no want of work for labourers.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; *rabi* sowings progressing; state of *amun* paddy good; common rice 12½ to 13 seers.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects pretty fair; general health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; malarious fever somewhat prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Rice prospects excellent; *rabi* sowings progressing; common rice 15 seers; public health good, excepting fever in south.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* expected to yield an excellent harvest; *rabi* sowings completed; prospects good; common rice 14 to 15 seers; general health good; cattle-disease still continues; rivers fallen everywhere, but soil has required no irrigation yet.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects excellent.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *dhan* promises well; *rabi* sowings continue; prices falling; general health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, fine, and cool; paddy being harvested with full outturn; prospects of winter crops very good; rice 23 to 24 seers; district health good.
Cuttack ...	·09	General want of rain for rice crops; *rabi* progressing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain generally over and cold weather fairly set in; rain, however, still wanted in places; all crops on ground doing very well; winter rice rapidly coming in ear, November rice being harvested; cold weather sowings progressing favourably; early sowings coming up well; public health generally fair, but fever prevalent in places; prices generally falling; cyclone in Cox's Bazar damaged about four annas of crop.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 11th)	.....	Prospects good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever abating.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; fever slowly abating; wheat 13¾ seers, coarse *chanwal* 19 seers, unhusked *dhan* 38⅝ seers.
Gorakhpur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* germinating favourably; fever abating.
Jhansi („ 12th)	.....	*Kharif* harvest being cut; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices fluctuating; fever prevalent.
Agra („ 11th)	.....	*Kharif* harvest being reaped; *rabi* sowings progressing; health improving; weather seasonable.
Bareilly („ 12th)	.....	Weather clear; sickness somewhat abating.
Meerut ...	.....	
Kumaun („ 10th)	.....	Weather fine; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Lucknow ...	.....	
Partabgarh („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weather cool; sky clear; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; wind westerly; cattle-disease on the decrease.
Sitapur („ 12th)	*Nil*	Fever still prevails.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Ague and fever prevalent; *rabi* sowings in progress.
		General Remarks.—Health improving; weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Punjab—(Nov. 11th)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Prices have fallen slightly; fever prevails.
Hissar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary; health better.
Umballa ...	.....	Grain crops promising; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	Crops cut; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Lahore ...	.....	State of crops good; fever prevails.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	.....	Rain wanted for rice crop.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Agricultural prospects good; fever continues.
Peshawar ...	.....	Harvest prospects good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Mooltan ...	.....	*Kharif* crops nearly removed; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings going on; prices stationary; health good.
		General Remarks.—No rain during past week; prospects generally favourable; prices having a downward tendency; the usual autumn fevers prevail.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Nov. 12th)	.....	Clear; rice reaping commenced in places; cotton picking continues; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; prospects favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Clear; cotton generally good; all *kharif* crops almost cut; *rabi* sowings well forward; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	.....	Clear; *kharif* reaping continues; *rabi* sowings well advanced; fever abating; price of *jowar* fallen.
Seoni ...	.....	Cotton picking and *rabi* sowings continue; prospects favourable; four deaths from cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cotton and *jowar* doing well; *rabi* sowings being vigorously pushed on; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Nov. 8th)	.....	Cool, pleasant; outturn of cotton below average; *rabi* sowings progressing; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 7th)	.....	Clear, cool; rice harvest continues, yield good; small-pox continues; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and seasonable; *kharif* harvest and cotton picking continues; *rabi* sowings completed in some districts and well forward in others; prospects continue favourable; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Nov. 12th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 224·06; slight cholera reported from two townships, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Rangoon ...	13·3	Total rainfall 113·68; slight small-pox in Rangoon town and fever in two townships, otherwise public health good; health of cattle fair; crops progressing favourably, some destroyed by recent gale in Hmaulchee township, none in Pegu township, as was expected.
Bassein ...	7·79	Total rainfall 97·61; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop report generally favourable.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·83; public health good; crops satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·72	Total rainfall 171·19; public health good; crop prospects good; early paddy reaped in some parts.
Toungoo ...	·44	Total rainfall 76·42; public health good; agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease continues; little or no damage to crops from recent gale reported; agricultural prospects favourable.
Assam—(Nov. 12th)—		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; mornings foggy; prospects of *sali* and other crops good.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Prospects good, unless insects intervene.
Cachar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops very good; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	*Sali dhan* satisfactory; rain wanted for pulse; some fever and cattle-disease reported.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Nov. 12th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings continue; crops good.
Akola ...	.....	*Kharif* prospects excellent.
Hyderabad ...	1·3	Total rainfall 36·03; *kharif* harvests progressing; *rabi* crops continue good; public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 12th)		
Bangalore ...	·03	Crops generally in good condition; *ragi* being harvested in parts; prices stationary; health good.
Mysore ...	.....	No reports received.
Mercara ...	.....	
Central India States (Nov. 12th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Weather pleasant and seasonable; prospects good; gram 10 seers 3 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; *jowar* 20 seers.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; health improving.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Goona ...	.....	No report received.
Bhopal ...	.....	
Ágar ...	*Nil*	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	
Mánpur ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; sowings of the *rabi* crops commenced; fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abú (Nov. 12th)	.....	Cold; fever still prevalent.
Serohi („ 9th)	.....	Wells pretty full; tanks nearly dry; fever prevalent; hot days; cold nights.
Marwar ...	.....	
Meywar („ 7th)	.....	Tanks and wells good; fever still prevalent; sowing general.
Harowtee („ 8th)	.....	Fever prevalent; prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	.....	Mild fever prevalent; prospects good.
Ajmere („ 12th)	.....	Seasonable; fever ceasing; sowing commenced.
Jeypore ...	.....	Sowing active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	*Kharif* harvesting; *rabi* sowings active; prospects good; fever decreasing.
Ulwur (Nov. 11th)	.....	*Rabi* sowings progressing; fever somewhat abating.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 7th November, 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., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to regulate labour in Factories, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson and Hope and the Mover. He said that he had explained the general object of the Bill to the Council when he asked for permission to introduce it. There was very little to add to what he had said on that occasion, except that there were two or three points in the Bill as now introduced which must be regarded rather as experiments in solving some of the difficulties connected with it than as final settlements of them. For instance, the present definition of the word "factory" would probably require some amendment. It was now defined to mean a trade establishment in which fifty or more persons were employed in any manual labour exercised by way of trade. He should have been glad to have made the employment of steam, water or other mechanical power a part of the definition. Objections had been made to this addition: he was not sure that those objections were insuperable; but in any case the matter was one which had better not be finally settled until further information had been obtained from the Local Governments. Again, the determination of the age below which persons should be defined to be children and young persons and the age under which the employment of children should be prohibited were questions on which it would be desirable to obtain similar information. The ages entered in the proposed Act must, therefore, be regarded as tentative until further enquiry had been made.

There were other points in the Bill besides those mentioned which he had no doubt would require amendment by the Committee; but he did not think that there was anything else which he need at present bring to the notice of the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN said that, before the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was put to the vote, he begged, as he would not be a member of that Committee, to offer a few observations which had occurred to him in the perusal of the Bill. The Bill, if enacted in its present form, would be a purely permissive Bill. Unless the Local Government took action upon it, the sole matter which would be positively enacted—and this was also permissive—would be that it might be called "The Factories Act, 1880."

That, he thought, was a very innocuous provision, to which probably nobody would object. But a power seemed to be given—he said "seemed to be given" because it was not given directly, but only by implication—to Local Governments to extend, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the other sections of the Act to their respective provinces. The words were: "* * the other sections of this Act apply only to those parts of British India to which they may, from time to time, be extended by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by a notification in the official Gazette."

The power to extend was, however, not given in direct terms. When the Local Governments extended the sections, they were to apply. He presumed, however, that the section as it stood was rightly drafted; but it certainly did not seem quite clear. He had not seen the papers previous to the preparation of the Bill, except casually; but he understood that there had been not only a wonderful unanimity of opinion among most of the different Local Governments that the provisions of the Bill were required in the abstract, but also an extraordinary unanimity in their opinion that, in the concrete, they were not required for their particular provinces. If the Local Governments remained of that opinion, the Bill, if passed into law, would stand on record *in terrorem*; and probably it would be so far useful, and in any case everybody would have full legal authority to call it "the Factories Act, 1880"; but beyond that it would have no application. He hoped that he was right in supposing that the wording of the first section, if enacted, would permit the Local Governments to apply any particular section or provision of the Act without extending the whole of the sections *en bloc*. He did not know whether that was the case or not; but he thought it extremely desirable: for he could well imagine that a Local Government might at first wish to restrict the operation of the Act to certain sections—for instance, to the appointment of Inspectors and the compelling of notice being given of injuries occurring to persons in factories. If such were the case, then it would be merely necessary to apply sections 3 and 8 and such portions of sections 9, 10 and 11 as might be required to enforce sections 3 and 8. As he said before, however, he was not aware whether the wording admitted of this partial application of the Bill or not. If the mere existence of the Act in its potential but inactive form would not in itself be sufficient to keep the occupiers of factories on their best behaviour, possibly the appointment of Inspectors and the compelling of information as to injuries in factories might be sufficient for that purpose. At any rate, they would give the Local Government power to ascertain what was going wrong, and, if necessary, to apply the more stringent provisions of the Act.

The only other observation he had to make—and in this he had to some degree been anticipated by the Hon'ble the Mover—was as to the definition of the word "factory." It appeared to him at present to be much too wide. He did not think in the discussions that had taken place in India and in England on the subject, and which had resulted in the present Bill being prepared, that there had been any idea of applying the proposed Factory Act to factories in which nothing but merely simple individual manual labour was used as the motive-power; and, if that was the case, he did not see why we should extend it to anything more. For instance, supposing that Ranken and Company on the occasion of a fancy ball were obliged to employ fifty darzis, each working with his own needle or sewing machine,—under the definition given in the Bill that would be a factory. And so, in the same way, fifty weavers, each using the hand-loom, would become a factory. It appeared to him that that was hardly contemplated in the discussions which had led to the Bill; and he hoped the Select Committee, for whose consideration he was induced to make these suggestions, would see their way to restricting the definition of the word "factory" as it now stood in the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that he could not feel that the Hon'ble Mover had, on the occasion when he asked for leave to introduce the Bill, made out any very strong case for legislation. At the same time, as the object of the Bill was limited to protecting those who were not in a position to

protect themselves, it appeared to him a humane one, and, as such, one to which we could not refuse our sympathy, and to which no reasonable person could offer any objection. The three points chosen appeared to come well within that object, that was to say, the question of age, of hours, and of fencing machinery. That of inspection was merely ancillary; we could not see what was done under those heads unless they were brought under inspection. But it would be readily admitted, he thought, that it was indispensable that our legislation upon those points should be entirely in harmony with the circumstances and peculiarities of India. Probably very little of the experience derived in English factories would be of much use in India; and he fully agreed with the Hon'ble Member in his remarks on a former occasion that "the differences between England and India of climate, character and habits of life of the people were so great that much which was needed there would not only be inapplicable, but perhaps actually injurious here."

It did not, however, seem to him that the Bill which had been introduced at all corresponded with the principle which the Hon'ble Mover had laid down, and therefore he had heard with very great relief to-day that to a very great extent—in fact in almost every particular—the Bill was to be considered merely as a sort of carcass put forward for the Select Committee to work on. Consequently we could not be considered to be pledged in principle, much less in detail of course, to the sanction which he doubted not would be given to the introduction of the Bill to-day.

As to the details of the measure, as he observed that the Hon'ble the Mover had proposed that he (MR. HOPE) should serve on the Select Committee, he need not trouble the Council at any great length, or further than to say that in almost every particular the details of the Bill as now before them appeared to be open to objection. The age put down would have the effect of treating as "young persons who had not attained to an age at which they would be considered free agents" some who had actually got wives and families and were in the position of grown-up men and women. As to hours of employment, one of the most obvious results of fixing a daily instead of a weekly maximum would be to enforce working on Sundays all over India, which, he ventured to think, was not one of the objects which Earl Shaftesbury, at least, had in view in bringing the matter before Parliament. As to the fencing of dangerous machinery, he thought that a great deal too much power would be put into hands which were not skilled for exercising it; and perhaps it might be sufficient to empower the Inspector to apply to the Magistrate for an order, which could be obtained now under the regular criminal law, in any case in which he thought the fencing insufficient. As to inspection itself, he thought that some mode of appealing and of obtaining competent sanction before prosecuting should be provided. Likewise, with regard to the age, we were all well acquainted with the immense difficulty of ascertaining the ages of children in this country, and the Bill might very well lead to great oppression unless this could be got over.

He merely made these remarks because he thought that the Bill, if it went out as it was, might cause a great deal of apprehension in the country which, he hoped, would prove to be unnecessary.

As to the general application of the Bill, his remarks had rather a wider scope; and he fully agreed with the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken that the definition of "factory" as it now appeared was one which was far too wide. In fact, if it were allowed to stand in anything approaching to its present form, he should anticipate the worst results from the Bill. It covered industries where there was no machinery used and no close rooms; it likewise covered industries of a purely temporary character which were carried on for perhaps only a couple of months in the year; and even, as his hon'ble friend Mr. Batten had pointed out, it covered work which was carried on only for a day. On the other hand, there were certain industries which he was not sure whether the definition properly covered or not—possibly it did—such, for instance, as Government mines and factories. It might perhaps be more simple if a schedule of the particular industries with regard to which legislation was thought necessary

could be appended to the Bill, and then the Local Government were empowered to extend the provisions of the Bill to them when necessary.

Having made these remarks with the object which he had just explained, of removing a misapprehension which might otherwise not unreasonably arise, he would only say that, as the Hon'ble Member was so liberally disposed as to the details of the Bill, he might rely upon his thorough co-operation in putting it into practical shape within the lines which he had endeavoured faintly to draw.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN wished to say a few words in reply to the observations made by his hon'ble friends who had just spoken. He was not sure whether the criticism made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Batten of the wording of the first section was justified by the drafting or not; but if it should prove to be so and if an amendment in the sense suggested should be necessary, he had little doubt that the Select Committee would agree to make it. Nor did he anticipate any objection to the Bill being modified, if necessary, so as to allow of Local Governments applying a part only of the Act, and not the whole of it, when they thought such a course desirable. It was unnecessary to follow his hon'ble friends Mr. Batten and Mr. Hope in their criticisms of the definition of the word "factory," because it had been fully recognized that the present definition was merely provisional.

As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's remarks, he was glad to hear that he considered that the general object of the Bill was good and that it would have his support so far. He was not prepared, however, altogether to accept Mr. Hope's view of the Bill when he spoke of it as merely a skeleton, which (if he had understood him correctly) might be altered by the Committee at pleasure; because the two main objects which the Bill was intended to effect—namely, that of affording security to life and limb from accident and of protecting children and young persons who had not attained to an age at which they would be considered free agents from being overworked—were essential to the Bill. On these points he should not wish it to be understood that he would consent to any material alteration. He would not follow his hon'ble friend in all the objections—of which he said that he had so many—to the details of the Bill, because, as it was proposed to make him a member of the Select Committee, he would probably have ample opportunity hereafter of bringing them to notice; and the Committee would, no doubt, be glad to receive any criticisms which were likely to be of use in framing the measure.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON said that he did not know whether this was the proper time and stage of the Bill at which to offer suggestions. He observed that the proposed Bill was, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to be applied by Local Governments at their discretion. The whole of the clauses of the Bill, in fact, could be applied by any Local Government within its jurisdiction, under the general sanction of the Supreme Government; but he would ask the Select Committee to take into consideration that several of the factories with which they proposed to deal and for which they proposed to legislate were factories under the Government of India; and, if there was no objection on the part of the Select Committee, he would propose that in any measure having reference to factories generally, its special application to our military manufacturing establishments should only be sanctioned under the authority of the Supreme Government.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that he understood the intention of the terms expressed in the first section to be that the application of the provisions under the Bill would be made by the Local Government only with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. That would involve a previous reference to the Supreme Government.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON observed that, in his opinion, before any principles were applied to the military factories, they should be specially brought to the notice of the Supreme Government for previous sanction. That was a suggestion which he merely offered for the consideration of the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE said that, with reference to the remarks of his hon'ble friend Sir Edwin Johnson, he should like to say that one of the largest employers of juvenile labour in India were the Railway workshops. He thought some provision should be made for exempting them from the operation of the Act, and any other similar establishments. That was a point into which, he thought, the Committee might also enquire. So far as he was aware, the arsenals and dockyards in England were exempted from the operation of the Factories Act.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that the point raised had perhaps better be dealt with in committee. It was not, of course, intended that the Government of India should prescribe rules for private factories which it would be at liberty to neglect in its own. At the same time, it could hardly part with the control of its own establishments. Perhaps the rules to be framed by the Local Governments might be made subject to the sanction of the Supreme Government, and the necessary control so reserved. He thought that it was a matter which, having been brought to notice, might safely be left to the Select Committee.

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN 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.

GLANDERS AND FARCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the better prevention of Glanders and Farcy among Horses. He said that the subject of legislation for preventing the spread of infectious diseases generally among animals had been for some time under the consideration of the Government of India. Recently the prevalence of glanders in the upper parts of the Panjáb had directed special attention to that disease. It was at first thought that Magistrates could, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, section 518, take summary action for the prevention of the evil and order the destruction of such animals as were duly certified to be affected with the disease, and instructions were issued to them to take action accordingly in the districts of Ráwalpindí and Pesháwar near the trunk road between the railway terminus and the armies in Afghanistan. Government had, however, since been advised that such action, so far as regards the destruction of animals the property of private persons, was not authorized by law. A Magistrate might, under section 518, direct the owner of a glandered horse, which was in a high-road or in some other public place and causing danger to other horses, to take certain order with it—to remove it, for example, to a certain distance from the public place. But the Magistrate had no power to order the owner to destroy the horse. Nor could he interfere with horses in private premises at some distance from the public place. Now it appeared that glanders was more or less rife among the horses and ponies of the Government mail stations, and also in the villages along the road from Ráwalpindí to Pesháwar and Jamrud. Veterinary surgeons had been told off to examine all Government animals along the road; but the preventive measures against the spread of the disease would not be complete unless horses and ponies belonging to private persons were examined and, if necessary, destroyed, both on the road and in the cities and villages adjoining it. In view of the very serious consequences which might result to the forces on the frontier if the disease should appear among the artillery or cavalry horses, or among the baggage-mules or ponies, and of its highly infectious nature, it had been thought advisable to deal at once with the subject of glanders, and the present Bill had accordingly been prepared.

As the matter was one with which the local legislatures were fully competent to deal (in Madras there was already a local Act on the subject, and MR. STOKES understood that similar legislation was contemplated by the Bengal Council for the town and suburbs of Calcutta), the Bill was confined to those provinces of the empire where there was no local legislature; and as, even in these provinces, the necessity for its provisions would only exist at certain times, namely, during an outbreak of the disease, and within certain limited areas, the Local Government was empowered, by notification in the Gazette, to apply the Act to, and again withdraw it from, such local areas within the territories administered by it as it might think fit. This would enable the Local Government to deal, for example, with military cantonments, with camping-grounds, with localities where large horse-fairs were held, and with lines of road frequented by horse-dealers; and thus stamp out disease and prevent the loss of valuable animals. But glanders was not only contagious as regards animals of the equine species: man also became affected with it by contagion or inoculation. Of all contagious animal diseases, it was, therefore, the one over which the strictest supervision should be enforced.

The provisions of the Bill briefly were that certain officers, to be called Inspectors, were to be appointed, who were to be empowered to search for, seize and, on the certificate of a duly appointed veterinary surgeon, destroy any horse which was affected with glanders or farcy (the latter disease was also prevalent and was highly infectious); that the owners or all persons in charge of diseased horses were to give immediate notice of the disease to an Inspector or a police-officer; that the buildings or other places in which diseased horses might have been were to be disinfected and their internal fittings destroyed; and that no horse which had been in contact with a diseased horse was to be removed, except in good faith for the purpose of preventing infection, without a license. General powers to make rules in all matters for carrying out the purposes of the Act were conferred on the Local Governments. Finally, for the protection of Government and Government officers, all diseased horses which had been destroyed in the Panjáb under the recent orders of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council were declared to have been destroyed in accordance with law. In preparing the Bill, the provisions of the English Contagious Diseases of Cattle Act (41 & 42 Vic., c. 74), as well as those of the Madras Act (II of 1866), to which he had referred, had been duly borne in mind.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON said that the necessity for introducing a Bill of the character of the contemplated measure had been very prominently brought to the notice not only of the military authorities but of the Government on financial grounds, and he looked to very great and good results from the Bill which the Hon'ble Member proposed to introduce. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, if he made any remarks on the subject, would be able to speak as to the anxiety which His Excellency, in common with the Government of India, felt when he heard that, at the very crisis of our operations in the recent campaign in Afghanistan, those dangerous diseases were rampant. But leaving the military consideration apart,—though its importance could not be overrated—he would remind His Lordsh and the Council that every endeavour was at present being made to improve the breed of horses throughout the country generally. With that object we were spending certainly not very large sums, but sufficiently important to justify their being considered in connection with any Bill of this sort. Now, if we were making that expenditure with a view to improving the breed of horses for all purposes—agricultural and others as well as military—it was surely worth our while to take care that those horses were properly cared for, and that we should do our best to prevent their destruction by contagious diseases. His (the Military) Department had already obtained the concurrence of the Financial Department to establish a Veterinary College. He was not certain whether His Excellency the President had yet had the papers before him; but the matter was now one of detail between the two departments, which were at present dealing with the question as to the locality of the College. The necessity for such a College had been accepted long ago; the question, however, had been rather bandied backwards and forwards with reference to its situation; and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb was extremely anxious to see it established. He mentioned all this to show that the measure proposed to be introduced by the Hon'ble Member had a general application and was not a mere question of one service—the military; and, therefore, when the Select Committee

came to consider it, they would, he trusted, bear that in mind. But there was another point which he had to ask his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes to consider. The proposed measure was limited to the better prevention of glanders and farcy among horses. There was however, another disease which was almost as bad as either of those, and from which we suffered very considerably in the army. He referred to the Ludhiána disease, which had almost put a regiment out of service owing to the danger of allowing it to mix with other troops—a regiment now on the frontier and actually in the field. Therefore, when his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes was drafting the Bill, he hoped he would recollect the existence of the Ludhiána disease as one almost as dangerous as farcy and glanders.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that he could recognize no necessity for any strong advocacy of the Bill. It appeared to him that the necessity for it was every day self-evident. As his hon'ble friend Sir Edwin Johnson had remarked, it was not only a very important military measure, but it was important to all owners of horses in every shape and form. The owner of a tattoo was relatively interested in the health of that animal and of course in the preservation of its life. The Bill would have this beneficial effect that it would enable us to visit out-of-the-way places, apart from those in which the disease might be generated and introduced among the valuable property of the Government.

On lines of dák there were frequent cases of glanders amongst the animals engaged in traffic, and it was of the utmost importance that Government and Government officials, on being made aware of the existence of such a disease, should be able to swoop down upon it and stamp it out at once. The meaner animals, he believed, were greatly the cause of the spread of this disease among the troops in quarters. Grass-cutters' tattoos, for instance, which were sometimes out for days together in a district, rubbing against country animals and browsing over defiled and tainted pasture, picked up and disseminated the disease, which, as was well known, often assumed a very virulent form. He believed, therefore, that the proposed measure would be of the utmost value not only to the military service, but to the Government and the country generally.

As regards the Ludhiána disease, he was not quite sure whether it was contagious. It was a disease about which very little was known, and in fact up to the present it had remained one of the mysteries, like cholera. He thought, however, that his hon'ble friend Sir Edwin Johnson was perfectly right in suggesting that this disease should be brought within the scope of the proposed Bill. He had no doubt that the loss by Ludhiána disease in horses affected by it amounted to something like 70 per cent., so that the destruction of the animal was really no great hardship on the owner affected by it. He would, however, suggest that the highest veterinary authority on the subject should be called upon to forward to the Select Committee appointed to deal with the Bill a list of the contagious diseases which might be brought under its provisions.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES remarked that there could not be any Select Committee if the Bill was to be passed at the next meeting of the Council.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF suggested that, in that case it might be advisable to consult Mr. Evans, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, who was at present in Simla. It was of great practical importance that information on this point should be derived from trustworthy veterinary authority; and perhaps his hon'ble friend Sir Edwin Johnson could communicate with Mr. Evans on the subject.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON remarked that he was quite prepared to do so; but, as His Excellency had observed, the disease was an extremely difficult one to deal with, and we had no very accurate knowledge regarding it, or whether it was contagious or not. He was not sure, therefore, whether before the next meeting of the Council Mr. Evans would be able off-hand to give such an opinion as would be of much value in framing the Bill. Still he would take care that Mr. Evans was consulted, and his opinion forwarded to the Legislative Department, who could work upon it in communication with the Military Department.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he should be sorry to commit himself to any undertaking to bring the Ludhiána disease within the scope of the Bill. In the first place, he did not know exactly what that disease was. He was told that it was a kind of anthrax, and that it might be communicated by inoculation—as, for example, by means of flies. But there did not seem to be a particle of evidence that it was infectious or contagious in the common acceptation of those terms. In the second place, he considered himself in a merely executive matter like this little but the instrument of the Executive Departments concerned; and he had received no instructions from the Home Department or from the Military Department regarding the matter. He would suggest that the Bill, which was one of great urgency, should now be passed in its present form; and then, as soon as they had found by inquiry from the authorities competent to give an opinion on the subject what the Ludhiána disease really was, and whether it was communicable by proximity or contact, an amending Bill might, if necessary, be brought in and passed.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON observed that it just depended whether the Legislative Department was prepared to consider this disease in their present Bill or not. If they were unable to do so, he agreed with his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes that it would be preferable to go on with the original question of dealing with farcy and glanders rather than let the proposed Bill await a discussion which might take weeks and weeks. He was very much inclined to favour the view of the case taken by Mr. Stokes that it would be advisable —indeed very necessary—to refer to many other authorities besides Mr. Evans in regard to legislating for the Ludhiána disease. He would rather see the Bill passed as it was and amended afterwards, if necessary.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872.

TOWN-DUTIES AND TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the levy of town-duties and tolls in Municipalities.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th November, 1879.

SIMLA;
7th November, 1879.

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

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

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, Murnga, Nugleel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnga, Nugleel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnga, Nugleel), *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	7 14	8 11	7 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 3	13 13	13 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	215 13	215 13	215 13	11 6	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	10 2	6 3	12 6	10 11	6 13	...	...	...	25 11	24 11	17 13	87 8	87 8	87 8	9 6	9 14	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	7 10	7 10	8 2	...	...	...	10 14	9 14	5 14	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	15 6	12 8	...	...	...	218 11	218 11	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	4 14	5 14	4 14	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	6 8	14 2	15 3	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 14	14 0	14 0	9 8	20 10	20 10	15 6	18 5	18 5	15 11	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 11	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 13	12 14	12 14	8 11	19 0	19 0	12 10	18 2	17 6	15 11	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 8	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 11	7 11	8 10	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	7 8	12 6	11 14	7 13	20 10	18 8	13 6	16 14	15 0	15 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 13	13 2	13 2	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 11	6 5	5 2	...	...	...	10 5	9 14	5 11	11 6	11 2	6 6	19 3	16 6	10 5	18 11	16 3	10 10	198 5	198 5	155 8	11 11	12 2	11 11	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 14	7 8	11 3	10 10	8 2	14 6	13 0	13 0	19 13	20 2	15 13	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	14 3	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 3	11 11	11 11	8 11	...	...	...	21 2	18 8	15 13	97 3	107 14	107 14	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	7 10	7 2	7 10	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	9 11	13 8	13 8	10 11	18 3	22 3	14 10	19 13	24 11	18 2	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 3	5 8	7 0	...	...	...	10 14	10 6	7 6	11 6	10 14	7 14	20 3	20 3	...	23 2	24 10	18 3	206 8	206 8	233 5	14 6	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	5 8	5 8	4 6	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	8 11	14 3	14 3	10 18	21 8	19 2	19 2	24 10	24 10	21 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	11 0	12 14	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 6	10 6	8 5	10 2	10 14	8 11	15 6	15 6	14 0	17 13	16 8	17 13	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	11 5	12 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	7 13	7 6	6 3	...	...	...	8 11	10 8	8 6	11 6	11 13	9 2	15 6	16 10	...	19 13	20 10	17 10	106 14	102 2	97 3	14 0	14 0	13 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 2	12 6	12 2	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	6 10	7 0	4 14	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	7 10	10 14	10 14	8 10	19 2	19 2	19 2	20 11	19 2	22 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 1	11 11	12 3	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 6	8 6	8 6	8 0	16 3	16 3	10 13	14 11	14 11	...	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	7 6	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 14	4 14	4 6	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 6	10 6	10 0	9 2	15 14	15 14	16 10	17 6	17 6	18 13	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	11 14	Salem		
	South Canara	6 14	6 14	6 6	...	...	...	8 3	7 13	8 0	10 13	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 3	80 3	97 3	11 8*a* / 12 8*b*	11 8*a* / 12 8*b*	10 14*a* / 10 5*b*	South Canara		a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 8	6 8	7 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 2	11 5	11 5	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
	Bombay	6 12	7 7	6 10	14 10	16 14	15 3	5 15	6 7	6 3	7 12	9 15	8 9	10 2	12 3	10 10	10 3	10 6	9 8	54 9	57 14	61 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay	
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	13 0	10 0	6 0	5 12	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	9 0	8 4	9 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	7 10	8 0	7 7	15 4	15 4	9 6	7 4	7 4	5 15	8 14	8 14	7 4	...	...	8 14	13 15	12 5	8 0	100 0	100 0	113 0	12 4	12 0	11 6	Surat		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	6 11	5 0	5 0	3 10	6 2	6 10	4 9	6 10	7 4	6 3	9 0	9 6	9 4	10 5	10 0	8 11	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	6 15½	...	...	...	7 9½	7 4½	8 0	8 14½	8 14½	9 6½	9 6½	9 6½	10 0	11 6¾	10 0	9 6	9 5	9 5	8 15	8 0	8 5	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 1	6 5	6 9	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 6	7 8	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	7 9	8 12	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 9	9 9	10 15	Colába (Alibág)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 8	5 8	6 6	...	...	...	6 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	8 8	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	110 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	9 4	7 12	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 12	11 4	10 0	15 5	11 13	10 1	12 7	125 0	125 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Násik		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	7 13	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 9	10 9	10 9	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 6	11 0	10 10	Ahmednagar		
	Ahmednagar	7 12	7 10	6 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 7½	6 10	7 11	7 13	7 7	11 8	9 9½	10 10	12 4	10 2	10 12	100 0	100 0	79 0	10 5	9 14	10 8	Poona		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	7 6	6 2	7 6	8 9	7 6	10 14	10 14	10 5	9 12	9 12	9 12	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Sholápur		
	Sholápur	7 4	7 4	5 15	...	...	...	8 5	8 1	6 10	8 15	8 12	7 9	10 9	10 2	7 8	12 10	12 3	9 3	116 5	116 1	85 0	10 4	9 12	9 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	6 1	6 4	5 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 4	8 4	7 14	12 5	11 9	12 12	13 6	11 12	13 14	105 15	105 15	116 8	9 1	8 12	8 0	Satara		
	Satara	6 1	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 2	6 7	6 7	7 3	8 5	7 11	8 0	8 6	8 1	8 7	113 0	113 0	135 0	12 8	10 8	12 0	Belgaum		
	Belgaum	5 8	6 0	6 4	10 8	11 0	...	8 8	9 0	9 1	9 0	9 8	9 9	11 10	12 6	12 8	11 8	11 14	12 1	80 0	80 0	89 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	11 0	11 11	11 4	13 8	11 0	10 15	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Ratnágiri	6 4	6 4	5 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	8 8	8 8	9 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	6 10	5 11	5 11	7 4	6 2	6 2	16 0	8 14	10 0	11 7	7 9	7 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Asirgarh		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	10 13	8 3	8 10	9 5	84 0	96 0	109 8	12 0	12 0	12 9	Baroda		
	Asirgarh	8 0	8 7	7 12	...	...	...	7 9	7 8	9 0	8 9	9 0	11 0	11 11	11 4	13 8	11 0	10 15	12 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Baroda	6 12	7 1	6 9	10 3	9 9	9 9	6 4	6 4	6 0	8 7	8 7	7 8	10 3	10 3	9 11	12 0	9 12	9 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	Nimach		
	Disa	11 8	10 11	7 12	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 4	11 2	10 0	11 8	12 4	9 8	93 2	90 0	86 4	11 0	11 0	30 0	Nasirabad		
	Nimach	10 8	10 12	11 8	17 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 8	17 0	15 8	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	70 0	70 0	37 8	60 0	60 0	67 0	Rájkot		
	Nasirabad	12 11½	13 0	11 14	22 11	22 9½	18 5½	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 8	15 0	14 15	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
	Rájkot	9 3	8 12	7 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 4	8 12	8 4	6 8	12 10	10 4	8 2	11 6	11 0	7 8	102 0	102 0	103 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Karachi		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Karachi	9 0	9 8	8 13	13 0	15 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 6	8 8	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	230 0	235 0	220 0	9 1	9 0	10 0	Shikarpur		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Shikarpur	8 14	8 14	7 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	6 2	6 6	6 8	8 6	8 0	7 0	...	...	9 8	11 14	11 14	...							*Western Districts.*		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 15	9 0	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	7 11	7 2	5 2	...	...	...	15 12	11 1	5 10	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Burdwan	Bengal	
	Western Districts.																											
	Burdwan	11 0*a*	10 4	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	12 12	12 4	12 0	13 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	320 0	360 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Baucoorah		
	Baucoorah	10 0*b*	10 12	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Beerbhoom	11 0*c*	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	14 0	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Midnapore		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Hooghly	11 0*a*	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	95 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
	Howrah	10 8	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay		
	Central Districts.																			90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	Calcutta	10 12	10 0	11 12	16 0	15 10	13 5	5 11	5 11	6 2	10 0	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	85 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 5	6 8	10 5	9 14	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	Nuddea		
	Nuddea	11 0*f*	10 10	11 7	12 5	12 5	...	9 7	9 4	8 14	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Jessore	12 0*g*	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	8 0	13 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 6	Moorshedabad		
	Moorshedabad	11 4*h*	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...									

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12-4 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 11 to 13-4 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 12-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 12-4 to 18 seers, maize or indian-corn 28 to 32 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 14-4 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 12-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 18 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9-11 to 10 seers, barley 13-5 to 16 seers, best rice 6-8 to 6-10 seers, common rice 9-6 to 14 seers, and gram 10-8 to 11 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-4 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 10-10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 13-8 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 11 to 12-8 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

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

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, 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.			
	Dinagepore	9 10*i*	9 0	10 10	14 0	14 0	11 4	12 0	10 13 to 9 5	11 6 to 11 4	14 8	13 3 to 9 10	14 6 to 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	11 0 to 12 0	to 11 11	to 10 0	16 8	10 0	15 0	10 0	7 9 to 9 5	10 8 to 11 4	11 12	8 0 to 9 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	8 10	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 0*j*	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 4	12 7	12 7	12 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bogra	10 14	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	9 12	13 8	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 7	8 10	Bogra		
	Pubna	12 0*k*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 14	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 3	12 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	6 5	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	12 0*n*	10 12	11 7	10 0	10 0	...	11 7	10 0	8 14	13 5	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	12 8*o*	11 12	14 0	...	...	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	8 12	12 0	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0*q*	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 12	12 0	11 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	8 8	18 0	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0*r*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna	12 12	13 0	16 0	24 0	18 12	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	13 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	12 8*t*	13 8	12 8	20 0	18 8	19 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	16 0	15 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	(12 0*u*) to 13 0	to 13 0	to 14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0 to 19 0	13 4	13 8 to 14 0	10 0 to 10 8	15 0 to 15 8	15 0 to 15 8	11 0 to 12 0	19 8	19 0	10 8 to 12 0	20 0	20 0	...	13 8 to 14 0	13 8 to 14 0	10 0 to 11 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	11 0*v*	11 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	11 8	160 0	121 0	121 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	12 0*w*	13 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	11 8	11 8	11 8	19 0	22 0	19 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	14 8	15 0	10 0	18 0	18 8	27 0	...	...	...	21 0	25 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
	Chumparun	13 0*x*	14 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	12 1*y*	12 9	13 9	15 11	15 11	14 11	10 8	9 6	9 6	12 9	13 9	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 8	105 0	105 0	168 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
	Bhágulpur	10 11*z*	11 0	12 10	13 11	15 2	16 6	12 0	11 0	10 11	15 2	13 14	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	136 4	136 4	131 10	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágulpur		
	Purneah	13 0*z*1	14 12	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0 10 0 to 12 0 12 0	to to	14 0	13 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 4 to 10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	11 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0*z*2	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	10 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	11 13	12 7	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	15 12	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	14 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	10 8*z*3	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	8 8	7 14	15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	12 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	11 0*z*4	11 8	10 0	15 8	15 0	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	24 0	20 0 17 0 & 30 0 (New)	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	...	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	10 0*z*5	11 9	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	14 0	12 0	36 0		18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	7 8	7 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	180 0	240 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	9 0*z*6	10 0	9 0	...	24 0	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
	Sylhet																												Sylhet		
	Cachar																												Cachar		
	Goálpárá																												Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills																												Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp																												Kámrúp		
	Darrang	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received									Darrang	ASSAM.	
	Nowgong																												Nowgong		
	Sibságar																												Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur																												Lakhimpur		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																												Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills																												Nága Hills		
	Dehra Dún																												Dehra Dún		
	Saharanpur																												Saháranpur	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Muzaffarnagar																												Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received									Meerut		
	Bulandshahr																												Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh																												Aligarh		
	Kumaun																												Kumaun		

BENGAL—*continued.*

f In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
h In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 4 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 seers, and gram 6-8 to 7 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Boda) 10 seers, best rice 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 6-4 to 8 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 11-8 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Goalundo) 11-8 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 13 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram (at Goalundo) 8 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 13-3 seers, and gram 8 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10-8 to 21 seers, and gram 8 to 10-10 seers.
r At Hathazari the prices are—Best rice 14 seers and common rice 30 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11-8 to 18 seers, and common rice 13 to 22 seers.
t In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 13-8 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 30 seers, lesser millets 37-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 seers, and gram 14 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14-8 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 16 seers, [illegible] millet (at Buxar) 17-8 seers, lesser millets (at Buxar) 13-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Buxar) 19 seers, and gram 12-8 to 13-8 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 35 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, murwa 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 17-8 seers, barley 13 to 35 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 13-4 to 21-4 seers, lesser millets 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 40 seers, and gram 12-8 to 23 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 21 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, lesser millets 27-19 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·12 to 15·7 seers, barley 19 to 23·10 seers, best rice 8·9 to 10·10 seers, common rice 13·13 to 15·7 seers, jowar 17·19 to 23·10 seers, lesser millets 18 to 29·4 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 27·3 seers, and gram 13·4 to 14·7 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, lesser millets (at Maddehpoors) 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 20 seers, and gram (at Banka) 11-8 seers.
*z*1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
*z*2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 11 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
*z*3 In Khoorda the prices are—Best rice 13-12 seers, common rice 17-1 seers, and gram 14-7 seers.
*z*4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 13 seers, common rice 21 seers, lesser millets (at Khurreef) 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Khurrukdeha) 29-8 seers, and gram 12 seers.
*z*5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13·60 to 15 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 16·88 seers, best rice 15·75 to 32 seers, common rice 19·12 to 30 seers, [illegible] Daltongunge) 30·37 seers, murwa 37 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 37 seers, and gram 17·60 to 15 seers.
*z*6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 9 seers, best rice 17 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, bulrush millet (at Jhalda) 24 seers, great millet (at [illegible]) 25 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 45 seers, and gram 7 to 15 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.*			Bajrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, 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			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor																													Bijnor		
Moradabad																													Moradabad		
Budaun																													Budaun		
Bareilly																													Bareilly		
Sháhjahánpur																													Sháhjahánpur		
Tarái Pergunnahs																													Tarái Pergunnahs		
Muttra																													Muttra		
Agra																													Agra		
Farukhabad																													Farukhabad		
Mainpuri																													Mainpuri		
Etáwah																													Etáwah		
Etah																													Etah		
Jalaun																													Jalaun		
Jhánsi																													Jhánsi		
Lalitpur																													Lalitpur		
Cawnpore																													Cawnpore		
Fatehpur																													Fatehpur		
Bánda																													Bánda		
Allahabad																													Allahabad		
Hamírpur																													Hamírpur		
Jaunpur																													Jaunpur		
Gorakhpur																													Gorakhpur		
Basti																													Basti		
Azamgarh																													Azamgarh		
Mirzapur																													Mirzapur		
Benares																													Benares		
Gházipur																													Gházipur		
Lucknow	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Lucknow	Oudh.	
Unáo																													Unáo		
Bára Banki																													Bára Banki		
Sitapur																													Sitapur		
Hardui																													Hardui		
Kheri																													Kheri		
Fyzabad																													Fyzabad		
Bharaich																													Bharaich		
Gonda																													Gonda		
Rai Bareli																													Rai Bareli		
Sultánpur																													Sultánpur		
Partábgarh																													Partábgarh		
Delhi	13 12	14 8	15 8	20 8	20 8	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	15 8	60 0	70 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi[a]	Punjab.	
Gurgáon	15 4	16 4	15 8	22 8	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	19 8	19 8	22 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	120 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgaon[a]		
Karnál	15 8	15 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	28 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	Karnál		
Hissar	14 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	21 8	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	Hissar		
Rohtak	14 8	14 9	15 8	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	21 8	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Rohtak[b]		
Sirsa	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	27 8	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Sirsa[c]		
Umballa	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	25 0	24 0	35 0	25 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	14 12	15 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Umballa		
Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	20 8	18 8	18 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiana		
Simla	10 0	9 8	11 4	12 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	14 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Simla		
Jullundur	13 8	13 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 6	10 6	10 0	Jullundur		
Hoshiarpur	13 8	13 8	20 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 8	24 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Hoshiárpur		
Kángra	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
Amritsar	12 4	12 4	16 12	15 4	14 4	24 8	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	16 12	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 11	11 0	11 4	Amritsar		
Siálkot	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	32 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	19 0	16 0	28 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	17 0	100 0	130 0	120 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	Siálkot[a]		
Gurdáspur	12 8	12 8	21 8	12 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurdaspur		
Lahore	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	105 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lahore		
Ferozepore	13 8	14 8	16 12	18 0	18 0	31 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	20 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 4	70 0	80 0	70 0	10 8	11 0	11 4	Ferozepore[a]		
Gujránwála	12 12	13 0	16 12	13 4	14 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	16 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 12	11 0	Gujránwála		
Ráwalpindi	8 8	8 6	19 8	10 8	9 12	31 0	...	...	...	4 12	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	12 0	20 0	32 0	60 0	9 0	8 4	11 2	Ráwalpindi[a]		
Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
Gujrát	12 8	12 0	19 12	14 0	14 0	35 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	15 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 12	11 6	12 0	Gujrát		
Shahpúr	10 12	10 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	27 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	16 0	15 10	23 0	16 0	15 10	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	15 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
Mooltan	11 8	11 4	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	6 4	14 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	Mooltan		
Jhang	12 0	11 8	13 4	16 0	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 12	14 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	Jhang		
Montgomery	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
Muzaffargarh	13 0	12 4	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
Dera Ismail Khán	12 13	10 10	15 0	14 1	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 15	13 12	13 12	21 4	12 15	11 11	18 7	...	...	...	10 6	10 4	13 2	112 8	112 8	87 8	32 8	32 8	52 8	Dera Ismail Khán		
Dera Ghazi Khán	12 8	10 0	10 5	14 1	11 8	13 15	...	...	...	6 14	5 8	4 13	11 4	9 0	13 12	14 1	10 8	13 10	...	...	...	10 10	8 8	8 15	100 0	125 0	100 0	15 0	12 8	26 4	Dera Ghazi Khán[a]		
Bannu	10 7	10 2	20 0	11 1	11 14	22 13	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	11 4	35 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu[b].		
Peshawar	6 1	5 10	14 10	6 5	5 15	26 8	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	8 3	9 11	7 6	21 0	7 9	7 4	15 10	...	...	...	5 4	4 14	10 0	64 8	64 8	65 8	27 4	25 8	46 8	Peshawar		
Kohát	7 2	7 5	14 6	7 12	7 12	25 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 8	8 9	7 10	20 6	8 9	8 4	19 8	...	...	...	6 11	6 8	10 3	63 12	63 8	92 14	63 12	63 8	76 8	Kohát		
Hazára	7 0	7 0	17 0	6 12	8 0	28 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	8 0	12 8	11 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 4	9 0	60 0	107 0	100 0	6 2	6 2	9 0	Hazára[a]		

[a] Firewood rising.
[b] Jowar falling.
[c] Barley falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of October 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, 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, Rági, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 0	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 4	10 8	10 12	11 0	14 4	...	...	...	8 12	9 8	8 4	140 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	12 0	11 4	14 0	13 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
	Chánda	11 12	11 14	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 2	9 8	16 8	16 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chánda		
	Wardha	10 13	10 12	9 8	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	12 1	12 0	17 12	...	...	...	10 3	10 4	8 0	132 0	132 0	121 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	12 8	13 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	Jubbulpore	10 8	11 4	11 8	12 0	13 0	18 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	14 0	13 4	12 8	14 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 12	12 8	12 4	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	7 0	Jubbulpore		
	Sangor	11 0	10 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	8 8	6 6	Sangor		
	Damoh	11 12	11 8	13 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	9 8	12 0	10 9	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	13 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	8 12	Damoh		
	Seoni	10 8	9 0	9 8	...	23 0	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	8 0	260 0	240 0	280 0	9 8	9 0	8 12	Seoni		
	Mandla	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	13 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betúl	7 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	5 8	5 0	6 0	Betúl		
	Chhindwára	8 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Chhindwára		
	Hoshangabad	7 14	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 14	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	11 12	10 8	11 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	10 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	6 8	12 0	10 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimár	9 9	10 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	9 4	11 14	12 10	16 4	11 14	11 14	13 4	11 0	11 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nimár		
	Raipur	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 10	26 0	26 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	10 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 1	9 8	9 5	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	22 8	17 8	17 8	26 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 4	60 0	60 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sambalpur		
	Biláspur	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	7 0	280 0	280 0	250 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Biláspur		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	140 0	130 0	130 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Upper Godávari		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	6 3	7 2	6 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	5 13	11 4	11 4	6 8	14 7	...	10 14	15 15	14 7	11 4	100 0	95 0	75 0	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 11	7 13	6 2	...	...	...	8 8	8 6	6 1	10 8	10 6	6 12	15 7	15 7	9 6	...	...	...	21 1	18 13	12 11	130 0	130 0	70 0	8 13	8 12	8 14	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	6 4	6 12	5 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	5 12	9 8	9 8	6 12	15 8	13 8	11 0	19 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 0	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti																			...	...	...	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 12	8 0	8 4	Amráoti		
	Akola																			...	...	...							Akola		
	Ellichpur																												Ellichpur		
	Buldána	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							No return received			Buldana		
	Wún																												Wún		
	Básim																												Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 4	6 8	...	7 3	7 7	8 11	10 5	10 4	7 3	11 10	11 8	8 0	21 12	19 12	13 11	...	...	...	23 1	23 2	13 11	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 6	14 2	13 9	10 0	...	...	17 2	27 12	27 12	28 2	25 12	25 12	16 11	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 3	5 8	5 8	5 11	12 8	12 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	15 14	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	7 0	6 4	6 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	6 6	11 0	11 0	6 8	27 0	29 0	18 6	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 2	78 0	84 0	78 0	7 12	8 0	6 11	Mysore		
	Hassan	5 8	6 4	5 3	7 8	7 0	7 3	11 0	12 0	7 11	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	11 8	200 0	100 0	132 0	7 0	7 0	6 11	Hassan		
	Shimoga	6 5	6 5	5 11	7 5	7 6	6 8	9 7	9 7	7 3	13 10	13 10	8 11	24 15	25 5	12 8	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	12 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 14	7 14	8 3	Shimoga		
	Kadur	8 0	6 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 9	14 3	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 3	7 0	7 0	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 3	24 8	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	22 0	28 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 3	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 5	5 5	5 11	5 8	5 5	4 13	9 14	9 12	7 5	15 8	15 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	7 15	7 5	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 0	10 10	11 8	21 4	18 0	16 0	5 12	6 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	6 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	19 8	15 0	17 0	20 13	20 8	19 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	24 8	Bhurtpore (City)	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	12 12	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	18 12	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 12	7 0	17 8	16 8	17 0	15 12	17 8	15 12	17 8	17 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	13 6	14 7	13 2	23 15	22 3	20 4	7 0	7 8	7 7	8 8	9 1	8 8	27 8	21 15	20 11	24 1	18 0	19 5	13 0	13 13	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	12 12	Kerowlee (City)		
	Bhurtpore (City)	13 4	13 12	14 8	22 12	22 8	19 0	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	8 2	21 6	22 4	19 12	21 10	19 6	18 12	12 8	12 8	15 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Ajmere		
	Kerowlee (City)	12 8	12 8	11 12	18 12	18 12	20 0	11 4	11 4	7 1	12 8	12 8	8 9	18 2	18 2	10 4	21 4	17 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Deoli Cantonment		
	Ajmere	12 12	13 0	11 0	23 0	22 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 8	12 6	12 1	15 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 1	22 8	Erinpura		
	Deoli Cantonment	12 1	11 13	12 13	20 13	20 5	17 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 4	7 12	20 10	20 9	18 8	17 11	17 0	15 12	18 12	20 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	Sirohee		
	Erinpura	14 4	15 0	8 0	19 8	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	15 8	18 0	9 12	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	30 0	Abu		
	Sirohee	13 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	9 8	16 4	13 12	9 4	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	17 4	Anadra		
	Abu	11 8	11 8	7 6	16 4	16 0	10 4	4 8	4 10	4 6	5 4	5 2	4 14	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 4	16 12	15 8	10 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Eight pies per man's load.
	Anadra	12 8	12 8	8 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	10 8	13 11	10 15	10 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	14 1	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	12 8	6 8	18 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 6	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 7	11 14	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 2	12 2	9 12	21 14	21 1	10 15	6 4	7 0	5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh (,,)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 7	13 12	9 6	...	...	...	6 4	6 10	6 4	11 4	12 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	24 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	12 8	15 0	37 8	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Partábgarh (,,)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 4	14 12	16 4	22 8	22 8	28 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	18 2	15 0	28 12	16 4	16 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return			Boondee		
	Bikaneer	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 4	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	8 8	13 2	Kotah		
	Boondee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return			Tonk		
	Kotah	13 0	13 0	15 2	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	23 4	23 4	19 0	12 0	11 8	...	13 5	14 9	16 10	...	...	...	7 1	6 7	13 4	Jhallawar		
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return			Shahpoora		
	Jhalawar	11 7	12 1	14 4	12 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	22 1	22 13	...	12 12	11 7	15 3	13 5	13 12	15 13	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 12	Dholpur		
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
	Dholpur	12 9	13 9	12 9	23 1	23 6	18 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 13	7 14	20 5	19 3	15 3	25 13	24 3	21 4												
Central India.	Indore	8 6	8 4	9 9	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	7 1	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	10 14	12 0	12 10	10 0	9 0	10 9	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 14	8 14	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	11 10	11 5	12 2	16 10	17 1	15 15	5 8	5 8	4 13	7 9	7 9	6 4	19 14	17 11	16 1	19 11	15 8	14 14	10 0	11 3	13 2	102 0	91 4	100 7	9 2	9 8	8 12	Gwalior		
	Goona	14 0	14 4	17 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 4	6 12	9 0	8 0	7 8	23 0	25 0	32 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	11 8	14 12	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	12 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	9 4	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	6 4	11 8	11 4	9 0	22 12	19 12	16 0	10 12	12 12	10 0	9 12	10 4	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 11	9 8	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	12 0	13 4	12 12	18 0	20 0	16 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	15 0	19 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	12 12	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1220 AND 1221, AND 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1310, 1311, 1312 AND 1313 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH OCTOBER AND 8TH NOVEMBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
1st Half of September 1879.	9 14	9 12	8 12	9 0	7 12	7 12	10 0	8 10	6 3	5 4	5 4	6 10	11 0	11 7	10 4	8 12	8 10	8 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 14	11 14	14 0			
Bikaner	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	2 11½	2 11½	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1st Half of October 1879.																														
Upper Sind Frontier	9 14	9 12	7 12	10 14	6 13	3 11	10 0	6 3	6 10	8 0	8 0	6 10	11 0	11 4	10 0	4 10	0 10	2	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	80	160	160	3 0	3 0	3 0
Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	120	120	80	5 5	5 5	5 5
Cachar	8 10	8 14	6 11	6 13	5 16	3 11	10 0	9 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	6 10	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	108	108	80	5 5	5 5	5 5
Goalpárá	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 10	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	120	120	80	5 5	5 5	5 5
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 10	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160	160	160	5 5	5 5	5 5
Kámrúp	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 10	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160	160	160	5 5	5 5	5 5
Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	12 0	9 0	8 10	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160	160	160	5 5	5 5	5 5
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	12 0	9 0	8 10	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160	160	160	5 5	5 5	5 5
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 10	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160	160	160	5 5	5 5	5 5
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 7	8 7	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 10	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160	160	160	5 5	5 5	5 5
Khási & Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	120	120	3 0	3 0	3 0
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	160	160	...	...	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No: 47.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Simla, the 1st November 1879.

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
A. C. Lyall, Esq., C. B., Secy. to Govt. in the Foreign Dept., and Miss Lyall.
Colonel Sir George Pomeroy Colley, K. C. S. I., C. B., C. M. G., Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, and Lady Pomeroy Colley.
Major A. Crookshank, Military Secy. to H. E. the Viceroy, and Mrs. Crookshank.
G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Personal Assistant to H. E. the Viceroy, and Mrs. Batten.
Dr. and Mrs. Barnett.
Lord William Beresford, V. C., A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.
Captain H. R. Rose, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

All covers intended for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party,* during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
for *Private Secy. to the Viceroy.*

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 20th November 1879.

No. 2173.—Under the provisions of section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th November 1879.

No. 614.—*Appointments.*—Mr. H. F. Matthews, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Captain H. J. Peet, promoted:

Mr. A. J. Primrose, C.S., to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in Assam, *vice* Mr. Matthews.

SANITARY.

The 18th November 1879.

No. 396.—Under the provisions of section 25, Act XXII of 1864 (an Act to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the rules framed under clause 7 of section 19 of the Act to all places within a radius of three miles from the Fatehgarh Cantonment.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 19th November 1879.

No. 320*J.-J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877) to the territories of Mysore, subject to the following modifications:—

(*a*) In section one the words and figures "In section 638, the figures '261,'" and section ninety-three shall be omitted;

(*b*) In the nineteenth paragraph of section one for the words "to the proper officer of the Court" the words "to the officer in charge of the civil jail" shall be substituted;

(*c*) for the words "a High Court" and "the High Court" wherever they occur the words "the Court of the Judicial Commissioner" shall be substituted; and

(*d*) for the words "British India," "Collector," and "Local Government" wherever they occur, the words "territories of Mysore," "Deputy Commissioner," and "Chief Commissioner of Mysore" shall be substituted respectively.

No. 322*J.-J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that nothing in the Foreign Department Notification No. 230J., dated the 16th October 1872, shall be deemed ever to have applied to the town and cantonment of Bangalore, and with reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 385, dated the 11th December 1866, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the said town and cantonment of Bangalore shall, for the purposes of Act No. V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of police), be deemed to be the local jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

The 21st November 1879.

No. 324*J.-J.*—Under the provisions of clause (*c*) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 246J.-J., dated 4th September 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. D. Sandford, B.C.S., Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, to be also Inspector General of Prisons in that Province.

REVENUE.

The 21st November 1879.

No. 93*I.-R.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. I of 1878 (The Opium Act, 1878) to Mysore, subject to the modifications hereinafter specified:—

1. For the last two clauses of section one, the following clause shall be substituted: *and it shall come into force in Mysore on the 1st day of April* 1880.

2. Section two and the last paragraph of section twenty-two shall be omitted.

3. In section three, in the definition of "Magistrate," the words "in the Presidency towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere" shall be omitted.

4. In section twelve, in the third paragraph, the words "Collector of the district or," in sections nineteen and twenty-four the words "Collector of the district," and in section twenty-four the word "Collector" and the words "Collector, Deputy Collector or other" shall be omitted.

5. For the words the "Local Government," "any Local Government," "the same Local Government," "such Government," and "such Local Government" wherever they occur, and for the words "British India" in section six, the words *the Chief Commissioner of Mysore* and *Mysore* respectively shall be substituted.

No. 94*I.-R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act I of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 700 shall be levied on each chest of Malwa opium of 140 lbs avoirdupois net weight imported into Mysore. The duty shall be credited as Mysore revenue.

GENERAL.

The 18th November 1879.

No. 2237*G.-G.*—Surgeon S. M. Brereton, Medical Officer of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 7th November 1879.

The 19th November 1879.

No. 2243*G.-G.*—Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway, *vice* Mr. W. M. Henderson, with effect from date of assuming charge.

No. 2246*G.-G.*—Surgeon D. F. Mullen, Officiating Medical Officer in charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon S. M. Brereton.

The 21st November 1879.

No. 2265*G.-G.*—Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., is attached to the Foreign Department on special duty, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

No. 2266*G.-G.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders, dated 16th October 1879 issued by the Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed:—

Consequent on the departure, on the 9th October 1879, of Major F. H. T. Gordon-Cumming, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, the following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar.

Lieutenant R. Seton-Burn, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties.

No. 2263*G.-G.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders, dated 18th October 1879, issued by the Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is confirmed:—

Captain A. R. T. McRae, 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer, held command of the Force, and Captain and Adjutant C. E. Wheeler officiated as 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties from 8th to 17th October 1879.

No. 2270*G.-G.*—The following Brigade Orders, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, are confirmed with effect from the 25th October 1879:—

1st Regiment.

Consequent on the departure on field service of Captain A. H. S. Neill, 3rd Squadron Commander and Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, Captain H. A. Vincent, Squadron Officer, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough of Major A. J. Bannerman, or until further orders; and Lieutenant J. G. Morris, Officiating Squadron Officer, is appointed to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander during the absence of Captain A. H. S. Neill, or until further orders.

No. 2272*G.-G.*—*Appointment.*—Major J. W. Muir to be Cantonment Magistrate, Nimuch.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd November 1879.

No. 3335.—The following Rule is added to the present official rules, and is published for general information:—

"Correspondence sent by a Local Fund Officer, or by any Government Officer, acting in a capacity connected with a Local Fund, such as President or Secretary of a Local Fund Committee, is not official correspondence within the meaning of these rules, and may not be superscribed as on Her Majesty's Service.

"Service stamps may not be sold to Local Fund Officers or to Government Officers in capacities connected with Local Funds; and the frank of such officers will not be recognized in support of service stamps.

"But nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the transmission on Her Majesty's service of correspondence sent by a Government Officer acting as such, even though the correspondence may relate to the affairs of a local fund. For instance, the Commissioner of a Division writing *in that capacity* to a Local Fund Officer concerning local fund affairs, may superscribe the letter on Her Majesty's Service.

"The term local fund as used in this rule is intended to include municipalities and other similar bodies or institutions."

This rule will come into effect from 1st April 1880.

No. 3367.—Whereas certain orders issued by the Civil Courts under Section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, have been declared to be "decrees" by Section 2 of Act XII of 1879:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the court fee payable on appeals from such orders issued under Section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be limited to the amounts chargeable under Article 11, Schedule II of the Court Fees Act.

No. 3323.—Mr. R. J. Whitten received charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Inland Customs, before noon on the 28th October.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st November 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1137.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant William Simpson Marshall, 40th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry,—27th September 1878.

No. 1133.—The undermentioned officer, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 27th October 1879, is posted to the Bengal Presidency:—

Lieutenant W. Hastings, 2nd West India Regiment.

No. 1139.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officers having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain George D'Aguilar Jackson, General List, Cavalry,—20th November 1879.

Captain Arthur Frederick Jones, General List, Infantry,—20th November 1879.

No. 1140.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Assistant Adjutant General, to be Deputy Adjutant General, in succession to Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke, appointed Adjutant General to the Bombay Army.

No. 1141.—Major R. S. Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Major J. Goldie, Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 1142.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.A., Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster General, during the absence of Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., on field service. (With effect from 29th September 1879.)

Captain R. McG. Stewart, R.A., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Major Sanford.

No. 1143.—Major L. Wavell, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, with effect from the 24th October 1879, *vice* Major H. Collett, Assistant Quartermaster General, proceeded on field service.

No. 1144.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

G. G. O. No. 780 of 1879, appointing Surgeon-Major G. A. Watson, Medical Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Officiating Medical Store-keeper, Meean Meer, to officiate as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, is, with reference to G. G. O. No. 1017 of 1879, hereby cancelled.

No. 1145.—LONDON *Gazette*—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the* 14*th October*, 1879, *pages* 5876 *and* 5877.

India Office, 11*th October*, 1879.

THE Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of Her Majesty's Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Government in India :—

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Bathurst Hanna. Dated 12th May, 1877.

Captain Frederick Knowles. Dated 13th August, 1877.

Captain John Hugh Green. Dated 1st July, 1879.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Francis Grant Maltby. Dated 6th July, 1879.

Lieutenant Henry Doveton Hutchinson. Dated 6th July, 1879.

Lieutenant Frederick Robertson Ditmas. Dated 10th July, 1879.

Lieutenant Philip Herman Wallerstein. Dated 13th July, 1879.

Lieutenant George Hambley Elliott. Dated 13th July, 1879.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Jackson. Dated 29th June, 1879.

To be Majors.

Captain John Edmund Waller. Dated 4th July, 1879.

Captain Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott. Dated 9th July, 1879.

Captain George Edward Reade. Dated 15th July, 1879.

Captain Henry Owen Cumberlege. Dated 15th July, 1879.

THE Queen has approved of the following Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant George Augustus Williams, 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot. Dated 10th September, 1875.

No. 1146.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 3 (*Peshawur*) *Mountain Battery.*

Captain W. Aitken, R.A., to be Commandant, *vice* Major J. Charles, R.A., vacated.

No. 1147.—NATIVE ARMY—

16*th Bengal Cavalry.*

The promotion of Duffadar Gholam Hosen Khan, in G. G. O. No. 691 of 1879, will have effect from 4th June 1879.

No. 1148.—19*th* (*Punjab*) *Regiment of Native Infantry*—

Subadar Zamin Shah, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Urjoon Singh, "Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Sham Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Urjoon Singh, "Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Sonoo, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh, promoted,—1st May 1879.

Jemadar Atta Mahomed Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Ellahie Bux, deceased; Havildar Kadredad, to be Jemadar, *vice* Atta Mahomed Khan, promoted,—18th June 1879.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1149.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel and Local Major-General) Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Chief of the Staff of the Army in India,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, Public Works Department,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Minto, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major, Lucknow,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major E. C. Corbyn, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab,—(p. a.) for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major L. Conway-Gordon, Royal Engineers, Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major O. Barnes, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant L. J. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant R. C. S. Macausland, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule IX, note 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major F. G. Constant, M.D., Medical Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major H. W. Spry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon L. R. Dawson,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 1150.—Lieutenant W. K. Downes, 1st Battalion, 18th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, and Wing Officer, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, on probation, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a Medical Board.

No. 1151.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 930 of 1879, granting Sub-Conductor R. J. Dennett, Commissariat Department, furlough in India for two years, it is hereby notified that this officer availed himself of the leave only from 20th July to 24th September 1879, and that the remainder is cancelled.

No. 1152.—The following extract from List No. 43, dated 24th October 1879, received from th India Office, is published for general information.

Permitted to return to duty.

Captain R. Bartholomew, Cavalry.
" J. Hill, R. E.

Surgeon E. R. Johnson.
Major F. W. Grant, Staff Corps.
" J. Fitzgerald, Staff Corps.

Granted extension of Leave.

Colonel W. Q. Pogson, Infantry,—6 months, medical certificate.

PENSIONS.

No. 1153.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India from the date they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Sergeant George Gard, late 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery,—one shilling ten pence half-penny per diem.

James Millis, late 48th Foot,—one shilling one and half-penny per diem.

No. 1154.—The permission granted to Michael McGuire, late 40th Foot, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to draw his pension in India, in G. G. O. No. 882 of 1879, is cancelled, he having re-elected to reside in England.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1155.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1084, dated the 31st October 1879, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
22	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Davidson.	Bengal Staff Corps.	456 5 0	529 14 0	.....	21st Nov. 1879.	England.
23	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Erskine Nimmo Sandilands.	Bengal Staff Corps.	456 5 0	668 12 0	.....	22nd Nov. 1879.	England.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1156.—The services of Captain E. B. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in view to his appointment to a regiment under His Excellency's orders.

No. 1157.—The services of Lieutenant W. J. Mackenzie, R.E., are re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17*th November* 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 11th to 17th November 1879 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
25th Foot ...	Lieutenant J. C. Drummond ...	4th Nov. 1879.	Peshawur ...	.....	
10th Hussars ...	Captain W. Barker ...	11th Nov. 1879.	Jhelum ...	.....	

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 17th November 1879.

No. 472.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways:—

Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 18th November 1879.

No. 473.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 407 of 11th October 1879, Mr. J. T. Boase, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to Bengal Railway Branch.

No. 474.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Downing, B.I., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, Railway Branch, having been permitted to retire from the service at his own request, with effect from the 31st December 1879, his name will cease to be borne on the Public Works Department list from that date.

The 19th November 1879.

No. 475.—During the absence of the Government of India from Simla, Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., will have charge of those portions of the offices of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and the Accountant General which are left in Simla.

No. 476.—Mr. C. S. Biscoe is appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways as a probationer for the superior class, and is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 477.—Mr. A. S. Wyman is appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways as a probationer for the superior class, and is posted to the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

No. 478.—Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, Engineer-in-Chief of the Pindi-Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern Railway, is transferred to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway as Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 479.—In continuation of Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 470, dated 14th November 1879, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, *vice* Colonel Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway as Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 480.—Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, Temporary Traffic Superintendent in Class III of the Superior State Railway Revenue Establishment, is confirmed in his appointment, subject to sanction of the post by the Secretary of State.

The 20th November 1879.

No. 481.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 353 of 12th September 1879; permitting Mr. C. W. Hope, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to resign his appointment, for "28th August 1879" read "22nd September 1879."

The 21st November 1879.

No. 482.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineering Establishment, Railway Branch, to fill existing vacancies caused otherwise than by retirements, under Resolution No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

All to have effect from the 1st October 1879:—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. D. F. Hogarth.
" F. B. Walker.
" J. W. Buyers.
Captain T. Gracey, R.E.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. W. L. Buyers.
" G. W. MacGeorge.
Major J. B. Sparks, S.C.
Mr. B. W. Blood.
" D. Swappe.
Captain W. Sedgwick, R.E.
Mr. H. N. C. Cloete.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. F. E. Robertson.
" F. R. Upcott.
" J. Y. Davidson.
" J. Barron.
" J. A. Anderson.
" W. H. P. Sherman.
" G. E. Moore.
" H. B. Addis.
" W. C. L. Floyd.

From 4th Grade, temporary rank, to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. R. E. Wright.
" J. M. Campion.
Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R.E.
" W. H. Johnstone, R.E.
Mr. T. W. Bartlett.
Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E.
Mr. P. W. Dangerfield.
" T. L. Tanner.

From 1st Grade Assistant to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. P. T. S. Large.
Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E.
Mr. J. E. P. Lincké.
" A. Morton.
" W. A. Lesmond.
" R. A. Way.
Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. W. G. Allen.
" J. E. N. Boydell.
" J. S. Browne.
Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Bose.
Mr. J. W. Parry.

No. 483.—Captain F. Firebrace, R.E., Manager, Rajputana State Railway, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

No. 484.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned officers under the terms of Resolution No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, of the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their duties, which will be notified in the Local Gazettes:—

Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Armstrong, J. P., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Smithe, J. D., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Duncan, M. R., " " 3rd "
Alexander, P. D., " " 4th "
Milne, G. P., " " 4th "
temporary rank.

British Burmah.

Wallnutt, R., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Central India.

Bonnaud, W. H., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Rajputana.

Culcheth, W. W., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *temporary rank.*

State Railways.

Shannon, R. H., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

Also of—

Oldham, R. A., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (on furlough), Bengal Irrigation Branch, with effect from 9th September 1879.

Jenkinson, C. H. G., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (on furlough), State Railways, with effect from 1st October 1879.

Ottley, D. G., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (on furlough), State Railways, with effect from 1st October 1879.

Landon, F. H., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, (on furlough), State Railways, with effect from 13th October 1879.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell in most of the districts of the Madras Presidency, and the north-east monsoon has been so far favorable; harvesting is going on with a satisfactory outturn; prospects are good. In Bombay there was no rain, it is wanted in parts of the Deccan; fever prevails throughout the Presidency, but especially in Guzerat; the crops are in good condition. In Bengal also no rain has fallen during the week, and its want is felt in Orissa; the cyclone in the Cox's Bazar sub-division is now reported to have damaged about three-eighths of the winter rice crop; general prospects are very good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather has been fine and seasonable; the public health is slowly improving, but the ravages of fever have been very severe; the *rabi* sowings are nearly completed. In the Punjab prospects remain favourable and prices have a downward tendency; fever, though still bad in some districts, is abating. In the Central Provinces the weather has been seasonable; the harvesting of the *kharif* is proceeding with a good outturn; prices are falling. In Burma the wet weather is now over; agricultural prospects are very satisfactory, and crops have commenced to be reaped in places. In Assam and the other Provinces and States the weather has been clear and prospects remain good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Nov. 15th)	.....	*Ragi* 23·35; early dry crops being harvested; white *cholum*, wheat, and Bengal gram being sown; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	.....	*Ragi* 24·81; more rain wanted in one taluk; dry crops being harvested, outturn ¾ to full; white *cholum*, Bengal gram, and wheat being sown; paddy blight in two taluks.
Ganjam („ „)	·4 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 28·64.
Kistna („ „)	.....	*Ragi* 26·28; 36 inches water over anicut; standing crops generally good; *varagu* re-sown where damaged by rains; black paddy partly harvested, outturn ½ to full.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	3·7 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 22·11; standing crops doing well; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn ⅓ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·77 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 23·55; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in 8 taluks, outturn ½ to full, others ⅓ to ¾.
Tanjore („ „)	3·87 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 25·15; crops good; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo*, outturn ½ to full.
Madura („ „)	1·45 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 19·57.
Malabar („ „)	1·28 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 18·33; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	2·34	*General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay (Nov. 19th)—		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River on 16th 4 feet 4 inches, against 7 feet 3 inches on same date last year; fever prevalent; slight cattle-disease.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Sowings continue; fever general; weather unsettled.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest going on; lands being prepared for *rabi*; fever decreasing.
Baroda ...	.....	Fever still prevails, 204 deaths in city of Baroda; crops thriving; reaping of *bajri* and rice nearly over; locusts have appeared in some villages of Nawsari.
Surat ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing progressing; locusts damaged certain crops in Choryási and Mándvi; slight cholera and fever.
Násik ...	.....	Cold; fever in the town of Násik and in 3 talukas; *kharif* reaping mostly completed; *rabi* sowings progressing; standing *rabi* crops good, but slightly injured by rats in Násik talukas.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Weather fine.
Poona (Nov. 16th)	*Nil*	Rain required for *jowar*.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* completed; *rabi* crops in good condition; rain generally required, but immediately wanted in Sheagaon; slight damage by rats in parts of Párner, Shrigonda, and Dharwar; prospects fair; health good; *rabi* sowings continue.
Sholapore ...	.....	No reports received.
Dharwar ...	.....	
Kánara ...	.....	Harvest commenced above Ghát talukas; cattle-disease and fever prevail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Rajkot ...	.....	Cotton and *rabi* crops in good condition; fever still prevalent; days warm, nights and early mornings intensely cold. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue good, but rain wanted in some parts of the Deccan; fever throughout the Presidency, especially prevalent in Guzerat; some damage by locusts in Surat; cattle-disease in Kánara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; damage to crops from cyclone in Satkania and Cox's Bazar sub-division about six annas; harvest would have been sixteen annas had there been no cyclone; elsewhere prospects favourable; early *amun* being cut; cholera has broken out in cyclone-stricken tract.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather clear but warm; *amun* being reaped, outturn good; winter crops being sown; floods quite subsided; relief operations finally closed on 10th; new rice 22 seers, old rice 20 seers.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops good, an average outturn expected; cultivation of winter crops going on; common rice 10½ to 12½ seers; public health normal; fever in some places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy and *kalai* good; fever in mitigated form still reported from some thanahs of sudder circle; small-pox cases still in thanah Bharatpur; common rice averages 13 seers; no want of work for labourers.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at end of week; sowings continue; common rice 12½ to 13 seers.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects fairly good; general health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; malarious fever somewhat prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Rice prospects excellent; early rice being harvested; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; general health good, except in Banka, whence bad type of fever reported; common rice 19 seers.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects excellent all round; *rabi* sowing still continues; rice 14 to 15 seers; health of people fair, that of cattle still continues bad; water-level still high, but all inundations have subsided.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects very favourable.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Dhan* promises well; *rabi* sowing continues; tobacco, too, promises favourably; prices falling; general health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; paddy harvest nearly completed and yielded a bumper crop; sowings of winter crops going on; prices cheap and stationary; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	More rain wanted both for rice and *rabi* crops. *General Remarks.*—No rain during week; it is still wanted in Orissa; *amun* rapidly coming in ear and ripening; earlier *amun* being cut with good outturn; *rabi* sowing still going on, and young plants coming up well; prices falling; relief operations in Dacca finally closed; cyclone in Chittagong damaged about six annas of crops in Satkania and Cox's Bazar; cholera broken out in cyclone-stricken tract; public health on the whole good; fever still prevalent in places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 18th)	.....	Prospects continue good; *rabi* germinating favourably; fever still prevalent.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather on the whole seasonable; for two days wind easterly and clouds gathering; late rice and some *jowar* still uncut; fever abating slowly; wheat 13⅜, coarse *chanwal* 18¼, unhusked *dhan* 37⅛ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* germinating favourably, fever abating.
Jhansi („ „)	.....	*Kharif* harvest being reaped; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever abating.
Agra („ 18th)	.....	*Kharif* harvest over, excepting *jowar*, which is being reaped; *rabi* sowings continue in many places; the young crops are above ground; health improving.
Bareilly („ 19th)	.....	Wind still in west; health improving.
Meerut ...	.....	No report received.
Kumaun („ 17th)	.....	Weather fine; wheat 10 seers per rupee.
Lucknow ...	.....	No report received.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	*Nil*	Reaping of *jowar* and *mash* continues; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; fever continues to abate, but many recently recovered therefrom are suffering from dysentery, which has increased the percentage of mortality; cattle-disease almost disappeared; prices falling.
Sitapur („ 19th)	.....	Weather seasonable; fever still prevails.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Ague and fever prevalent; *rabi* sowing finished; irrigation going on. *General Remarks.*—Weather fine and seasonable; health improving and fever abating though slowly; *rabi* sowings nearly finished.
Punjab—(Nov. 18th)—		
Delhi ...	...	Further slight fall in prices of food-grains; fever still prevails.
Hissar ...	...	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops good; prices stationary; health improving.
Umbálla ...	...	Grain crop promising; wheat sown; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops cut; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Lahore ...	...	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; slight fall in prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Siálkot ...	...	Rain now wanted for *rabi* crops.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; fever decreasing.
Pesháwar ...	·1	Harvest prospects good; prices of wheat and barley slightly lower.
Mooltan ...	...	*Kharif* crops all removed; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady; health fair.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	*Rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary; health fair. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable and prices have still a downward tendency.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Nov. 19th)	.....	Cotton picking continues, outturn below average owing to injury done by last rain; *jowar* harvest commenced; *rabi* thriving; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Cloudy occasionally; *rabi* sowings, except in low lands, completed; prospects of *kharif* good; prices easier.
Saugor ...	.....	*Kharif* crops partially harvested, outturn good; cotton picking commenced; *rabi* sowings approaching completion; fever declining; prices falling.
Seoni ...	.....	Cotton picking; rice cutting continues; cholera ceased.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Cotton picking; *jowar* cutting commenced; *rabi* sowings nearlye completed; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Raipur (Nov. 15th)	.....	Clear and cool; rice harvest and *rabi* sowings continue; cattle-disease in Simga and Dhamtari tahsils; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur ...	.....	*General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable; harvesting of *kharif* crops continues, outturn good, except of cotton in some districts; *rabi* sowings almost completed; prices declining.
British Burma— (Nov. 19th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 224·06; public health good; agricultural prospects very good.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 113·68; slight small-pox continues in Rangoon town, also fever in Pegu and Syrian township, otherwise public health good; health of cattle fair; some crops damaged by recent gale in Syriam township, otherwise crops progressing favourably.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 97·61; public health good; slight cattle-disease still continues in three townships; except in late inundated parts, crops elsewhere promise fair; considerable injury to crops in one circle from insects; earlier crops being reaped.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·83, public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 171·19; public health good; crop prospects good; some paddy reaped.
Toungoo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health and agricultural prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Rains over; crops doing well and being reaped here and there; public health satisfactory.
Assam—		
Gauháti ...	.....	Report not received.
Sylhet (Nov. 13th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops good; reaping commenced.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops unchanged; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *sali dhan* commenced; prospects of pulse unfavourable cattle-disease abating; district healthy.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Nov. 19th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings completed; cotton being picked.
Akola ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings vigorously continued.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	Little more rain wanted in some places; crops good, cattle-disease prevalent in Yalgandal and Khamam Districts; ague and fever also here and there.
Mysore and Coorg— (Nov. 19th)—		
Bangalore ...	·06	Standing crops in good condition; harvesting of *ragi* continues; prospects favourable; fever prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	.....	No report received.
Mercara ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States— (Nov. 19th)—		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Fever prevalent in district; weather and prospects favourable; wheat 8 seers 9 chittaks, gram 10 seers 7 chittaks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; *jowar* 23 seers.
Ratlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—*continued.*			
Neemuch	...	*Nil*	
Goona	...	.....	No report received.
Bhopal	...	.....	
Agar	...	*Nil*	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong	...	.....	No report received.
Manpur	...	*Nil*	Fever still prevalent; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; cutting of *jowari* crops commenced; prices stationary.
Rajputana—			
Abu	(Nov. 19th)	.....	Colder; fever decreasing.
Serohi	(„ 16th)	.....	Wells full; tanks nearly dry; fever still prevalent; prospects fair; days hot, nights cold.
Marwar	(„ 7th)	.....	Tanks and wells almost full; fever prevalent; crops being gathered; locusts about; standing crops damaged to some extent in some villages.
Meywar	(„ 14th)	.....	Tanks and wells good; fever not so prevalent; prospects good.
Harowtee	(„ 15th)	.....	Harvest commenced; *rabi* sowings completed; health improving; prospects good.
Jhallawar	...	.....	Prospects good; fever prevalent; *rabi* sowings commenced.
Ajmere	(„ 19th)	.....	*Rabi* sowings going forward; prospects good.
Jeypore	...	.....	*Rabi* sowings active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Bhurtpore	...	.....	Harvest nearly completed; prospects good; *rabi* sowings active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Ulwur	(„ 19th)	*Nil*	Fever abating, but delayed complete harvesting of crops; weather cool; mornings foggy; prospects of *sali* and other crops continue favourable.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 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—TRAFFIC.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1879.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	857	1,045,036	33,64,348	23,32,699	10,31,649
South Indian	612	567,404	16,30,576	12,61,976	3,68,600
Great Indian Peninsula	1,276*a*	3,607,131	1,58,22,196	83,35,728	74,86,468
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	751,736	46,26,554	18,55,750	27,70,804
East Indian, Main Line	1,283¾*b*	3,950,315	2,10,74,750	69,15,895	1,41,58,855
„ Jubbulpore Line	223¾	569,891	25,17,061	9,66,075	15,50,986
Eastern Bengal	171¾*c*	305,577	18,42,599	10,04,253	8,38,256
Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	697,851	27,47,416	13,12,216	14,35,200
Punjab and Delhi	566*d*	1,109,948	47,71,595	27,98,279	19,73,316
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	2,50,376	3,80,500	—1,30,124
Sind	110	113,139	6,47,720	4,07,216	2,40,504
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	20,866	73,094	42,758	30,336
Nalhati „	27½	20,044	48,488	31,948	16,540
Rajputana „	438½	769,191	21,72,257	12,12,986	9,59,271
Holkar and Neemuch „	172	227,855	6,06,527	4,22,214	1,84,313
Khamgaon „	8	5,798	38,950	26,872	7,078
Amraoti „	6	2,424	49,748	29,247	20,501
Wardha Coal „	46	19,665	80,433	77,449	2,984
Nizam's „	117	116,227	3,55,821	3,19,488	36,333
Tirhoot „	81	64,583	2,53,466	1,62,149	91,317
Punjab Northern „	103	167,019	8,46,337	5,12,812	3,33,525
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	161	180,041	5,59,318	4,37,939	1,21,379
Northern Bengal „	219	237,591	6,39,722	5,60,189	79,533
Sindia „	35	25,550	56,790	58,921	—2,131
Dhond and Manmad „	136	94,710	3,28,077	2,59,486	68,591
Indus Valley „	508*e*	374,180	14,31,026	11,54,036	2,76,990
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	30½	16,023	39,503	20,343	19,160
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	29	21,767	69,174	37,121	32,053
Patna-Gya „	40	8,054	30,277	21,228	9,049
TOTAL ...	8,266½	15,089,210	6,69,69,109	3,29,57,773	3,40,11,336

a.—Inclusive of 7¼ miles (Dadur Junction to Colaba, B. B. and C. I. Railway) worked over by the Company.

b.—Includes 3 miles, the length of the Barh Branch.

c.—Includes 13 miles, the length of the Dalmukdia Branch.

d.—Includes 13 miles of the E. I. Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi.

e.—Includes 7 miles of the S. P. and D. Railway from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam-boat.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	13,35,755	19,08,961	11,613	...	1,08,019	33,64,348
South Indian	10,14,426	5,89,946	11,405	...	14,799	16,30,576
Great Indian Peninsula	31,29,120	1,22,98,143	27,141	...	3,67,792	1,58,22,196
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12,83,739	32,49,995	14,569	215	78,036	46,26,554
East Indian, Main Line	52,67,101	1,50,49,022	27,213	14,472	7,16,942	2,10,74,750
„ Jubbulpore Line	5,55,770	17,57,990	1,764	...	2,01,537	25,17,061
Eastern Bengal	8,34,284	8,33,008	2,978	1,39,782	32,457	18,42,509
Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,10,670	14,70,972	6,344	...	2,59,430	27,47,416
Punjab and Delhi	20,03,361	25,84,192	10,445	...	1,73,597	47,71,595
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	2,50,376	...	2,50,376
Sind	84,828	4,71,110	1,164	...	90,618	6,47,720
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	46,648	20,382	227	...	5,837	73,094
Nalhati „	33,588	14,169	453	...	278	48,488
Rajputana „	5,44,879	15,75,483	6,461	...	45,434	21,72,257
Holkar and Neemuch „	2,01,767	3,94,724	1,276	...	8,760	6,06,527
Khamgaon „	4,660	29,193	87	...	10	33,950
Amraoti „	7,928	41,664	146	...	10	49,748
Wardha Coal „	15,631	62,650	500	...	1,652	80,433
Nizam's „	1,55,187	1,98,684	757	...	1,193	3,55,821
Tirhoot „	1,14,586	89,038	2,572	35,247	12,023	2,53,466
Punjab Northern „	3,01,629	5,26,480	2,459	...	15,769	8,46,337
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „ ...	3,84,747	1,68,093	2,809	...	3,669	5,59,318
Northern Bengal „	2,14,936	2,68,213	3,698	67,803	85,072	6,30,722
Sindia „	34,192	20,508	512	...	1,578	56,780
Dhond and Manmad „	90,368	2,12,787	1,595	...	23,327	3,28,077
Indus Valley „	4,09,390	9,47,675	1,650	40,490	31,821	14,31,026
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State) ...	14,768	20,791	...	...	3,944	39,503
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	47,187	21,804	...	...	183	69,174
Patna-Gya „	21,911	8,157	200	...	9	30,277
TOTAL ...	1,91,63,056	4,48,33,834	1,40,038	5,48,385	22,83,796	6,69,69,109

No. III.

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., &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	18·00	5,737	80,625	7·00	26,996	1,12,445	3·50	834,088	7,10,776	2·00	645,750	2,65,730	1,512,571	11,69,576	13	489	4,65,690	13,35,755	...	13,35,755
South Indian	8·00	9,140	17,032	3·00	55,877	34,986	...	...	...	2·00	2,600,294	9,20,443	2,665,311	9,72,461	2	50	41,915	10,14,426	...	10,14,426
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	15,914	2,10,465	9·00	83,776	1,35,558	4·00	251,620	6,26,158	2·50	2,017,002	14,32,571	2,368,312	27,04,752	475	7,087	4,19,841	31,31,680	2,560	31,29,120
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	10,167	30,472	7·00	70,579	74,331	...	...	...	...	2,698,252	10,64,594	2,778,998	11,69,397	3,854	25,616	88,726	12,83,739	...	12,83,739
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	22,016	2,06,088	9·00	67,240	2,64,910	4·50	290,838	2,13,613	3·00	3,697,154	40,72,958	4,077,248	47,57,569	5,734	27,248	4,82,297	52,67,114	13	52,67,101
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,237	34,744	9·00	11,040	57,349	4·50	2,333	11,335	3·00	173,975	3,85,349	189,585	4,88,777	...	...	66,993	5,55,770	...	5,55,770
Eastern Bengal	12·00	11,716	24,182	6·00	23,501	20,805	4·50	208,491	1,73,064	3·00	783,026	4,27,127	1,026,724	6,44,198	1,308	7,626	1,82,460	8,34,284	...	8,34,284
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	9·00	9,657	34,512	...	...	...	2·00	1,513,969	8,93,433	1,523,626	9,27,945	...	...	82,725	10,10,670	...	10,10,670
Punjab and Delhi ...	12·22	8,761	61,550	7·93	41,937	1,44,459	4·49	8,803	13,643	2·37	1,796,152	14,48,141	1,855,653	16,72,793	...	...	3,30,568	20,03,361	...	20,03,361
Sind	14·79	968	5,474	7·50	3,577	6,508	3·63	2,297	2,735	2·39	64,399	56,410	71,241	71,127	...	...	13,701	84,828	...	84,828
Calcutta & South-Eastern (State)	18·00	249	371	9·00	2,207	1,000	3·19	241,887	35,600	2·48	86,564	7,425	330,907	44,396	...	...	2,252	46,648	...	46,648
Nalhati (State) ...	17·60	501	1,139	5·28	4,020	2,817	...	...	...	3·52	74,835	26,545	79,356	30,501	...	...	3,087	33,588	...	33,588
Rajputana „ ...	9·63	1,703	6,322	5·11	7,001	11,093	...	...	...	2·01	793,709	4,92,592	802,413	5,10,007	362	123	34,744	5,44,879	...	5,44,879
Holkar and Neemuch „ ...	16·84	1,256	4,601	8·42	6,449	9,610	2·81	17,384	12,205	2·11	397,549	1,70,483	422,588	1,96,899	12	375	4,493	2,01,767	...	2,01,767
Khamgaon „ ...	18·00	295	187	9·00	571	183	4·00	2,351	426	2·50	28,254	3,073	31,471	3,869	...	...	791	4,660	...	4,660
Amraoti „ ...	18·00	357	171	9·00	1,342	353	4·00	36,154	4,529	2·50	18,983	1,560	56,836	6,613	...	...	1,315	7,928	...	7,928
Wardha Coal „ ...	18·00	106	225	9·00	182	214	4·00	1,025	644	2·50	35,401	11,247	36,714	12,330	...	...	3,301	15,631	...	15,631
Nizam's „ ...	18·00	1,220	6,893	9·00	4,446	12,684	4·00	9,978	15,563	2·50	112,232	83,544	127,876	1,18,684	...	...	36,503	1,55,187	...	1,55,187
Tirhoot „ ...	15·94	1,566	5,276	9·57	1,388	2,925	...	...	...	2·39	240,580	97,712	243,534	1,05,913	...	...	8,673	1,14,586	...	1,14,586
Punjab Northern „ ...	10·23	2,007	8,243	2·77	10,971	12,843	...	...	...	1·78	506,306	2,17,961	519,284	2,39,047	...	...	62,669	3,01,716	87	3,01,629
Rangoon&Irrawaddy Valley(State)	10·14	1,615	5,793	5·07	20,749	13,008	...	...	...	2·53	552,778	3,48,841	575,142	3,67,642	...	...	18,615	3,86,257	1,510	3,84,747
Northern Bengal (State) ...	18·00	1,350	13,596	9·00	3,341	11,383	...	...	...	2·50	298,207	1,67,602	302,898	1,92,581	...	...	22,355	2,14,936	...	2,14,936
Sindia „ ...	9·63	466	847	5·11	1,675	1,113	...	...	...	2·01	88,373	28,734	90,514	30,694	...	...	3,498	34,192	...	34,192
Dhond and Manmad „ ...	17·81	905	1,401	8·91	2,507	4,816	...	...	...	2·97	98,242	76,361	101,054	82,578	...	...	7,790	90,368	...	90,368
Indus Valley „ ...	13·89	1,063	6,684	6·94	8,161	24,846	...	...	...	2·31	372,302	2,98,565	381,516	3,32,105	...	...	77,285	4,09,390	...	4,09,390
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State).	...	...	...	7·00	1,323	854	...	...	...	3·00	51,855	13,515	53,178	14,369	...	...	399	14,768	...	14,768
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) ...	13·24	558	1,069	...	...	...	4·95	566	270	2·48	159,502	43,255	160,626	44,594	...	...	2,593	47,187	...	47,187
Patna-Gya „ ...	18·00	111	357	9·08	280	339	...	...	...	3·00	47,081	20,451	47,472	21,207	...	...	704	21,911	...	21,911
		101,376			470,793			1,907,755			19,952,796	1,80,76,322	22,482,848	1,69,32,624	11,760	68,619	31,65,988	1,91,67,236	4,170	1,91,63,066

No. IV.

DETAILS OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise.		Military Stores.		Railway Materials for Construction.		Minerals.		Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.	Ton-miles.	Receipts.				
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,686,370	18,39,958	403,826	42,219	18,245	497	3,798	168	26,119	19,08,961	...	19,08,961
South Indian	12,515,764	5,70,911	16,209	1,522	583,409	16,110	...	...	1,403	5,89,946	...	5,89,946
Great Indian Peninsula	246,370,179	1,20,15,652	929,971	83,966	507,264	15,852	1,478,106	66,773	1,28,164	1,23,10,407	12,264*a*	1,22,98,143
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	62,187,494	30,97,034	221,885	19,138	1,519,262	47,477	177,404	5,684	80,671	32,50,004	9*a*	32,49,995
East Indian, Main Line	295,560,273	1,23,14,716	3,395,702	2,93,334	290,574	6,115	90,271,238	24,05,568	29,289	1,50,49,022	...	1,50,49,022
„ Jubbulpore Line	44,863,335	16,84,077	271,817	22,344	172,436	4,910	1,992,077	46,043	616	17,57,990	...	17,57,990
Eastern Bengal	15,928,702	8,02,767	43,731	3,430	63,633	1,326	596,588	18,504	6,981	8,33,008	...	8,33,008
Oudh and Rohilkhand	45,879,050	14,42,759	176,794	15,311	465,828	6,102	12,403	374	6,426	14,70,972	...	14,70,972
Punjab and Delhi	42,599,147	20,73,101	4,415,178	3,65,391	712,088	21,581	1,951,226	51,917	72,202	25,84,192	...	25,84,192
Sind	6,687,805	4,34,580	244,851	19,969	97,997	1,135	51,304	2,173	13,253	4,71,110	...	4,71,110
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	415,935	19,143	...	...	...	...	8,242	120	1,119	20,382	...	20,382
Nalhati (State)	124,798	11,830	...	...	...	...	33,934	2,095	244	14,169	...	14,169
Rajputana „	24,760,828	15,20,672	15,105	1,469	1,673,414	50,138	8,370	565	4,004	15,76,848	1,365*a*	15,75,483
Holkar and Neemuch „	4,376,370	3,68,262	22,820	2,540	380,932	16,298	2,778	200	7,424	3,94,724	...	3,94,724
Khamgaon „	155,571	28,968	...	...	...	...	1,488	61	164	29,193	...	29,193
Amraoti „	137,214	40,956	37	14	...	...	1,670	198	496	41,664	...	41,664
Wardha Coal „	541,654	28,210	...	...	1,627	140	593,850	33,714	586	62,650	...	62,650
Nizam's „	3,922,699	1,94,349	4,598	1,039	90,871	1,800	968	18	1,478	1,98,684	...	1,98,684
Tirhoot „	1,161,509	84,010	...	...	2,554	99	70,017	4,134	795	89,038	...	89,038
Punjab Northern „	7,517,028	4,40,084	188,113	15,545	1,171,121	59,057	...	...	11,794	5,26,480	...	5,26,480
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	3,263,025	1,54,209	...	...	124,636	6,751	...	...	7,179	1,68,139	46*a*	1,68,093
Northern Bengal „	4,443,818	2,42,619	36,395	3,489	418,718	13,739	173,527	7,404	962	2,68,213	...	2,68,213
Sindia „	141,396	10,164	7,343	759	129,234	8,088	17,265	1,266	231	20,508	...	20,508
Dhond and Manmad „	4,073,283	2,05,129	12,973	2,628	72,877	2,408	64,598	2,265	357	2,12,787	...	2,12,787
Indus Valley „	9,214,925	5,16,220	1,235,016	1,02,628	8,913,194	3,11,662	6,571	378	16,787	9,47,675	...	9,47,675
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	284,220	19,988	...	...	20,620	644	18	2	157	20,791	...	20,791
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	234,939	21,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	21,804	...	21,804
Patna-Gya „	99,305	6,116	...	...	34,969	1,776	4,567	225	40	8,157	...	8,157
Total ...	876,146,736	4,01,87,806	11,642,364	9,96,735	17,459,503	5,93,705	97,517,007	26,49,849	4,19,423	4,48,47,518	13,684	4,48,33,834

No. V.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam-boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	6,77,537	8,50,797	1,66,439	3,66,661	2,35,141	...	36,124	23,32,699
South Indian	2,40,869	4,15,461	2,95,069	1,52,396	1,22,720	...	35,461	12,61,976
Great Indian Peninsula	21,89,759	29,97,074	9,19,268	12,06,869	5,66,880	...	4,55,878	83,35,728
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	3,91,266	6,55,301	1,73,358	3,24,337	2,48,621	3,307	59,560	18,55,750
East Indian, Main Line	25,51,744	14,42,335	6,11,867	12,75,834	7,50,459	16,310	2,67,346	69,15,895
„ Jubbulpore Line	2,15,397	3,53,693	50,252	95,126	63,457	...	1,88,150	9,66,075
Eastern Bengal	2,01,850	2,03,401	95,468	2,13,216	1,51,729	1,28,040	10,549	10,04,253
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,35,871	4,49,504	1,36,387	2,72,667	1,93,675	...	24,112	13,12,216
Punjab and Delhi	8,08,984	9,46,335	2,54,589	3,85,195	2,15,277	...	1,87,899	27,98,279
Indus Steam Flotilla	...	...	...	...	...	3,80,500	...	3,80,500
Sind	1,63,979	1,07,111	22,595	55,002	48,675	...	9,854	4,07,216
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	10,350	12,910	3,880	5,858	9,746	...	14	42,758
Nalhati (State)	6,379	9,697	3,210	4,898	7,927	...	—163	31,948
Rajputana „	2,44,178	5,39,705	1,04,402	1,63,633	1,57,493	...	3,575	12,12,986
Holkar & Neemuch „	92,266	1,62,612	35,376	72,870	56,182	...	2,908	4,22,214
Khamgaon „	1,618	6,111	72	6,771	2,881	...	9,419	26,872
Amrzoti „	1,377	4,077	111	8,242	2,747	...	12,693	29,247
Wardha Coal „	14,551	14,238	3,799	11,941	9,261	...	23,659	77,449
Nizam's „	61,523	1,18,462	6,063	45,390	42,528	...	45,522	3,19,488
Tirhoot „	24,324	35,115	8,277	25,136	23,831	25,359	20,107	1,62,149
Punjab Northern „	72,943	1,78,955	18,138	86,204	54,346	...	1,02,226	5,12,812
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	1,50,843	1,29,634	21,062	73,806	61,997	...	597	4,37,939
Northern Bengal „	1,34,922	1,45,123	19,044	1,06,213	94,833	57,964	2,090	5,60,189
Sindia „	16,283	15,643	620	8,020	7,515	...	10,840	58,921
Dhond and Manmad „	49,192	88,209	4,838	45,360	36,455	...	40,438	2,59,486
Indus Valley „	2,40,298	3,42,350	82,032	1,58,506	1,10,171	45,169	1,70,510	11,54,036
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	4,704	7,593	659	6,015	1,372	...	...	20,343
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	6,187	13,060	1,640	7,575	7,665	...	2,024	37,121
Patna-Gya „	5,782	1,405	427	6,040	1,377	...	6,197	21,228
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	30,38,942	51,89,781	32,84,961	6,56,649	17,27,589	3,29,57,779

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 20, 1879.

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	1,27,763	5,24,323	39,224	6,91,310	13,773*b*	6,77,537
South Indian	1,13,615	1,65,059	25,951	3,04,625	63,756*d*	2,40,869
Great Indian Peninsula	2,08,602	19,49,004	1,51,523	23,09,129	1,19,370*c*	21,89,759
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	79,664	2,93,687	17,915	3,91,266	...	3,91,266
East Indian, Main Line	2,59,088	24,74,165	1,84,899	29,18,152	3,66,408*a*	25,51,744
„ Jubbulpore Line	26,086	1,89,546	10,161	2,25,793	10,396*a*	2,15,397
Eastern Bengal	34,881	1,60,781	8,703	2,04,365	2,515*a*	2,01,850
Oudh and Rohilkhand	87,878	1,25,772	22,221	2,35,871	...	2,35,871
Punjab and Delhi	98,110	6,82,352	28,706	8,09,168	184*b*	8,08,984
Sind	10,029	1,40,525	13,425	1,63,979	...	1,63,979
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,304	8,827	219	10,350	...	10,350
Nalhati „	669	4,065	1,645	6,379	...	6,379
Rajputana „	52,540	1,70,620	21,018	2,44,178	...	2,44,178
Holkar and Neemuch „	22,433	57,661	12,172	92,266	...	92,266
Khamgaon „	77	1,534	7	1,618	...	1,618
Amraoti „	13	1,249	115	1,377	...	1,377
Wardha Coal „	3,609	10,674	268	14,551	...	14,551
Nizam's „	7,651	48,508	5,364	61,523	...	61,523
Tirhoot „	8,978	12,018	3,328	24,324	...	24,324
Punjab Northern „	11,002	59,157	2,784	72,943	...	72,943
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	23,945	1,24,498	2,400	1,50,843	...	1,50,843
Northern Bengal „	48,289	84,159	2,474	1,34,922	...	1,34,922
Sindia „	502	14,951	830	16,283	...	16,283
Dhond and Manmad „	4,699	38,413	6,080	49,192	...	49,192
Indus Valley „	73,001	1,62,839	4,458	2,40,298	...	2,40,298
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	1,292	3,412	...	4,704	...	4,704
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	2,140	4,015	32	6,187	...	6,187
Patna-Gya „	1,267	4,515	...	5,782	...	5,782
Total ...	13,09,127	75,16,329	5,65,922	93,91,378	5,76,402	88,14,976

b.—Charged to Fire [illegible] Fund. *c*.—Charged to Extraordinary Completion to Works Fund. *d*.—Of this, Rs. 31,572 were transferred to the Capital Account and the remainder is value of [illegible] returned to stock. *A*.—Charged to Fire [illegible] Fund.

No. VII.

DETAILS OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	69,381	1,49,597	3,00,597	40,950	2,57,458	32,814	8,50,797	...	8,50,797
South Indian	31,057	85,640	1,63,368	23,037	84,707	27,659	4,15,468	7*c*	4,15,461
Great Indian Peninsula	1,50,653	6,92,459	13,19,977	1,74,609	4,90,267	1,69,109	29,97,074	...	29,97,074
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,586	1,25,205	3,30,470	39,876	83,908	26,256	6,55,301	...	6,55,301
East Indian, Main Line	2,09,281	5,07,583	2,90,239	1,29,781	3,21,844	27,429	14,86,157	43,822*a*	14,42,335
„ Jubbulpore Line	46,074	69,215	1,53,902	21,776	61,482	1,277	3,53,726	33*b*	3,53,693
Eastern Bengal	28,052	59,985	65,404	13,993	38,133	2,980	2,08,547	5,146*c*	2,03,401
Oudh and Rohilkhand	52,453	67,437	2,15,397	28,792	61,638	3,787	4,49,504	...	4,49,504
Punjab and Delhi	43,704	1,83,351	5,49,358	39,688	1,28,389	1,845	9,46,335	...	9,46,335
Sind	13,451	18,542	40,119	11,411	21,450	2,138	1,07,111	...	1,07,111
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,342	1,986	5,044	1,390	3,148	...	12,910	...	12,910
Nalhati „	868	1,055	3,395	930	3,449	...	9,697	...	9,697
Rajputana „	35,959	1,24,520	2,29,733	39,266	71,265	28,962	5,39,705	...	5,39,705
Holkar and Neemuch (State)	12,402	43,587	69,528	14,842	19,757	2,496	1,62,612	...	1,62,612
Khamgaon „	248	1,074	3,903	772	114	...	6,111	...	6,111
Amraoti „	248	975	2,009	773	72	...	4,077	...	4,077
Wardha Coal „	1,810	4,187	4,390	2,232	1,127	492	14,238	...	14,238
Nizam's „	11,214	13,563	76,066	7,537	9,940	142	1,18,462	...	1,18,462
Tirhoot „	2,928	11,780	10,945	3,809	5,653	...	35,115	...	35,115
Punjab Northern „	13,100	29,475	1,16,974	12,090	7,291	25	1,78,955	...	1,78,955
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	19,361	37,988	27,557	8,421	37,435	—1,128	1,29,634	...	1,29,634
Northern Bengal „	17,941	40,351	61,869	13,875	11,087	...	1,45,123	...	1,45,123
Sindia „	881	3,774	8,004	1,424	594	966	15,643	...	15,643
Dhond and Manmad „	2,760	20,224	40,664	7,017	5,532	6	83,203	...	83,203
Indus Valley „	28,888	86,457	1,27,106	37,313	67,726	360	3,47,350	...	3,47,350
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	359	1,557	3,969	660	2,035	...	7,593	...	7,593
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) ...	1,593	724	5,586	840	3,038	277	12,080	...	12,080
Patna-Gya „ ...	...	819	405	189	...	...	1,405	...	1,405
Total ...	8,52,6[illegible]	[illegible],104	[illegible]	6,77,293	17,98,539	3,27,892	1,02,93,693	49,008	1,02,44,875

[illegible] of over-charges for materials issued from workshops, and Rs. 1,324 [illegible] charged to Fire Insurance Fund. [illegible] returned to stock.

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	14,301	1,04,498	49,887	4,700	1,73,386	6,947 *e*	1,66,439
South Indian	4,046	61,745	5,956	2,23,835	2,95,582	513 *f*	2,95,069
Great Indian Peninsula	37,578	7,32,561	1,07,887	42,642	9,20,668	1,400 *e*	9,19,268
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	16,558	93,099	16,363	5,425	1,84,094 *a*	10,736 *b*	1,73,358
East Indian, Main Line	61,168	4,77,967	46,657	34,007	6,19,799	7,932 *d*	6,11,867
„ Jubbulpore Line...	5,128	34,430	10,351	823	50,732	480 *e*	50,252
Eastern Bengal	11,269	74,118	8,228	1,853	95,468	...	95,468
Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,966	1,01,146	22,227	1,048	1,36,387	...	1,36,387
Punjab and Delhi	11,106	1,98,659	30,027	14,797	2,54,589	...	2,54,589
Sind	4,026	10,464	1,900	6,205	22,595	...	22,595
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,341	1,914	625	...	3,880	...	3,880
Nalhati „	772	4,524	492	—2,578	3,210	...	3,210
Rajputana „	10,263	71,729	4,672	17,738	1,04,402	...	1,04,402
Holkar and Neemuch „	3,377	21,730	7,511	2,758	35,376	...	35,376
Khamgaon „	...	...	72	...	72	...	72
Amraoti „	...	3	108	...	111	...	111
Wardha Coal „	1,805	920	1,074	...	3,799	...	3,799
Nizam's „	160	3,224	2,679	...	6,063	...	6,063
Tirhoot „	734	6,391	1,152	...	8,277	...	8,277
Punjab Northern „	862	12,557	4,719	...	18,138	...	18,138
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley „	3,662	9,180	4,780	3,440	21,062	...	21,062
Northern Bengal „	7,959	5,956	5,129	...	19,044	...	19,044
Sindia „	35	457	128	...	620	...	620
Dhond and Manmad „	42	2,067	2,729	...	4,838	...	4,838
Indus Valley „	6,654	54,155	14,449	6,774	82,032	...	82,032
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	...	398	261	...	659	...	659
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	218	1,023	328	71	1,640	...	1,640
Patna-Gya „	...	...	28	399	427	...	427
Total ...	2,15,030	20,84,915	3,59,419	3,63,937	30,66,950	28,008	30,38,942

a.—Includes Rs. 52,649 reserved in advance for renewal of vehicles. *b*.—Amount transferred to Wagon Renewal Reserve Account. *c*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. *d*.—Of this, Rs. 7,152 is on account of credits in adjustment of over-charges for materials issued from workshops, and Rs. 780 chargable to Fire Insurance Fund. *e*.—Credits received for work done in workshops for other departments, &c. *f*.—Of this, Rs. 460 charged to Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 36 value of stores returned to stock, and Rs. 17 credits received for work done in workshops for others.

No. IX.

DETAILS 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 expenses at joint stations.	Other items including Clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	67,441	1,60,809	39,484	51,812	18,697	14,859	...	13,763	3,66,841	180c	3,66,661
South Indian	23,772	83,962	15,754	10,372	8,793	...	2,184	7,613	1,52,489	84a	1,52,396
Great Indian Peninsula	1,15,402	4,44,193	3,56,238	1,10,628	41,499	1,738	42,373	55,288	12,06,860	...	12,06,869
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	38,671	1,67,415	23,025	41,669	15,199	9,026	20,356	8,985	3,24,337	...	3,24,337
East Indian, Main Line	1,52,178	7,49,759	2,21,865	75,727	41,056	...	...	32,405	12,73,290	456a	12,73,834
,, Jubbulpore Line	4,037	53,513	27,333	6,291	2,930	...	...	1,135	95,179	53a	95,126
Eastern Bengal	26,810	1,39,226	18,742	21,926	6,130	...	...	1,282	2,13,216	...	2,13,216
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24,495	1,54,099	36,070	19,944	16,235	626	14,636	6,562	2,72,667	...	2,72,667
Punjab and Delhi	50,873	1,72,396	58,400	50,251	38,547	1,519	...	7,309	3,85,286	91c	3,85,195
Sind	5,764	26,314	6,809	3,793	3,286	8,500	...	536	55,002	...	55,002
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,104	3,066	732	586	319	...	...	51	5,858	...	5,858
Nalhati ,, ...	761	2,025	476	1,389	113	...	...	94	4,898	...	4,898
Rajputana ,, ...	22,497	78,070	24,466	28,275	4,307	...	...	6,018	1,63,633	...	1,63,633
Holkar and Neemuch ,, ...	10,147	25,796	11,645	6,488	8,523	...	9,106	1,165	72,870	...	72,870
Khamgaon ,, ...	424	2,208	575	2,761	286	...	460	57	6,771	...	6,771
Amraoti ,, ...	432	2,765	542	1,957	309	...	2,184	53	8,242	...	8,242
Wardha Coal ,, ...	1,817	4,969	1,068	1,271	88	...	2,393	335	11,941	...	11,941
Nizam's ,, ...	9,029	17,058	8,100	5,407	2,677	...	2,163	956	45,390	...	45,390
Tirhoot ,, ...	6,278	14,112	3,135	1,383	—486	...	...	714	25,136	...	25,136
Punjab Northern ,, ...	10,380	22,857	7,319	5,855	1,256	...	...	39,507	86,204	...	86,204
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ,, ...	10,685	40,808	10,045	5,849	5,210	...	...	1,209	73,806	...	73,806
Northern Bengal ,, ...	17,024	57,949	10,807	14,814	4,734	...	...	885	1,06,213	...	1,06,213
Sindia ,, ...	1,262	3,392	1,223	883	107	...	...	1,153	8,020	...	8,020
Dhond and Manmad ,, ...	7,785	14,225	5,312	3,621	2,742	...	5,765	5,910	45,360	...	45,360
Indus Valley ,, ...	23,059	51,853	17,191	18,439	28,485b	...	14,288	5,191	1,58,506	...	1,58,506
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	359	2,000	364	1,324	248	...	1,631	89	6,015	...	6,015
Muttra-Hathras—(Provincial)	1,603	3,141	297	195	234	800	...	1,305	7,575	...	7,575
Patna-Gya ,, ...	1,830	2,838	725	344	108	...	...	195	6,040	...	6,040
Total ...	6,36,219	24,99,848	9,07,772	5,34,275	2,58,162	37,039	1,17,539	1,99,791	51,90,645	864	51,89,781

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. b.—Includes Rs. 3,965 relating to previous half-year. c.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. X.

DETAILS 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	35,549	1,28,801	24,699	36,620	9,472	2,35,141	...	2,35,141
South Indian	27,466	68,654	...	19,327	7,273	1,22,720	...	1,22,720
Great Indian Peninsula ...	47,289	2,60,762	93,087	1,55,054	10,688	5,66,880	...	5,66,880
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	29,864	1,31,080	41,031	40,339	5,657	2,48,021	...	2,48,621
East Indian, Main Line	83,047	3,87,012	66,482	1,52,460	74,729	7,63,730	13,271*b*	7,50,459
„ Jubbulpore Line... ...	6,251	24,004	6,031	22,088	5,337	64,611	1,154*a*	63,457
Eastern Bengal	24,546	78,365	15,603	26,224	6,901	1,51,729	...	1,51,729
Oudh and Rohilkhand	26,876	96,643	13,803	46,273	10,080	1,93,675	...	1,93,675
Punjab and Delhi	19,744	1,25,615	20,946	46,389	2,583	2,15,277	...	2,15,277
Indus Steam Flotilla	1,036	4,105	...	...	...	5,141	...	5,141
Sind	2,680	27,186	5,737	7,605	326	43,534	...	43,534
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	Genl. Admn. 1,937	5,409	447	1,868	85	9,746	...	9,746
Nalhati	1,943	5,102	...	872	10	7,927	...	7,927
Rajputana	15,170	76,641	18,879	46,284	519	1,57,493	...	1,57,493
Holkar and Neemuch	5,332	29,075	8,422	13,157	196	56,182	...	56,182
Khamgaon	...	2,333	95	376	77	2,881	...	2,881
Amraoti	...	2,322	64	352	9	2,747	...	2,747
Wardha Coal	—163	8,330	...	1,059	35	9,261	...	9,261
Nizam's	977	30,608	3,393	6,414	936	42,528	...	42,528
Tirhoot	1,268	16,763	...	5,751	49	23,831	...	23,831
Punjab Northern	10,285	36,332	193	6,573	963	54,346	...	54,346
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	4,110	45,259	3,508	8,613	507	61,997	...	61,997
Northern Bengal	13,531	63,338	...	17,393	571	94,833	...	94,833
Sindia	1,574	2,439	67	3,435	...	7,515	...	7,515
Dhond and Manmad	696	24,943	1,857	8,736	223	36,455	...	36,455
Indus Valley	10,385	79,811	744	18,240	991	1,10,171	...	1,10,171
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) (Native State)	...	...	564	...	...	1,372	...	1,372
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial)	3,676	3,682	302	...	5	7,665	...	7,665
Patna-Gya	...	852	56	334	135	1,377	...	1,377
TOTAL ...	3,75,769	17,67,074	3,27,050	6,91,836	1,38,357	32,99,386	14,425	32,84,961

a.—Proportion of amount realized from Foreign Railways *b*.—Includes Rs. 13,171, being the proportion of amount realized from Foreign Railways, and Rs. 99, being the value of stores returned to stock.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1879.

Railways.	Locomotives.		Vehicles.							
	Broad Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Coaching.		Goods, including Miscellaneous.		Brake-vans.		Total.	
			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	...	478*b*	...	3,427	...	105	...	4,010	...
South Indian *f*	12*e*	103	35	324	98	1,389	8	73	141	1,786
Great Indian Peninsula	422	...	933*a*	...	7,777	...	418	...	9,128	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	80	...	277	...	2,568	...	57	...	2,902	...
East Indian, Main Line	509	...	779	...	6,458	...	224	...	7,461	...
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	40	...	86	...	884	...	46	...	1,016	...
Eastern Bengal	45	...	169	...	847	...	31	...	1,047	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	92	...	275	...	2,258	...	57	...	2,590	...
Punjab and Delhi	129	...	404	...	2,277	...	80	...	2,761	...
Sind	27	...	59	...	848	...	23	...	930	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	9	...	55	...	248	...	7	...	310	...
Nalhati (State) *c*	...	6	...	10	...	22	...	1	...	33
Rajputana „	...	120	...	267	...	1,343	...	75	...	1,685
Holkar and Neemuch (State) ...	...	39	...	149	...	603	...	42	...	794
Khamgaon „ ...	2	...	9	...	*g*	...	3	...	12	...
Amraoti „ ...	1	...	9	...	*g*	...	3	...	12	...
Wardha Coal „ ...	4	...	7	...	60	...	6	...	73	...
Nizam's „ ...	10	...	28	...	61	...	10	...	99	...
Tirhoot „ ...	...	10	...	43	...	232	...	12	...	287
Punjab Northern „ ...	18	...	41	...	209	...	19	...	269	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)	...	31	...	132	...	610	...	30	...	772
Northern Bengal (State)	...	40	...	102	...	710	...	40	...	852
Sindia „	4	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...
Dhond and Manmad (State) ...	32	...	31	...	133	...	18	...	182	...
Indus Valley „ ...	66	...	154	...	1,100	...	48	...	1,302	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's (Dabhoi) *d* (Native State.)	...	3	...	11	...	82	...	4	...	97
Muttra-Hathras (Provincial) ...	...	4	...	21	...	60	...	4	...	85
Patna-Gya „ ...	2	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
TOTAL ...	1,662	356	3,839	1,059	29,273	5,051	1,164	281	34,276	6,391

a.—Includes 28 compound third class incline vans. *b*.—Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes.
c.—4 feet gauge. *d*.—2 feet 6 inches gauge. *e*.—Exclusive of 4 engines hired from the E. I. Railway.
f.—On account of the conversion of the Arconum Branch to the metre gauge, 4 engines and 20 goods vehicles have been thrown out of work. *g*.—Goods vehicles hired from the G. I. P. Railway Company.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF OF 1879-80 UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during September 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.
Babi Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·14	3073·60	893·64	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	18,787	5·29	1·87	Cotton ...	21,154	2742·53 cubic feet per second entered at the head of the Bári Doáb Canal; 90·69 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes and 2651·84 cubic feet per second were utilized. Compared with corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 27,367 acres irrigated. Compared with similar period of 1877-78, there is an increase of 54,880 acres irrigated.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·90		901·36	...	...	Amritsar ...	51,307	3·5	1·90	Rice ...	26,214	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	3·4		856·84	...	...	Lahore ...	64,126	3·75	2·50	Sugarcane ...	9,576	
											Others ...	77,276	
Total Babi Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	2651·84	...	...	.....	134,220	...	...	.....	134,220	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2890·00	2130·73	...	...	.....	106,853	...	...	.....	106,853	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·24	2,546	252	...	221,117 karis, bullies, &c., 10,260 mds. timber and 2,543 maunds fuel.	Umballa ...	2,428	5·31	0·85	Cotton ...	58,534	1,751 cubic feet per second entered the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur; 266 cubic feet per second passed out at the Budha Khera Escape and 21 cubic feet per second at the tail of Delhi Canal; the amount utilized was 1,464 cubic feet per second. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is a decrease of 21,177 acres irrigated, due to the ample rainfall in the Delhi and Kohtak Districts.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	3·30		282			Karnál ...	35,199	4·17	1·20	Rice ...	40,054	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	7·30		702			Delhi ...	37,437	...	1·80	Sugarcane ...	49,394	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	6·85		228			Rohtak ...	34,652	2·40	2·50	Others ...	15,229	
							Hissár ...	30,790	2·40	1·40	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	21,642	...	2·03	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	13	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	1,959	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	1,464	...	221,117	.....	163,211	...	...	.....	163,211	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,558	656	...	211,816	.....	184,388	...	...	.....	184,388	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	11,148	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	45,045	2·74	1·95			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moultan ...	114,310	0·66	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	163,507	0·34	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	334,010	...	...	.....	334,010	The irrigation of the Inundation Canals, though much below that of 1878-79, is slightly greater than that of 1877-78.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	469,230	...	...	.....	469,230	
Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	347	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	15	...	3·70	Rice ...	50	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	312	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	362	...	...	.....	362	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	221	...	...	.....	221	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	297,431	...	...	.....	297,431	Compared with last year, there is an increase of 6,190 acres irrigated on the Perennial Canals.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	291,241	...	...	.....	291,241	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL KHARIF, 1879-80, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during September 1879: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet: Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	A tual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other Pulsegrains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 30th September 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
Ganges. Northern	10·05	...	749	...	31,671	33,017	Saháranpur	18,098	413	26,021	1,551	1,274	261	2,118	49,746	24·2	31·9	The Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Agra Canals were closed throughout the month for annual repairs.
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	790	...	44,171	42,028	Muzaffarnagar	37,430	1,084	18,315	3,575	1,069	66	2,141	64,301	22·0	28·8	
Meerut	8·30	...	969	...	56,967	60,300	Meerut	64,997	9,786	8,304	5,092	5,056	3,182	1,308	101,875	32·7	24·4	*Eastern Jumna Canal*—
Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	...	61,769	85,129	Bulandshahr	8,860	41,419	156	13,331	3,034	1,444	1,359	69,594	42·9	23·9	Water entering canal 1,106
Aligarh	5·50	...	994	...	70,232	83,958	Aligarh	1,095	39,058	476	6,448	4,070	310	1,680	53,137	33·3	23·6	Leaving ditto 286
Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	...	52,507	69,977	Muttra	1,316	1,218	2	2,926	283	32	1,037	5,914	25·4	25·8	Net consumption . 820
Etáwah	4·80	...	771	...	60,929	76,814	Agra	1,781	6,450	28	1,795	1,259	98	998	12,359	27·1	25·8	
							Etah	2,089	11,993	376	569	2,589	74	1,297	18,578	45·0	21·4	
							Mainpuri	4,300	18,073	370	783	2,606	99	777	27,008	38·5	30·4	
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	...	378,186	451,223	Fatehgarh	2,919	10,451	93	53	1,087	33	485	15,121	49·2	28·8	
							Etáwah	5,674	27,532	168	124	1,506	165	1,048	36,217	25·0	29·6	
							Cawnpore	6,397	27,712	1,583	16	1,155	145	1,050	38,058	26·2	26·5	
							Delhi	3	...	...	21	...	...	10	34	34·9	25·4	
							Gurgaon	406	185	13	2,016	67	10	1,437	4,134	21·9	26·4	
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dún	1,285	...	3,792	8	68	...	649	5,802	90·2	72·0	
Kásganj	...	...	...	...	5,966	...	Bijnor	604	...	115	4	262	...	2	987	37·4	33·8	
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	3,923	...	Tarái	512	...	2,168	...	...	...	2	2,682	46·6	46·0	
Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bareilly	9,721	54	4,964	...	...	...	58	14,797	54·2	39·2	
							Jhánsi	6	...	18	3	21	...	6	54	30·1	31·8	
							Hamírpur	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300	19·0	33·8	
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	9,889	...	Total	167,493	195,419	67,302	41,255	25,357	6,813	17,462	521,101	...	...	
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	820	93,830	91,477	Total for the same period last year	143,826	208,499	70,379	64,532	75,170	18,647	16,801	597,854	...	...	
Agra Canal	...	...	2,990	...	14,574	31,309												
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	17,479	20,161												
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	987	...												
Dún	...	...	...	...	5,802	3,215												
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	54	363												
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	300	103	Increase	23,667	...	...	...	...	...	661	...	...	...	
							Decrease	...	13,080	3,077	23,277	49,813	11,834	...	76,753	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	521,101	597,854												

Allahabad,
The 29th October 1879.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 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												
Gram												
Rice												
Paddy or dhán												
Bijhar (or mixed grain)			*Nil.*						*Nil.*			
Dál												
Juár												
Bájra												
Maize (or Indian-corn)												
Total												
Cotton												
Oil-seeds												
Salt												
Metals												
Building materials												
Miscellaneous goods			*Nil.*						*Nil.*			
Firewood												
Bamboos												
Timber												
Miscellaneous timber												
Live stock												
Grand Total												
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	...	1,405	...	2,230	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	...	1,405	...	2,230	...

Remarks.

Both the Ganges and Agra Canals were closed during the month for annual repairs.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	...	83	...
Ton mileage	...	...	6,355	...
Value of goods . Rs.	...	...	4,926	...
Number of passengers	...	...	*Nil.*	

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th October 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Nos. 262-81 R. T., dated Simla, November 18, 1879.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 2831-41R., dated 2nd July 1879.

Read also—

From Government of Bombay, No. 2068, dated 14th August 1879, and enclosures.
To " " No. 3717R., dated 5th September 1879.
" *Consulting Engineer, Calcutta*, No. 3718R., dated 5th September 1879.
Public Works Department Circular No. 30R., dated 12th September 1879.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to the Resolution just read, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the proposed Railway Conference shall meet at Calcutta on the 6th January 1880, and desires that the Agents of the Guaranteed Railway Companies be invited to nominate one or more delegates to represent their Companies.

2. The Government of Bengal should nominate two or three officers to represent the State Lines in that province, and the Director General of Railways should appoint delegates for other State Railways.

3. The Conference will meet at the Public Works Secretariat at noon on the above-named date.

4. The draft Rules and Regulations for Indian Railways will be brought before the Conference, as previously proposed; and the Government of India desires also to consider the question of adopting some uniform system of recording locomotive miscellaneous services, such as shunting, piloting, light-running, &c.

5. The names of all delegates should be submitted for the information of the Government of India at an early date.

6. It is proposed to appoint Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., President, and Mr. Bradford Leslie, C.E., Vice-President, of the Conference.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, Director General of Railways, Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, for information and guidance; and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam; the Resident at Hyderabad; the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana; and the several Departments of the Government of India, for information; and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first seven months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER.														
	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.
Bengal	50,47,790	8,10,956	58,58,746	45,22,493	7,40,613	52,63,106	55,01,401	8,64,346	64,05,747	46,20,313	7,74,419	54,03,732	42,38,179	5,22,010	47,60,189
Bombay	23,50,022	3,45,111	29,95,133	26,67,039	57,950	27,25,019	30,88,036	52,347	31,20,383	28,03,409	1,25,446	29,34,855	24,87,263	1,01,876	25,89,139
Sind	1,26,821	91,879	2,18,700	1,31,489	13,228	1,44,717	1,68,742	21,480	1,90,222	1,34,788	11,546	1,46,334	2,23,813	11,018	2,34,831
Madras	10,70,162	7,67,853	18,38,015	10,62,288	5,01,866	15,64,154	7,70,226	1,13,774	8,84,000	8,76,820	2,50,055	11,26,875	8,45,144	3,69,967	12,15,111
B. Burma	4,96,474	18,51,076	23,47,550	5,62,950	13,00,052	18,63,002	6,12,438	9,65,191	15,78,629	7,97,500	14,43,957	22,41,457	7,55,803	17,37,295	24,93,098
TOTAL	93,91,269	38,66,875	1,32,58,144	89,46,309	26,13,629	1,15,59,938	1,02,21,843	20,17,138	1,22,38,981	92,47,830	26,05,423	1,18,53,253	85,50,202	27,42,166	1,12,92,368

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to September only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 25th November 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1220 AND 1221, AND 2ND HALF OF OCTOBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1398 AND 1399 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH OCTOBER AND 22ND NOVEMBER 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. (Kawaru, 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 September 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.	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 4	12 13	8 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 13	10 0	9 5	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 7	7 8	8 12	
	2nd Half of October 1879.																															
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier.	9 15	9 14	7 2	12 15	12 14	10 8	6 2	6 3	5 12	8 0	8 0	6 8	11 2	11 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	8 0	100 0	120 0	160 0	8 14	8 5	9 0	
Assam.	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Cachar	8 10	8 10	8 6	10 0	11 6	16 0	11 6	9 6	9 6	13 5	10 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 13	8 0	8 3	
	Goálpárá	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kámrúp	13 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 8	6 8	6 8	
	Lakhimpur	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	160 0	160 0	0 ...	3 0	3 0	...	
H. A. Districts.	Amráoti	8 4	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 4	9 0	8 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldána	8 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Wún	9 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	7 0	7 8	9 0	13 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	
	Básim	7 4	7 8	7 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 0	7 8	8 7	9 8	9 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	
Rajpootana.	Boondee	14 4	13 8	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	21 0	22 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	15 0	
	Tonk	9 11	9 12	13 12	20 3	18 15	18 4	6 0	6 5	6 0	7 8	7 10	7 8	22 11	21 1	...	20 5	17 13	15 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 5	15 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 11	10 5	30 0	
	Shahpoora	12 8	11 8	12 4	22 0	21 0	19 4	10 0	9 0	6 0	11 8	10 8	7 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—The north-east monsoon has set in in the Madras Presidency, giving some more rain to all the districts, except Bellary; agricultural operations are progressing, and general prospects are good. There has been no rain in the Bombay Presidency; prospects, however, continue good, except in parts of the Deccan where rain is wanted; fever is abating in Guzerat; locusts have appeared here and in Sind. In Bengal also no rain has fallen as yet, and it is much wanted in Orissa; general prospects are good, except in the cyclone-stricken parts of Chittagong. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather continues fine and seasonable, and fever is abating except in Benares; the *kharif* harvest is almost over, the young *rabi* crops are promising. In the Punjab agricultural prospects are generally favourable, but rain will soon be required; prices are stationary in some districts and declining in others; fever is still prevalent in some of the districts. In the Central Provinces the weather is clear and cold; the *kharif* harvest is progressing, giving a generally good outturn; the produce of cotton is below the average; *rabi* crops are promising; prices are stationary in some and falling in other districts. In British Burma the general health is good; crop prospects are satisfactory, and reaping is progressing. In Assam and the other Provinces and States the weather continues clear and prospects are favourable; in Malwa every possible acre is under opium.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Nov. 22nd)	...	*Ragi* 24·03; early dry crops being harvested; *cholum* and Bengal gram being sown; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	·77 (average of 3 stations).	*Ragi* 24·98; rain wanted in one taluk; dry crops being harvested; outturn ¾ to full; paddy harvest commenced in one taluk, blight in two taluks; wheat and Bengal gram being sown; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	·73 (average of 13 stations).	*Ragi* 28·4.
Kistna („ „)	5·46 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 26·28; crops generally damaged by storm of 19th; 80 inches of water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	2·51 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 22·76; standing crops doing well; being injured by insects in parts of three taluks; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting going on actively; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·47 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 23·39; crops generally good; parts of one taluk reported to suffer from deficiency of rain; harvest of paddy, *ragi*, *cumboo*, and *samai* in eight taluks, outturn of paddy ½ to ¾, others ½ to ¾.
Tanjore („ „)	·39 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 26·65; crops good; harvest of paddy, *ragi*, and *cholum*, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura („ „)	·32 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 22·04.
Malabar („ „)	·85 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 18·83; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	*Nil*	Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 26th)-		
Kurrachee ...	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops coming on; sowings continue; fever, coughs and colds prevalent; frequent deaths in district jail; locusts in Tando Bago eating leaves of trees.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Kharif* harvest nearly over; *rabi* sowing progressing; fever decreasing; weather getting cold.
Baroda ...	...	*Rabi* sowings continue; cotton crops good; locusts in some villages near Nowsari; fever abating.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; locusts disappeared, making little damage; slight cholera in Chikhli; fever in almost all talukas.
Násik ...	...	Cold and fever in four talukas; *kharif* good; *rabi* sowing in progress; locusts in Peint.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool; abnormal wind northerly; weather fine.
Poona (Nov. 23rd)	*Nil*	Prices of *bajri* and *jowari* slightly risen.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* crops withering in parts of Párner and Sheagaon; rain urgently wanted; slight injury by rats in parts of Párner.
Sholapore ...	...	*Rabi* prospects generally good; rain wanted in three talukas.
Dharwar ...	...	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing nearly completed; prospects fair; slight fever and cattle disease in Hángal taluka.
Kánara ...	...	Harvest completed on coast, continues above Ghât; cattle disease and fever prevail.
Rajkot ...	...	*Kharif* harvest nearly completed; *rabi* good; fever prevalent; weather cold. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue good, except in parts of Deccan, where rain is wanted; public health not good, but fever abating in Guzerat; locusts in parts of Sind and Guzerat.
Bengal—		
Chittagong (Nov. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable, except in cyclone-stricken parts; early *amun* being cut; cholera prevails in cyclone tract.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; *amun* outturn good; sowing of cold weather crops proceeding briskly; public health very good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops good; in some places *amun* being reaped; fair outturn expected; sowing of winter crops going on; some fever reported.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy, *kalai*, and sugarcane good; fever in mitigated form still reported from some thanas; small-pox cases reported from Bharatpore and Hariharpara police stations; rice falling.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer and rather cloudy; paddy-cutting going on; sowings continue.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects good; general health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops continue favourable; fever somewhat prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; paddy being reaped; *rabi* crops all sown and promise well; slight cholera about; otherwise general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops still continue excellent; *aghani* being cut in many places; *rabi* sowings still continue; health of people good, that of cattle improving; rivers much subsided everywhere.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good.
Durbhanga ...	Slight rain on 20th.	*Dhan* prospects favourable; *kartika* crop cut and being brought into market; *rabi* sowings doing well; prices stationary; public health good; cattle disease here and there.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and seasonable; prospects of winter crops good; food-grains cheap; health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rain very much wanted for *rabi* and rice; prices stationary; fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—No rain, more still wanted in Orissa; prospects continue favourable, except in cyclone-stricken parts of Chittagong; early *amun* being reaped, and late crop fast ripening. In Nuddea outturn of *amun* in half of district will be fair; *rabi* sowings nearly completed, and crops everywhere doing well and very promising; prices generally falling; public health on the whole good, but fever still prevalent in places, and cholera in cyclone tract of Chittagong.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 25th)	...	Prospects continue good; *rabi* germinating favourably; fever still prevalent.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather clear and seasonable; later *kharif* crops are being harvested; *rabi* sowings completed; fever continues to abate; wheat 13½; coarse *chawal* 19 1/16; unhusked *dhan* 36½ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 24th)	*Nil*	Weather colder; *rabi* germinating well; cutting of late rice has commenced; excellent outturn; fever rapidly decreasing.
Jhansi („ 26th)	...	*Rabi* prospects good; fever abating; *kharif* outturn generally average; prices falling.
Agra („ 25th)	...	*Kharif* harvest almost over; *rabi* sowings continue; young crops promising; weather seasonable; fever abating.
Bareilly („ 26th)	...	No change since last week.
Meerut („ „)	...	Wind west; sharp frost at night; *kharif* being harvested; fever diminishing; cheapest wheat 15¼, gram 18, barley 22, *jowar* 20½ seers.
Kumaun („ 25th)	...	Weather fine; some locusts in district.
Lucknow („ „)	...	Weather seasonable; public health improving; *bajra* 22, *barley* 23½ seers.
Partabgarh („ 24th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings finished; the earlier sowings have germinated well; health slowly improving.
Sitapur („ 26th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair; fever abating.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Fever abating. *General Remarks.*—Weather favourable; *kharif* harvest nearly over; young *rabi* crops promising; health improving and fever abating except in Benares.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Nov. 25th)	...	*Prices steady; fever prevalent.*
Hissar ...	...	Weather seasonable; state of *rabi* crops good; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Wheat sown and crops progressing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Prices falling; fever prevalent.
Amritsar ...	...	Crop prospects fair; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	...	Prospects good; health fair.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Wheat sowings progressing in irrigated lands.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; fever decreasing.
Peshawar ...	...	Harvest prospects good; prices firm.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* sowing still in progress; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	*Agricultural prospects and health fair.*
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally favourable, but rain will soon be required.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Nov. 26th)	...	Cloudy at the commencement of the week, clear now; cotton-picking continues; *jowar* is being cut; *rabi* doing well; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cold; cotton-picking commenced; prospects generally good; prices easier.
Saugor	...	Very cold; it is feared cotton and other crops will be injured by frost; *jowar* and *mung* being threshed; *rabi* healthy; prices declining.
Seoni	...	Cotton-picking continues; pulses slightly damaged by frost; *rabi* promising; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; *jowar* harvesting; cotton-picking progressing; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Raipur (Nov. 22nd)	...	Cloudy; rice harvest continues; *rabi* sowings almost completed; cattle disease in Dhamtari and Simga tahsils; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 21st)	·06	Rice harvest continues; outturn good; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Clear and cold; *kharif* harvest and cotton-picking continue; outturn of the former generally good, of the latter below average in some districts; *rabi* thriving and promising; prices stationary in some districts and declining in others.
British Burma (Nov. 26th)—		
Akyab	*Nil*	Total rainfall 22·06; cholera reported from Oorcetoung East township, otherwise public health good; crop prospects very good throughout Division.
Rangoon	·01	Total rainfall 113·69; slight fever prevailing in district, otherwise public health good; a few cases of small pox; health of cattle fair; crops still partially affected by floods in Pegu township, otherwise good; reaping commenced in parts of Hmawbee township.
Bassein	·88	Total rainfall 98·49; public health good; crop prospects fair.
Prome	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·83; public health good; prospects of crops satisfactory; reaping commenced.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 171·19; public health and agricultural prospects good.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health and prospects of crops good.
		General Remarks.—General health good; crop prospects satisfactory; reaping proceeding in several districts.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Nov. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather cool; *sali* and other crops doing well.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Reaping progressing; prospects good.
Cachar (Nov. 25th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops very good; public health good; common rice 16 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ 26th)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *sali dhan* well advanced; rain wanted for pulses; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amráoti (Nov. 26th)	...	*Rabi* crops have germinated and are progressing favourably.
Akola	...	*Rabi* sowings completed; *kharif* harvest commenced.
Hyderabad (Nov. 27th)	*Nil*	A little rain in the country by which the *rabi* crops have benefited; slight fever prevails at Gulburga.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Nov. 26th)	*Nil*	Crops generally in good condition; dry crops being reaped; prospects favourable; health improving; prices slightly fallen.
Mysore ...	...	Report not received.
Mercara ...	...	Report not received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—		
Indore (Nov. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather cold; all prospects good; prices of *jowar* and *mucca* falling. but wheat 9 seers 3 chittacks, gram 10 seers 3 chittacks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; *jowar* 24 seers.
Rutlam ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather cool.
Goona ...	...	Report not received.
Bhopal ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; slight fall in prices of food grains.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong	*Nil*	
Mánpur	...	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—Sowing has been well done, state of land being most favourable; every possible acre under opium in Malwa.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 26th)	...	Much colder; fever less.
Serohi	...	Report not received.
Marwar (Nov. 14th)	...	Tanks, wells, almost full; fever abating; crops being gathered; *rabi* sowings commenced.
Meywar („ 21st)	...	Tanks, wells, prospects good; fever less.
Harowtee („ 22nd)	...	Health improving; prospects good.
Jhallawar	...	Fever still prevalent; prospects good.
Ajmere (Nov. 26th)	...	Weather cold; prospects excellent.
Jeypore	...	Prospects good; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Bhurtpore	...	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing active; fever decreasing; seasonable.
Ulwar	...	Report not received.
Nepal—		
Katmanáú	...	Report not received.

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Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XL OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING 5th October 1878.	FOR WEEK ENDING 4th October 1879.	TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY to 5th October 1878.	TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY to 4th October 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Nov. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,70,940	7,85,544	2,65,70,702	2,90,55,258	24,84,556	...
Ditto ...	,, Jubbulpore	56,146	51,292	24,26,657	30,61,958	6,35,301	...
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,27,240	1,18,290	32,79,344	28,36,058	...	4,43,286
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	65,083	50,930	34,64,117	34,56,310	...	7,807
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,65,527	2,83,100	60,17,562	77,33,024	17,15,462	...
25th Oct. 1879	Madras ...	1,55,917	1,54,673	50,52,796	49,86,536	...	66,260
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	70,507	65,250	24,96,902	25,02,279	5,377	...
1st Nov. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	3,94,674	3,95,187	2,10,01,860	1,94,50,090	...	15,51,770
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,12,440	90,754	51,10,383	56,21,062	5,10,679	...
	TOTAL ...	17,18,474	19,95,020	7,54,20,323	7,87,02,575	32,82,252	...
	State.						
8th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,329	2,273	98,573	1,02,407	3,834	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,626	1,800	69,485	70,213	728	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	36,395	52,281	21,83,562	27,72,601	5,89,039	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	9,755	10,595	5,33,306	5,97,781	64,475	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(*a*)47,355	(*b*)33,829	...	13,526
1st Nov. 1879	Amraoti ...	802	586	75,179	56,368	...	18,811
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,159	2,482	99,803	(*c*)1,83,648	83,845	...
18th Oct. 1879	Nizam's ...	12,062	11,979	6,02,507	5,12,442	...	90,065
8th Nov. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,307	10,951	3,21,119	3,41,137	20,018	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	10,408	36,813	6,17,169	11,86,746	5,69,577	...
8th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	3,975	3,890	1,33,693	2,39,644	1,05,951	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	17,762	16,661	7,38,353	7,29,496	...	8,857
Ditto ..	Northern Bengal ...	32,684	28,811	6,51,399	9,10,173	2,58,774	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,374	1,163	(*d*)71,259	74,982	3,723	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,946	(*e*)64,085	3,69,139	3,05,054	...
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	7,972	58,578	(*f*)79,490	19,84,811	19,05,321	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	(*h*)	1,807	...	97,319	97,319	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	4,266	...	(*g*)1,20,597	1,20,597	...
	TOTAL ...	1,46,610	2,47,882	63,86,337	1,03,83,333	39,96,996	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,65,084	22,42,902	8,18,06,660	8,90,85,908	72,79,248	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,08,78,788	4,45,42,954	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,09,27,872	4,45,42,954	36,15,082	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Includes Colliery receipts.
(*d*) Total receipts from 10th January to 5th October 1879.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st July to 5th October 1878.
(*g*) Total receipts from 21st April to 4th October 1879.
(*h*) Return not received.

No. XLI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 12th Oct. 1878.	For week ending 11th Oct. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 12th Oct. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 11th Oct. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Nov. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	5,66,159	8,06,220	2,71,36,861	2,98,61,478	27,24,617	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	56,992	53,512	24,83,649	31,15,470	6,31,821	...
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	84,908	1,25,445	33,64,252	29,61,503	...	4,02,749
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	72,498	48,151	35,36,615	35,04,461	...	32,154
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,78,453	2,59,200	61,96,015	79,92,224	17,96,209	...
25th Oct. 1879	Madras ...	1,18,697	1,40,605	51,71,493	51,27,141	...	44,352
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,400	75,110	25,55,302	25,77,389	22,087	...
1st Nov. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	4,16,201	4,39,217	2,14,18,061	1,98,89,307	...	15,28,754
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,14,174	92,529	52,24,557	57,13,591	4,89,034	...
	TOTAL ...	16,66,482	20,39,989	7,70,86,805	8,07,42,564	36,55,759	...
	State.						
8th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,016	2,031	1,00,589	1,04,438	3,849	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,192	1,865	70,677	72,078	1,401	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	38,405	51,687	22,21,967	28,24,288	6,02,321	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	12,012	13,342	5,45,318	6,11,123	65,805	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a) 47,355	(b) 33,829	...	13,526
1st Nov. 1879	Amraoti ...	891	431	76,070	56,799	...	19,271
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,357	3,072	1,02,160	(c)1,86,720	84,560	...
18th Oct. 1879	Nizam's ...	12,283	12,630	6,14,790	5,25,072	...	89,718
8th Nov. 1879	Tirhoot ...	5,100	8,017	3,26,219	3,49,154	22,935	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	23,580	38,804	6,40,749	12,25,550	5,84,801	...
8th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	4,871	4,767	1,38,564	2,44,411	1,05,847	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,331	17,705	7,52,684	7,47,201	...	5,483
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	13,940	32,000	6,65,339	9,42,173	2,76,834	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,167	1,880	(d) 73,426	76,862	3,436	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	1,914	(e) 64,085	3,71,053	3,06,968	...
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	11,245	51,324	(f) 90,735	20,36,135	19,45,400	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	(h)	1,780	...	99,099	99,099	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	4,751	...	(g) 1,25,348	1,25,348	...
	TOTAL ...	1,44,390	2,48,000	65,30,727	1,06,31,333	41,00,606	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,10,872	22,87,989	8,36,17,532	9,13,73,897	77,56,365	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,17,83,681	4,56,86,948	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,18,33,851	4,56,86,949	38,53,098	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) Total receipts from 10th January to 12th October 1878.
(e) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st July to 12th October 1878.
(g) Total receipts from 21st April to 11th October 1879.
(h) Return not received.

No. XLII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 19th October 1878.	For week ending 18th October 1879.	Total from 1st January to 19th Oct. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 18th Oct. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Nov. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,27,239	7,93,751	2,78,64,100	3,06,55,229	27,91,129	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	64,353	66,708	25,48,002	31,82,178	6,34,176	...
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	93,538	1,11,540	34,57,790	30,73,043	...	3,84,747
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	88,956	51,639	36,25,571	35,56,100	...	69,471
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,45,661	2,81,500	64,41,676	82,73,724	18,32,048	...
25th Oct. 1879	Madras ...	1,22,008	1,25,895	52,93,501	52,53,036	...	40,465
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	64,269	62,566	26,19,571	26,39,955	20,384	...
1st Nov. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,31,050	4,45,390	2,19,49,111	2,03,34,697	...	16,14,414
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,04,892	94,148	53,29,449	58,07,739	4,78,290	...
	TOTAL ...	20,41,966	20,33,137	7,91,28,771	8,27,75,701	36,46,930	...
	State.						
8th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,034	1,850	1,02,623	1,06,288	3,665	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,857	1,638	72,534	73,716	1,182	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	48,936	49,785	22,70,903	28,74,073	6,03,170	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,522	13,150	5,60,840	6,24,273	63,433	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)47,355	(b)33,829	...	13,526
1st Nov. 1879	Amraoti ...	997	677	77,067	57,476	...	19,591
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,469	2,736	1,04,629	(c)1,89,456	84,827	...
18th Oct. 1879	Nizam's ...	16,395	15,939	6,31,185	5,41,011	...	90,174
8th Nov. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,952	8,578	3,34,171	3,57,732	23,561	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	12,140	47,454	6,52,889	12,73,004	6,20,115	...
8th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	6,452	4,721	1,45,016	2,49,132	1,04,116	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,682	17,381	7,71,366	7,64,582	...	6,784
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	21,766	29,263	6,87,105	9,71,436	2,86,331	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,015	2,523	(d)75,441	79,385	3,944	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	3,262	(e)64,085	3,74,315	3,10,230	...
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	14,127	62,707	(f)1,04,862	20,98,842	19,93,980	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	... (h)	1,626	...	1,00,725	1,00,725	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	5,850	...	(g)1,31,198	1,31,198	...
	TOTAL ...	1,71,344	2,69,140	67,02,071	1,09,00,473	41,98,402	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,13,310	23,02,277	8,58,30,842	9,36,76,174	78,45,332	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,28,89,672	4,68,38,087	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,29,41,170	4,68,38,087	38,96,917	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) Total receipts from 10th January to 19th October 1878.
(e) Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) Total receipts from 1st July to 19th October 1878.
(g) Total receipts from 21st April to 18th October 1879.
(h) Return not received.

No. XLIII 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.
		26th Oct. 1878.	25th Oct. 1879.	to 26th Oct. 1878.	to 25th Oct. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8th Nov. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,26,630	5,76,603	2,85,90,730	3,12,31,832	26,41,102	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	69,829	63,808	26,17,831	32,45,986	6,28,155	...
1st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	80,883	96,747	35,38,673	31,69,790	...	3,68,883
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,05,628	58,735	37,31,199	36,14,835	...	1,16,364
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,21,206	2,37,900	66,62,882	85,11,624	18,48,742	...
25th Oct. 1879	Madras ...	1,09,141	1,12,966	54,02,642	53,66,002	...	36,640
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,907	66,931	26,78,478	27,06,886	28,408	...
1st Nov. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	4,67,550	4,12,460	2,24,16,661	2,07,47,157	...	16,69,504
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	87,928	1,01,458	54,17,377	59,09,197	4,91,820	...
	TOTAL ...	19,27,702	17,27,608	8,10,56,473	8,45,03,309	34,46,836	...
	State.						
8th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,003	3,626	1,04,626	1,09,914	5,288	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,123	1,457	74,657	75,173	516	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	56,874	56,856	23,27,777	29,30,929	6,03,152	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,695	17,626	5,78,535	6,41,899	63,364	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(*a*) 17,355	(*b*) 33,829	...	13,526
1st Nov. 1879	Amraoti ...	1,051	1,058	78,118	58,534	...	19,584
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	1,896	2,282	1,06,525	(*c*) 1,91,738	85,213	...
18th Oct. 1879	Nizam's ...	15,104	(*d*)	6,46,289	(*c*) 5,41,011	...	1,05,278
8th Nov. 1879	Tirhoot ...	7,763	7,248	3,41,934	3,64,980	23,046	...
1st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	31,760	44,970	6,84,649	13,17,974	6,33,325	...
8th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	5,855	5,608	1,50,871	2,54,740	1,03,869	...
1st ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,803	23,806	7,88,169	7,88,388	219	...
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	23,036	30,573	7,10,141	10,02,009	2,91,868	...
8th ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,619	1,657	(*f*) 78,060	81,042	2,982	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,348	(*g*) 64,085	3,76,663	3,12,578	...
1st ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	15,557	1,39,481	(*h*) 1,20,419	22,38,323	21,17,904	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	(*d*)	1,867	...	1,02,592	1,02,592	...
8th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	12,356	...	(*k*) 1,43,554	1,43,554	...
	TOTAL ...	2,00,139	3,52,819	69,02,210	1,12,53,292	43,51,082	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,27,841	20,80,427	8,79,58,683	9,57,56,601	77,97,918	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,39,52,954	4,78,78,300	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,40,05,729	4,78,78,301	38,72,572	...

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(*c*)—Includes Colliery receipts.
(*d*)—Return not received.
(*e*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 18th October 1879.
(*f*)—Total receipts from 10th January to 26th October 1878.
(*g*)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st July to 26th October 1878.
(*k*) Total receipts from 21st April to 25th October 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2nd DECEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell in most of the districts of the Madras Presidency. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, unusually cold weather has caused some slight damage to crops. The cold is also noticeable in Bengal, Central India, and Rajputana. Rain is wanted in Orissa, and the crops on high unirrigated lands in Cuttack have begun to suffer. On the whole, the prospects of the winter harvest are good, while the spring crops also promise very well. Fever is still prevalent, except in Madras, British Burma, and Assam.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Nov. 29th)	*Nil*	*Ragi* 25·30; harvest of early dry crops; sowing of *cholum* and Bengal gram continue; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 27·43; dry crops being harvested, outturn ½ to full; wheat and Bengal gram being sown; blight in 2 taluks; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	·62 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 29·21.
Kistna („ „)	·7 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 25·37; crops fair, except where damaged by storm of 19th; 25 inches of water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	·46 (average of 3 stations).	*Ragi* 23·11; sowing and transplanting in 2 taluks; in parts of 4 taluks standing crops somewhat injured by insects; elsewhere doing well; harvest in parts, outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	1·0 (in one station).	*Ragi* 23·48; crops withering in parts of 3 taluks from deficiency of rain, elsewhere fair; harvest of paddy, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in 7 taluks, outturn of paddy ¾ to ⅞, others ½ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·22 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 26·60; crops generally in good condition; harvest of paddy, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura („ „)	·05 (in one station).	*Ragi* 23·30.
Malabar („ „)	·23 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 17·81; prices almost stationary; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	·33	Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—		
Kurrachee ...	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad (Dec. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* sowings continue; temperature low, several frosty nights, nearly 6 degrees of frost on 26th; deaths in district jail continue; a cloud of locusts passed north of Shahdádpur and Sháhpur; fever, coughs, and colds prevalent.
Ahmedabad („ „)	...	*Kharif* harvest nearly over; *rabi* sowing progressing; fever decreasing; slight cattle disease in Sanand; weather cold.
Baroda („ „)	...	*Rabi* sowing continues; fever abating; prices stationary.
Surat („ „)	...	Crops generally healthy; fever throughout district; slight cholera in Chikhli.
Násik ...	...	Slight injury to crops by frost.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 4 degrees cool; abnormal wind northerly, and air dry.
Poona (Nov. 30th)	...	Weather cold.
Ahmednagar (Dec. 3rd)	...	Rain wanted in district; crops in inferior soil withering, blighted by the cold in parts of seven talukas.
Sholapore ...	...	Cold weather causes injury to *rabi* crops in places.
Dharwar ...	...	*Jowari* slightly injured in places by west wind; prospects fair; cattle disease in Hángal taluka.
Kánara ...	...	Ground being prepared for second crop on Cooso; fever and cattle disease prevail.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* crops promising; *kharif* harvest over; health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold; frost in Násik and Hyderabad; crops injured by cold in parts of Deccan; fever abating in Gujarat.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Dec. 2nd).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; rice crop generally good; *amun* being harvested; severe outbreak of cholera in cyclone tracts.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *amun* outturn satisfactory; prospects of winter crops favourable; health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects promising; *amun* harvesting commenced; cultivation of winter crops going on in some places; cases of ordinary fever reported.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy, *kalai*, and sugarcane good; *amun* being harvested; isolated cases of fever; otherwise public health good; small-pox amongst cattle reported from Burwa and Hariharpara Police Stations.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather continues fine; harvesting and sowing operations progressing.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crops all good; health fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops continue favourable; fever still prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; paddy being reaped; *rabi* promises well; general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops excellent all round; *rabi* and oil-seeds still being sown; country still moist enough for sowings; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Dhan* being harvested and prospects good; *rabi* sowing continues; prices falling; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, fine and cold; prospects of winter crops good; prices cheap and stationary; district health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Want of rain greatly felt for *rabi* and rice; fever and small-pox prevalent in certain parts of district. *General Remarks.*—Rain much wanted in Orissa; paddy on unirrigated high lands damaged partially in Cuttack; rice being reaped, very good outturn expected in most places; cold weather sowings nearly finished; young plants looking well and promising; prices in many districts comparatively cheaper; cholera severe in cyclone tracts of Chittagong; some cholera and small-pox also reported in places; fever still prevalent in parts of Orissa and some other places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 2nd)	...	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable; fever abating.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Frost at night unusually excessive; seven degrees registered recently; damage done to *arhar*, tobacco, and vegetables; weather otherwise seasonable; health much improved; *kharif* mostly harvested; wheat 13 1/16, coarse *chanwal* 19 9/16, unhusked *dhan* 37 3/4 seers.
Gorakhpur	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; fever decreasing.
Jhánsi (Dec. 3rd)	...	*Kharif* harvested; *rabi* germinating; prices stationary.
Agra („ 2nd)	...	*Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings progressing well; weather seasonable; fever abating.
Bareilly („ 3rd)	...	Weather cold; *kharif* harvest not yet complete; health much improved.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather very cold; fever somewhat abating; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 1st)	...	Weather extraordinarily cold; *rabi* sowings almost completed; locusts have appeared in places but have done little damage.
Lucknow („ 3rd)	...	Prospects good; fever prevalent but abating.
Partabgarh („ 1st)	*Nil*	Prospects good; health improving.
Sitapur („ 3rd)	...	*Rabi* germinating well; health improving.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* being irrigated; *jarhan*, rice, and *hewant* being cut; fever diminished. *General Remarks.*—Weather cold, but seasonable in other respects; prospects good; health improving and fever abating.
Punjab—(Dec. 2nd)		
Delhi ...	...	Slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains with downward tendency; fever decreasing.
Hissar ...	...	Weather clear and cold; rain now wanted for *rabi* crops; sickness decreasing.
Umballa ...	...	*Rabi* promising; health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; sugar crop suffering from frost; prices steady; fever still prevalent.
Lahore ...	...	Crop prospects good; fever prevalent.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; slight fall in prices; health good.
Siálkot ...	...	*Rabi* sowing still in progress.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; fever continues.
Pesháwar ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	State of crops and health good; prices have again fallen slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	*Rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—No rain this week; agricultural prospects generally favourable, and prices have still a downward tendency.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Dec. 3rd)	...	*Jowar* harvest continues; yield good; *rabi* prospects favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	...	*Tur* and cotton damaged by frost; small-pox abating; prices easier.
Saugor	...	Cotton and pulses damaged by frost; *rabi* doing well; health good; prices declining.
Seoni	...	Very cold; *jowar*, *jagni*, and *tur* somewhat injured by frost; *cotton* yield below average.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* sowings completed; *cotton* and *till*, injured by frost; fever continues; prices slightly risen.
Raipur (Nov. 29th)	...	Kharif crops harvesting; prospects of *rabi* favourable; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 27th)	...	Clear; cold; rice harvest continues; small-pox declining. *General Remarks.*—Clear and very cold; *kharif* harvest continues; some damage to cotton and pulses from frost reported from northern districts; prospects of *kharif* generally good; *rabi* thriving; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Dec. 3rd) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 224·06; public health good; agricultural prospects very good; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Total rainfall 113·69; slight fever in parts of district, also a few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; some crops slightly damaged by rats in Pegu township, otherwise prospects good; reaping continues in Hmawbee township.
Bassein	*Nil*	Total rainfall 98·49; public health good; crops in fair condition.
Prome	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·83; public health fair; crop prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·06	Total rainfall 171·25; public health good; slight damage to crops from late gale.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health and agricultural prospects good. *General Remarks.*—General health good; slight cattle disease; reaping proceeding; prospects favourable.
Assam— (Dec. 3rd)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather cool; mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* commenced; prospects of other crops favourable.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Reaping of *aman* and *sail* progressing; prospects of crops good.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops very fair; public health good; rice 16 seers a rupee.
Dibrugarh	*Nil*	*Sali dhan* almost harvested; rain wanted for mustard; district healthy.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Dec. 3rd)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* crops coming on well.
Akola	...	Cotton-picking commenced; crops favourable.
Hyderabad... ...	*Nil*	Season prospects continue good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Dec. 3rd)	*Nil*	Standing crops in good condition; harvesting continues; prospects favourable; health generally good; prices falling.
Mysore ...	...	Report not received.
Mercara ...	...	
Central India States— (Dec. 3rd)		
Indore	...	Weather cold; everything promising; wheat 10 seers, gram 10 seers 14 chittacks.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 25 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Weather cool.
Goona ...	...	Report not received.
Bhopal ...	...	
Ágar ...	...	
Nowgong	...	
Mánpur	...	Weather fair; cutting of *jowari* crop in progress; wheat and gram crops doing well; preparation and sowing of opium fields progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 3rd)	...	Cold and seasonable; fever abating.
Serohi (Nov. 30th)	...	Tanks drying, wells full; malarious fever very prevalent; prospects fair; cold.
Marwar („ 22nd)	...	Tanks and wells almost full; fever abating; sowings commenced; rain crops being gathered; seasonable; prices rising.
Meywar („ 28th)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 29th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 27th)	...	Fever abating; prospects good; much cooler.
Ajmere (Dec. 3rd)	...	Seasonable; prospects good.
Jeypore	...	Sowings completed; seasonable; fever abating.
Bhurtpore	...	Sowing nearly completed; seasonable; fever abating.
Ulwur	...	Report not received.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

It was not possible to discuss in Council, before the Government left Calcutta, the question of further measures for promoting the education of poor European and Eurasian children; but at Lahore my attention has again been given to this very difficult and important subject.

2. Nearly twenty years ago Lord Canning wrote as follows:—

"If measures for educating these children are not promptly and vigorously encouraged and aided by the Government, we shall soon find ourselves embarrassed in all large towns and stations with a floating population of Indianised English, loosely brought up, and exhibiting most of the worst qualities of both races; whilst the Eurasian population, already so numerous that the means of education offered to it are quite inadequate, will increase more rapidly than ever.

"I can hardly imagine a more profitless, unmanageable community than one so composed. It might be long before it would grow to what would be called a class dangerous to the State; but very few years will make it, if neglected, a glaring reproach to the Government, and to the faith which it will, however ignorant and vicious, nominally profess. On the other hand, if cared for betimes, it will become a source of strength to British Rule and usefulness to India.

"The Eurasian class have an especial claim upon us. The presence of a British Government has called them into being; they serve the Government in many respects more efficiently than the natives can as yet serve it, and more cheaply and conveniently than Europeans can do so; and they are a class which, while it draws little or no support from its connection with England, is without that deep root in, and hold of, the soil of India from which our native public servants, through their families and relatives, derive advantage."

3. Lord Canning's warning has unhappily been justified by the event. We were told officially two years ago that there were between eleven and twelve thousand European and Eurasian children in India, growing up without any education at all,—"a scandal to the English name and English Government." I think there is reason to hope that there may be some exaggeration in these numbers; but exaggeration of the importance which the whole subject has assumed is hardly possible.

4. A few months after my arrival in India I took up this question, which had been for a long time before the Government of India; but, under the increasing pressure of other questions more urgent, though scarcely more impor-

tant, I have hitherto been unable to advance the practical settlement of it; towards which I regret to find that little or no progress has yet been made. Various proposals have been from time to time brought forward, and some of them have been very valuable. The reports, in particular, of the Venerable Archdeacon Baly contain a mass of information and practical suggestions for which the Government is deeply indebted to him. Nothing, however, has hitherto been actually done by the Government of India towards applying effectual remedies to this great social and political danger. Nor, as I once before observed, has the Government, up to the present time, even settled the object it should aim at. What are these children to be educated for? And, when this point is settled, how are they to be educated? We cannot hope that measures for the education of destitute European and Eurasian children will be successful if they are undertaken without reference to the means of existence available for such children in after-life.

5. I need not now state in detail my personal views on the numerous difficult and important questions connected with this subject; but I desire to draw attention to some points which seem to me essential for the guidance of a serious and practical endeavour to remove from the Government of India that "glaring reproach" to which its attention was directed by Lord Canning nearly twenty years ago.

6. Whether sufficient means of employment will hereafter be found in India for the large and increasing number of European children of the poorer classes, is a question which cannot now be answered. Their difficulties in successfully contending against native competition will undoubtedly be considerable. On the other hand, there is a great and growing demand for skilled labour of a kind for which Europeans are specially valued. The extension of railways, and the development of English enterprise in manufactures, in trade, in plantations, and in other branches of industry, lead, at the present time, to a constant importation of labour from England; but if young Englishmen could be well brought up and educated in India itself, their knowledge of the country and the people would give them great advantages, and their qualifications for employment in India would often be better than those of their competitors from home.

7. I believe also that a considerable proportion of the boys—those at least of European parentage, for there are difficulties in regard to the others—might with great propriety and advantage become soldiers, and that their education should be conducted on this assumption. I think that my Military colleague, Sir Edwin Johnson, will concur with me in the opinion that those noble institutions, the Lawrence Military Asylums, have not yet been utilised, as they might have been, in this direction. I have only lately learned that an excellent report on these Asylums was submitted by a Special Commission in 1872, on which no action of any kind appears to have been taken by the Government. The necessity of reforming the system followed in these institutions was shown by the Commission to be very urgent. They were established for the purpose of providing for the sons of soldiers an education (to quote the words of Sir Henry Lawrence, their illustrious founder) "adapted to fit them for employment suited to their position in life." "The tendency," the Commission reported, "of the existing system is to lead these soldiers' sons to look down on soldiering as something derogatory to them, instead of regarding it as the most legitimate and honourable calling of the great bulk of their number." I fear that the system of education hitherto followed has, to a great extent, prevented the results which these schools, established with noble objects, and assisted by the Government with unsparing liberality, ought undoubtedly to have produced. The short service system in the army will, it may be anticipated, reduce the number of children for whose benefit the Lawrence Asylums were established; but it may become possible, not only without interference with the expressed wishes of the founder, but in a way which he would certainly have approved, to extend still further the benefits of these institutions. They may, I should hope, be made far more useful to the class for whose welfare they were originally instituted, and to other classes also. Improvement in the system of education followed in the Lawrence Asylums is closely connected with the general question of the education of poor Europeans; and it is for this reason that I have now referred to it.

8. There are also many of the Public Departments and Offices in which an opening may be found for the employment of boys of these classes; and it may become proper to reserve for them, under suitable conditions, a proportion of posts of this kind.

9. On the whole, it can hardly be doubted that, if good industrial, military, and other schools were available, a very large proportion of these children would find the means of honest livelihood in after-life. It is the obvious duty of the Government of India to spare no efforts to secure for them provision of the necessary means of education.

10. There has been much discussion about the manner in which the requisite funds should be provided for carrying out any scheme adopted by the Government for this purpose. The charge will undoubtedly be large; and it seems to me certain that it will not be met by private liberality. I agree with the following remarks on this subject, made by Sir John Strachey when he was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces:—

"Private charity would often, perhaps generally, be forthcoming to some extent in aid of such institutions; but the Government must be prepared, if necessary, to make its grants-in-aid sufficiently liberal to cover the whole charge incurred. We already offer the means of free elementary education to all classes of poor natives, and we may with equal propriety give free elementary education to poor Europeans and Eurasians. The Government fully recognises the truth of the warning given in Lord Canning's Minute that, if proper measures are not taken for the education of these children, we shall find a class growing up which may become a source of weakness, if not of actual political danger; while, on the other hand, if cared for betimes, it will become a source of strength to British Rule, and of usefulness to India. If this be true, it is as right to spend public money on the education of poor Europeans and Eurasians as on any object which could be named."

Education is one of the services for which financial responsibility has been transferred to the Local Governments. So far as the provision of the means of elementary education for the classes in question is concerned, I have no doubt that those Governments will cheerfully meet all necessary expenses. If, however, industrial schools or other institutions of a new character have to be established, I think that the charge may properly be borne, wholly or in part, by the Government of India. I have no doubt that we may also confidently reckon on receiving liberal help in this respect from the Railway Companies, the children of whose employés form a very large proportion of the whole number for whom provision has to be made.

11. Another point demands careful consideration. It is well known that, although the existing means of education for these children are insufficient, this is very far from being the main explanation of the fact that great numbers of them are growing up in absolute ignorance. The principal cause here, as it has been in England, is the neglect of the parents, and their unwillingness to take any trouble, or incur any expense, for the education of their children. I observe that when Sir John Strachey was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, he proposed that, when a sufficient number of elementary schools had been provided, a system of compulsory education should be established. I believe that this view is held by Mr. Egerton, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and by Sir George Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; and it is, I know, shared by many very high authorities. Although the conditions under which a system of compulsory education should be enforced on Europeans in India will require careful consideration, it seems to me impossible to doubt that, without such a system, there can be no complete or effectual solution of the problem with which we have to deal.

12. Subject to the foregoing remarks, I will now briefly indicate what seem to me the principal requirements, in a comprehensive scheme, for the education of these children. It will be understood that I now refer only to the education of the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians. The provision of schools for those who require for their children a superior education, and who can afford to pay for it, is a question in which, highly important as it is, Government action is far less urgently required, and I do not now enter into it.

(1) Elementary schools for boys and girls up to the age of 12 or 14 should be provided at all places where the want for them exists. I understand that at nearly all the larger stations in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab the means of giving elementary education to

European and Eurasian children are already sufficient, or can without much difficulty be made so. In the smaller stations means of education should be provided, as far as possible, by grants-in-aid to existing institutions or otherwise.

(2) The elementary schools will usually be day-schools for children living with their parents in the plains; but it may sometimes be necessary to provide board as well as education for orphans and children altogether destitute, in orphanages or otherwise.

(3) The payment of fees should always be insisted on, except in the case of destitute children, or when the parents are altogether unable to pay. The manner in which the amount of the fees should be regulated will require careful consideration.

(4) Industrial schools for boys between the ages of about 12 and 18 should be established at convenient places, in connection with Government or Railway workshops, or other institutions where mechanical and industrial arts are practised. It may often be necessary to provide accommodation for boarders at these schools.

All possible efforts should be made to apprentice these boys to trades and industrial employments. In connection with this part of the subject, I desire to draw particular attention to the existing law, contained in Act XIX of 1850. I believe it has been, so far at least as the Government is concerned, almost a dead-letter; but the powers it gives to officers of Government to bind as apprentices poor children abandoned or neglected by their parents, or brought up by public charity, are very extensive. I observe that the question of establishing technical and industrial schools in the hills, for the children of railway employés, was lately brought before the Railway Conference at Calcutta by Sir Andrew Clarke. **I am sure that my Honourable colleague will be most willing and anxious to give every assistance in his power in regard to this very important part of the subject.**

(5) Boarding schools should be established in the hills, where the children of poor Europeans, not intended for military service, can obtain an education suited to their position in life at the smallest possible cost. The relation between such schools and the schools in the plains, already referred to, and the conditions and circumstances under which children should be sent to them, are questions requiring careful consideration.

(6) The system of education given in the Lawrence Military Asylums should be reformed on the principles laid down by the Commission of 1872. The possibility of utilising these schools for other classes, in addition to those for whom they were originally founded, should, as observed in the 7th paragraph of this Minute, be considered.

(7) The schools for girls of the class in question need be elementary only; and the principles on which they should be established, whether in the plains or hills, should be generally similar to those applicable to the schools for boys. Special care is necessary, so that the education given to the girls may be suitable to their station in life. In this respect the education given at Indian girls' schools is often, I fear, very defective. The daughters of poor Europeans and Eurasians of the humblest classes are frequently taught so-called accomplishments which are worse than useless to them. They learn little or nothing that will be of practical value in after-life, and are allowed to grow up in the belief that it is degrading to undertake occupation, such as domestic or other service, by which they can earn their own livelihood.

(8) There is often at present extreme difficulty in obtaining competent English teachers for both boys' and girls' schools. How this want can best be supplied, by the establishment of Normal Schools, or otherwise, is a question that has to be decided.

(9) Another question is that of the agency by which such a system of education as I am here speaking of should be carried out and controlled.

13. I come now to the practical part of my present suggestions. I have endeavoured, in the foregoing observations, to indicate clearly the objects at which I think we should aim, and the principles on which we should work. To point out precisely how these objects can be attained, or these principles applied, is a task which can only be performed by those who possess local knowledge and local authority; nor is it possible to frame a single scheme suitable to the circumstances of the whole of India. The foregoing observations have had chiefly in view the provinces of Northern India.

My present sojourn at Lahore has afforded me the opportunity of ascertaining that in any endeavour to frame and apply to the Punjab a comprehensive practical scheme of education for the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians throughout this great province of the Empire, based on the principles, and directed to the objects, above indicated, the Government of India may reckon on the cordial co-operation of Mr. Egerton. In the further consideration of the course most conducive to the early attainment of this desirable result, I have also had the advantage of personal conference with the two colleagues who accompanied me hither. Sir John Strachey, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has had special opportunities of becoming acquainted with the facts of the case in those parts of India; and Sir Edwin Johnson has, I know, taken much interest in the question of reforming the system of education in the Lawrence Military Asylums. I have, therefore, availed myself of their presence at Lahore to request these two Honourable Members to place themselves in personal communication with the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab (Sir George Couper and Mr. Egerton), with a view to preparing, for the consideration of the Government of India, a joint scheme for dealing in as complete and practical a way as possible with the whole subject, so far as the Northern Provinces of the Bengal Presidency are concerned. If we can succeed in devising for the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, a really satisfactory scheme, and can bring it into operation, not only shall we have accomplished a work most useful and important in itself, but the example will soon, I hope, be followed in the other provinces of India, where similar measures are as urgently, and in some cases, perhaps, more urgently, required.

LAHORE,
25th March 1879.

LYTTON.

A Preliminary Report submitted by ARCHDEACON BALY *for consideration to the Committee of Enquiry on European and Eurasian Education, and referred by them to the decision of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.*

In accordance with the Minute of His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of European education in India, bearing date March 22nd, 1879, we have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Government of India a comprehensive scheme of education for the children of the poorer and middle classes of Europeans and Eurasians, which shall have a reference to their fitness for the means of profitable employment open to them in India.

Before entering upon a more detailed explanation of the classes of schools required, it seems desirable to us—

(1) to take a brief and general review of what has been already done for the education of Europeans in India, in order that it may be ascertained what remains to be done, and how this may be accomplished with the least disturbance of the existing system;

(2) to mention the causes which have hitherto rendered European education in India far less efficient than is necessary, and the measures which, in our opinion, will be required before it can be placed upon a better footing;

(3) to examine some preliminary considerations, the careful discussion of which will serve to clear this important question of misapprehen-

sions more or less generally prevalent, and to develope the principles which should guide the action of Government in dealing with it.

General statement of what has already been done.

Before the Mutiny the question of European education in India appears to have excited but little interest, either public or private, outside the presidency towns.

In Calcutta several large and useful schools had been established. The Kidderpore Wards' School and the Kidderpore Lower Orphan Asylum were both instituted by the Court of Directors. The European Female Orphan Asylum was established by private contributions, but has always received a liberal measure of Government aid. Its advantages, under the terms of the Trust, are confined to orphans of pure European parentage. The Martiniere School for boys and girls was instituted under the will of General Martin. The Calcutta Free School for orphans and other indigent children is supported, in connection with the Church of England, by an endowment, voluntary contributions, and a Government grant-in-aid. The Doveton School, for boys and girls of all Christian denominations, was endowed under the will of Captain Doveton. St. Paul's School, designed only for boys of the Church of England, was originally an offshoot of the Doveton. In addition to these, there were several Roman Catholic Schools for children of the poorer as well as of the middle classes of Europeans.

Outside Calcutta, with the exception of the Martiniere School for boys at Lucknow, and some Roman Catholic Seminaries and Convent Schools, the education of Europeans of all classes appears to have been left to private hands. Of these private institutions, Mr. Maddock's School at Mussoorie, designed principally for the sons of English officers and the better classes of Europeans, was the best known and the most successful. Shortly before the Mutiny, Sir Henry Lawrence founded the Military School for orphans and children of soldiers now known as the Lawrence Military Asylum, at Sanawar. The intention of the founder included the children both of Protestant and Roman Catholic parents, but the religious character of the institution being generally in accordance with the Church of England, although framed with every regard for the religious rights of children of other denominations, prevented it from being used by Roman Catholics, whose clergy now prohibit parents of that communion from sending their children to it.

It was not, however, until after the Mutiny that the first great and general impulse was given to European education in India by that Minute of Lord Canning in 1860 which has been referred to by His Excellency Lord Lytton. Active agents in its promotion were found in the late Bishop Cotton and Archdeacon Pratt, by whose influence boys' and girls' schools were established in the hills at Simla and Mussoorie, and St. Paul's School was transferred from Calcutta to Darjeeling as a place more favourable to the healthy growth of European boys.

The Punjab Girls' School (now known as Auckland House School) was established by contributions chiefly from the Punjab, supplemented by an equivalent from Government, and was opened at Simla in 1866. A second, but much smaller, Lawrence Asylum was opened at Murree for the benefit of the children of the European Regiments stationed in the Punjab. In 1869 and 1870, the Diocesan Schools at Naini Tal were instituted for boys and girls with an especial reference to the requirements of employés in the Railway service, and these have since been much enlarged. And in 1872 the Mayo School and Orphanage was founded at Simla for European girls of a poorer class. Besides these institutions, all of which are connected with the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church has also increased the number of its schools both for boys and girls of the middle class at the principal hill-stations, and established orphanages for the children of the poorer classes of their own communion, both military and civilian. A large school for European girls was opened at Mussoorie in connection with the London Society for promoting female education in the East, and has since been transferred to the American Presbyterian Mission; and more recently a school for the children (boys and girls) of the employés of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company has been established on undenominational principles at the same station. A school for European girls

of the middle class has also been opened at Darjeeling in connection with the Church of England.

In addition to these hill-schools, others have been established during the same period in the plains, as at Allahabad and Lahore (where there are separate schools for children of the middle and poorer classes, both boys and girls), at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, and Agra, all in connection with the Church of England and its Diocesan Board of Education; and at Cawnpore a large school for boys has been opened in connection with the American Wesleyan Mission. All these institutions, with the exception of the Jubbulpore[1] School, have more or less accommodation for boarders, and, with the exception of the Allahabad and Lahore free-schools, impart an education of the middle school standard.

Primary schools have also been established in many of the smaller stations, principally by the Church of England and by the East India Railway Company; and one middle school at Jamalpore, also by the same Company.

With the exception of the Railway schools, which are undenominational, and exclude religion from the school-hours, although permitting it to be taught to the school children before or after, it will be seen that nearly all of the existing schools in India are either strictly denominational, or conducted under a definite trust. They also all include religious instruction as a part of the school-teaching in school-hours. The mode in which nearly all of these schools have been established has been by the joint action of the State and of private liberality. A certain sum has been collected by private persons to which Government has added the equivalent, and the school-buildings have thus been erected. Their permanent maintenance is also, in nearly all cases, partly provided for by a grant-in-aid from the State. It cannot, therefore, in fairness be said that nothing has been done since the publication of Lord Canning's Minute, either by the State or by private liberality, to extend and improve European education in India; it must, however, be said that not enough has been done to meet the continually increasing necessity.

For the European population of India has during this period of nearly twenty years so increased and spread itself over the length and breadth of the land, that owing to this and other causes now to be noted, the existing means of education for European and Eurasian children of all classes do not either suitably or sufficiently supply their educational wants.

Causes of the inefficiency of the present system of European education in India.

The principal causes of this deficiency are the following:—

1*st*.—In respect of climate.

By far the larger number of schools are still in the plains, but residence in the plains during the years of adolescence most seriously impairs the physique and mental energy of the European child; and even the Eurasian is much strengthened, and rescued from a further deterioration, by growing up in a hill climate. As the education of European and Eurasian children, no less on their own account than for the good of the State, must always be conducted with a view to their future useful and productive employment, no kind of education can be considered suitable to them which does not, at the same time that it instructs the mind, supply conditions for strengthening the body by all available means. And this is all the more important as a large number of them will have to follow occupations involving exposure to the climate and demanding bodily strength, for which invalids and weaklings, however well taught, will be eminently unfit. European schools in the plains, therefore, should, in our opinion, be regarded as a temporary makeshift, and encouraged only when the alternative is between them and no schools at all, or for children not of an age to leave their parents' homes.

2nd.—In respect of cost.

Except in the few larger towns and stations where there are more advanced schools, there are no schools in this Presidency suited for the education of European boys above the age of 10 or 12 (omitting all consideration of climate), because they cannot teach him up to the standard which will enable him to support himself: while in very many of the smaller stations there can be no school at all, on account of the very small number of children of school-going years in each.

[1] The Jubbulpore Girls' School has now accommodation for boarders.

The education of a very large, probably the larger, proportion of European children must necessarily be conducted in boarding-schools, either in the hills or in the plains; and, for the reason given above, it is most desirable that it should be conducted in the hills. But the cost of boarding-schools is generally above the means of the greater number of parents whose children ought to attend them,—ranging from about Rs. 14 to Rs. 40 per mensem according to the class of school. The Free School in Calcutta, the Mayo School at Simla, and the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway School approach the former sum. Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and the Diocesan Board's School at Mussoorie, the two highest Indian hill schools, range from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. As a general rule, it may be noted that the cost of hill schools is somewhat, though not much, in excess of that of plains, schools on account of the higher charges for provisions and service, but this slight difference of cost in favour of the latter is not to be weighed in comparison with the immense advantage in respect of health which the former afford.

It is impossible under present conditions to reduce the cost of any boarding-school either in the hills or plains lower than the fees which are already charged; and if its fees were the only source of income, there is no school in India, with which we are acquainted, that could be carried on for any length of time. There must always be some other source of income, either endowment, or grant-in-aid, or voluntary contributions, and even with this assistance, very many, it may be said most, of the schools, however carefully administered, only contrive to keep clear of loss, and are at a much lower level of efficiency than they ought to be, and would be, if they had larger means, and could afford a larger and better qualified staff of teachers. In Roman Catholic Schools, the organization of that Church supplies both for boys and girls all but gratuitous teaching, which stands in the place of an endowment, nearly meets the whole charge of tuition, and therefore renders possible a lower scale of school-fees than exists in other schools which do not possess this advantage.

But, although the fees are reduced to the lowest sum compatible with self-support, they are still too high in every grade of boarding-school for the means of a very large section of the classes for the benefit of which they were established. Even the lowest possible charge at such institutions as the Calcutta Free School and the Mayo Orphanage at Simla, is beyond the reach of parents of the poorest class, whose incomes range from Rs. 0 to Rs. 40 per mensem; and if their children are admitted to them at all, it must either be as entirely or partially free scholars, or they must be paid for by the charity of others. In the higher middle class schools, as at Naini Tal and Darjeeling, which cannot afford to charge less than Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per mensem, the cost of education must evidently be beyond the means of that numerous section of the European community which cannot afford to pay more than Rs. 10, or at the most Rs. 15 per mensem. And the still higher class of schools, as Bishop Cotton School, Simla, the Diocesan Board's School, Mussoorie, the Doveton and St. Xavier's Schools in Calcutta, scarcely fall within the compass of a large portion of the class which may reasonably claim such an education as these institutions impart; and to many parents it is impossible to maintain at them more than one of their children at a time.

The residents of fair means in the larger cities of India, where there are good middle or high schools, have not so much to complain of in respect of cost, for their children can have a fairly good education at the moderate charge of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per mensem; and at some cities, as at Allahabad and Lahore, there are schools where the poorer children may receive a primary education for nothing or next to nothing. But the case of very poor children in stations where there are no free-schools, and of children of a better class, who live in small stations where there is no school of any kind, or only a bad one, is very hard; they grow up unfitted either in mind or body to get their living, to a manhood incapable, useless, and hopeless.

3rd.—In respect of teaching-power available in India.

The number of skilled teachers in comparison with the number of scholars to be taught is very small indeed. As a general though not invariable rule, it may be said that all the good teachers of European schools are imported from home. In the Church of England schools they are generally graduates of one

or other of the Home Universities for the higher, and trained and certificated masters of elementary English schools, for the middle schools. As they can only be engaged respectively on initial salaries of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per mensem, they are never found but as head-masters and first assistants in the largest and most important schools. Trained and certificated mistresses for girls' and mixed primary schools are perhaps still rarer.

The result of this scarcity of skilled teachers is that nearly all the teachers of the primary schools in the smaller stations, and of the lower classes in middle and high schools, are very imperfectly taught themselves, and know little of the art of teaching others; the discipline is bad, the younger children are ill-grounded, and make slow progress, and a standard of education which is attained in England by a boy of fourteen or fifteen is not, in a general way, attained in India, if it be attained at all, before the age of eighteen or twenty.

Without a supply, therefore, of fairly well-trained teachers both for boys' and girls' schools, no system of European education in India can ever be considered complete.

As an illustration of the class which supplies the primary education of Indian schools, it will be useful to quote from the letter of the Secretary to an important middle school:—

"I have had occasion several times lately to advertize for teachers, and on each occasion have received from thirty to forty answers. In four cases out of five the applicants' only recommendation has been that they were in destitute circumstances. Their capability of teaching is a matter which they hardly seem to consider necessary to take into account,—a view fully shared by their patrons and friends. This is especially the case with female teachers. That such an one is a 'widow or an orphan' appears to be generally considered an ample recommendation. I had an application the other day for the post of second mistress from a person who could not write. Another considered herself admirably suited to the post, as she had been 'accustomed to discharge capacities of functions.' A third offered to disclose her name on being appointed to the post, while a fourth had no reference to offer save 'one who had gone to a higher home above.' The consequence is that we are obliged to work with very inferior material. Scarcely one of our teachers has had any real training in the art of teaching. I am of opinion, therefore, that good training schools would be of immense benefit, as enabling school-managers to obtain teachers who really know something about their work."

4th.—The importance and difficulty of the task was at first under-estimated, and there has been a consequent want both of resources and of system. Until a recent date European education has been regarded as merely a social and benevolent question, which might safely and most properly be left to voluntary effort, rather than as a political necessity which must be dealt with by the State. It was thought that a sufficient number of suitable schools could be founded and maintained by voluntary and uncontrolled efforts, the State only aiding, but neither originating nor guiding. But the work has proved much larger than was first anticipated; as expressed in His Excellency's Minute, voluntary effort is evidently unequal to it, and other and better schools are needed than those which have been established by voluntary contributions. There has been at the same time but little organization and control. Schools have been established, and have received State aid, as unconnected units, rather than as parts of a system bearing relation to one another; some times in wrong places, at others of the wrong kind, at others poorly supplied and ill-taught; and from the want of the proper inspection and control these defects have gone on unchecked, the schools appearing to do, instead of really doing, their proper work.

5th.—Another difficulty in the way of European education to be noted here, although of an entirely different kind, and one which cannot be imputed as a fault to any other than the parents themselves, is the indifference and apathy shown by many of them with regard to the education of their children. Some from ill-regulated fondness, although well able to bear the cost of a boarding-school, keep them at home, until they become so flagrantly ignorant, or unbearably misbehaved, that they are forced to be sent to school. Others prefer to save or to spend on their own pleasures the money which they could otherwise afford for their children's education. It is not to be denied that there are European parents of all classes who complain of want of means, yet need have no difficulty in educating their children, if they choose to exercise thrift and self-denial.

Summing up the remarks made above, we consider that any comprehensive scheme of educating European and Eurasian children with a view to their future useful employment in India should include the following measures:—

Summary of the principal requirements of a comprehensive system.

1. The provision of hill boarding-schools adapted to the various classes for as many of them as possible.

It is not intended by this to make an abrupt revolution in the present system, and supersede the existing plains' schools. There must be, at least for several years, in the larger cities, middle and high schools for the resident population, but the weight of Government influence should be directed to the establishment of boarding-schools in the hills rather than in the plains; parents living in stations without a school, who must therefore send their children to a boarding-school, should be encouraged by greater facilities to send their children to the hills; and the aim should be to effect a gradual transfer of the middle and higher education to the hills, leaving only in the plains the primary education of younger children.

2. The reduction, as far as possible, of the cost of hill-school education to a level with the parents' means.

3. The establishment of two or three large schools for children of the poorer classes, with adequate boarding accommodation, where they can be admitted on payment of a very small fee, and which shall be wholly free to orphans and very indigent children. These schools will meet the case of the many poor children living in the smaller stations where there is no school, as well as of those in the larger. It would be better too, in our opinion, that these should be situated in the hills; but if financial difficulties stand in the way of this, we recommend the selection of the provincial capitals, where the largest number of poor children can attend as day-scholars, and thus lessen the cost of the school.

4. The institution of a training school for the whole Presidency, large enough to send out a sufficient annual supply of trained head teachers for primary, and of assistant teachers for middle and high schools.

5. The introduction of a more complete system of control and inspection, both financial and educational.

6. A more general and equally proportioned method of eliciting the amount of local support which the Government may justly demand.

7. The framing of a corrective measure to meet the case of foolish, careless, and unwilling parents.

It is necessary to consider how all these ends may be obtained in the least costly and most efficient manner and with the least amount of radical change and disturbance of the present system.

Manner of accomplishing the above.

In doing this, it will be expedient, for the sake of clearing away misapprehensions, to discuss some of the methods which have been suggested of providing for the education of Europeans.

1. It has been stated that separate schools for European children are wholly unnecessary, as they can be taught in the schools which have been provided for Native children. And a modified form of this suggestion has been admitted, perhaps reluctantly, by those who are opposed to the general use of the Native schools for European children, in order to meet the case of those stations in which it is impossible to establish a separate school for them.

Separate schools for Europeans unnecessary.

With respect to the general use of Native schools for European children, we do not hesitate to express our unqualified disapproval, for the following reasons:—

(*a*) Our firm conviction that hill schools are essentially necessary for a very large proportion of European children, and desirable for nearly all, prevents us from regarding the Native schools, which are situated in the plains, as suitable places of education for them.

(*b*) Native schools provide education only for boys, and that not in all places where European children are found; very frequently too the Native school is at a distance from the European part of the station or town. Separate schools therefore would still be required for girls, and for boys also in places where there is no Native school, or one too distant for the attendance of European children.

(*c*) As a matter of fact, European parents, with scarcely any exception, are most averse from sending their children to the Native schools. They prefer either that they should go to no school at all, or to an European school at an infinitely heavier cost to themselves. It is impossible that this feeling, so deeply rooted and consistently acted on at a great sacrifice of money, should be speedily eradicated; many generations of European children must grow up untaught, and much injurious pressure be employed, before European parents will consent to send their children to Native schools.

In support of this opinion we quote from several replies made to enquiries issued by the Government of the Punjab relating to European education.

Letter of General Maclagan, No. 2107 of 4th June 1877—

"We know that to the majority this would not be satisfactory, and it cannot be said to be desirable. To have his boys taught generally by Native masters, associating more or less (even if separate classes for Europeans are established) with Native boys, and without Christian instruction, would not generally meet the requirements of the case. It would not be doing the right thing for our own countrymen. Separate schools seem to be necessary."

The same feeling was expressed by all the clerks to whom the question of the use of Native schools was addressed.

One says—

"I would willingly pay a percentage on my salary, or any other rate which might be considered equitable, towards the educational expenses of my children, but I would object to their being placed in Native schools, presided over by men of anti-Christian principles of whatever denomination. Apart from religious considerations, I would object to my children having free intercourse with Native children, the standard of morality between Europeans and Natives being so widely different. I also think that too intimate association with Natives destroys those habits of application, industry, and tone of mind, and energy, which are indispensable to success and manly independence."

Another writes—

"Of course we are aware that the Government schools for Natives are open to our children' but parents will not send them to schools where they will come in contact much with Natives; and on this point the feeling is general. Separate classes could undoubtedly be formed for European lads, if they attended in a sufficiently large number, and thus their association with Native boys would undoubtedly be lessened, but there is still the fear of their mixing during the hours of recreation, and it is this fear of the children acquiring through association with the Natives their bad habits and language which deters Europeans from making use of the Government Zillah Schools."

(*d*) On the ground of religious difference we consider that it would be very hard measure to leave Christian parents no alternative but to send their children to schools where from their earliest years they can have no other teaching than that of Hindu and Mahomedan masters, and no other companionship than that of Hindu and Mahomedan school-fellows.

(*e*) Nor do we think that, from a moral point of view, the close and constant intimacy with the class of children generally attending the Native schools is desirable for European children. Without entering into particulars, we are convinced that the objection of European parents to this is well founded, and that their children could scarcely avoid learning most undesirable habits of thought, speech, and act at Native schools, promiscuously attended as they are by the middle and lower classes of Native children.

(*f*) And the difference of language supplies another most serious objection. In all the lower classes, instruction in Native schools is conducted in a vernacular language, and European children sent to a Native school at the age of 6 or 7, while learning to read, write, and cipher in Hindustani, or Bengali, and using the same languages habitually with their companions in school, and their servants at home, would rapidly unlearn their own mother-tongue; nor would they be able to re-learn it, until they became of an age to enter the higher classes where English is taught by a Native teacher after the manner of a foreign language.

(*g*) On the whole, we are sure that the general use of Native schools by European children would most certainly and rapidly promote pre-

cisely that result which an English Government is most anxious to avert,—the complete "Indianising" of European boys in morality, language, thought, and feeling; and this inevitable tendency we regard as an insuperable objection to the proposal.

(*h*) And even to meet the case of the stations in which the very small number of European children precludes the possibility of a separate local school for them, we consider that their parents should have it placed in their power to send them to a suitable boarding-school on a level with their means. For, though in each station the number of children of school-going years is very small, and may seem unimportant, yet the aggregate spread over the whole Presidency is large, amounting at the lowest estimate to many hundreds. And it would be fairer to European parents, and politically wiser, to bring these together in schools of their own, and educate them on the European type in a suitable climate, than to compel or permit them to be trained by twos and threes, under Native masters, in Native schools, on the Native model, in the plains. It must be remembered that nearly all of their parents reside not where they will, but where they must, on account of the necessity of their service, and it would seem no more than their due that, when they are forced to reside in stations where no suitable school can be established, their employers should provide suitable education for them elsewhere.

(*i*) But while most strongly deprecating, for the reasons above given, the general use by European boys of Native schools, we do not think that our reasons apply with equal force to the use either of the higher Government colleges or of special technical and professional schools, where European young men, having previously received a good education in an European school, are admitted at the age of 19 or 20. We consider that they are then old enough to take care of themselves, and are in a similar position to English youth who come out at that age to an Indian career.

Objection against separate schools for Europeans considered.

2. But it is not unfrequently objected against separate European schools that it is improper and inexpedient for Government to establish what must necessarily be class schools.

(*a*) If by class schools are meant schools which are adapted to the conditions and requirements of the several classes of society, this objection cannot be sustained, for, wherever a Government has undertaken the education of its subjects, it establishes and maintains schools which are best adapted to the circumstances of each class, and to the mode of life open to it, and best promote the State end of education,—the production of useful citizens in every class. Viewing, therefore, the distinction between European and Native only as a class distinction, and dealing with education only as instrumental to a livelihood, so long as the wide class distinction exists, and the occupations and modes of life which the European has to follow are so very different from those of the Native, their mode of education must differ also, and it will be unprofitable both to the State and the individual to educate the European as a Native. Schools which will fit a native of India for the occupations and duties of his life, and train him to become an useful citizen, will not fit the European for his line of life, nor enable him to become a citizen productive to the State. It is proper and expedient therefore that the Government of India should recognise this difference, and provide a suitable education both for its European and Native subjects, which will fit each for the different duties and occupations that they will have to discharge.

(*b*) But it is probable that the objection really means race and not class. If so, it must be plain that where two races differ so widely, as Europeans and Natives, in language, religion, social custom, and moral principle, a corresponding allowance must be made, and indeed, in all civilised countries where analogous differences exist, is made in the mode of their education, unless there is the determination to subordinate one race to the other, or destroy its nationality. It would be as unjust to compel all Europeans to receive an education unsuited to them, antagonistic to their inbred principles and feelings, and injurious to their interests, as it would be to refuse to the Natives of this country every form of education that is not given in the English tongue, in accordance with English interests, views, and habits, and does not aim in some way or other at the suppression of Native principles, social customs, and religious practices.

3. There is another form of expression which the objection against the State support of European education in India sometimes takes, *viz.*, that revenues mainly collected from the Natives of the country ought not to be spent upon Europeans. On this it must be remarked that Europeans are a class domiciled in India, are contributing to its revenue, and even if they did not, from causes too well known to require detail, occupy an exceptional position in India, yet on the score of equity, the application of public revenue to measures securing to every class no more than the kind and degree of State aid and protection indispensable to its well-being, is legitimate. And on the score of economy, it is plainly beneficial to all classes of the population that the European element in it should be so dealt with that it may become a class useful and productive to the State, instead of an useless and burdensome charge upon it. And the outlay on the suitable education of Europeans in India must be regarded not as a simply benevolent, but as a prospectively reproductive, expenditure. There is a large annual importation of European labour into India at a considerable cost to Government, to the Railway Companies, and to private persons, and there appears to be no reason why this should not be supplied, at a considerable saving, by the Europeans already in the country, if they were suitably instructed and trained for it.

But the position of the great majority of the middle and lower classes of Europeans in India must be considered exceptional, and to need exceptional treatment. A large proportion of them are subordinate officers in the several departments of the Government service, or employed by the Railway Companies; and in this capacity, the exigencies of their service prevent them from choosing their own places of residence to suit their own necessity, convenience, and interests; they must be posted, without regard to these considerations, to isolated stations in small communities, and are liable at any time to be transferred from one place to another.

This condition of their service renders it impossible for them to provide themselves with such institutions as suitable schools for their children, which, if they could live together in large and permanently settled communities, they would be more able to do; and it gives them a special claim for such provision upon their employers,—the State and the Railway Companies,—and upon the public generally in whose interest they are employed.

We consider therefore on every ground of equity, expedience, and necessity, that the charge of providing separate European schools should not be handed over solely to the action of private benevolence and race sympathy, but be dealt with as one which, subject to certain limitations, fairly belongs to the State, and ought to be spread over the whole community, as tending to the public benefit, and as being due to the European working classes in consideration of the public character of their work, and the exceptional position in which they must be placed to do it.

Must Government maintain all European schools?

4. In direct opposition to the methods just discussed, it has been asserted that the Government should undertake the whole charge and control of European education, in the same manner as it has undertaken the education of Natives. We consider that a parallel cannot be drawn in this respect between the European community and the Native, to whom the Western system of education was novel and foreign, and who had no agency competent to introduce and direct it. The fact too that nearly all the principal European schools now existing in India are denominational, would render it a matter of extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, for the State to undertake their entire charge and control; converting them from aided to Government schools: and we are of opinion that

the responsibility of the State for the suitable education of European children should be restricted by the following limitations:—

(1) The moral obligation of the parents to pay for the education of their children to the level of their ability.

(2) The duty of the wealthier classes of Europeans to contribute to the education of the poorer.

(3) The difficulty which attends the direct and detailed administration by Government of European schools.

The principle therefore which it seems expedient and reasonable for Government to follow, and to carry out with more completeness, is the one which has hitherto guided its action, and which has always been adopted by the Home Government in providing for primary education of English children, *viz.*, that it should supplement by a system of adequate grants-in-aid the sums received from school-fees and local resources, and entrust the administration in detail of the schools to local committees or school-boards, subject to a carefully considered system of Government inspection, financial as well as educational.

And in the application of this principle we recommend that the rules affecting the standard of education, the mode of inspection, the assessment of the grants-in-aid, and the conditions required from the local school-boards, should be laid down by the Government of India, and made uniform for the whole Presidency; and also, that in the allotment of the gross educational grant to each Local Government and Administration a fixed sum, calculated with a direct and accurate reference to the needs of European schools, should be assigned separately and exclusively to European education within the Province and Administration, and applied in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Government of India.

Only special schools to be maintained by Government.

But while advocating in a general way the adoption of the grant-in-aid system, we are of opinion that certain kinds of schools should be regarded as exceptions, and as Government, rather than aided schools, the State undertaking the entire cost of their original establishment, and a large share of the cost of their maintenance, and entrusting their administration to local boards, officially appointed by Government after the precedent of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar. Such schools are—

(1) Orphanages and free schools.

(2) Military schools.

(3) Technical and industrial schools.

(4) A training college.[1]

(5) A college to prepare Europeans of the better classes for departments of the Government service requiring special scientific qualifications.

The cost, character, and administration of each of these classes will demand a separate consideration in its proper place. It is sufficient for the present to note that, when such schools are designed for the use of the whole Presidency, the charge of their maintenance should be Imperial, and when for the separate use of a Province or Administration, it should be defrayed from the Provincial educational grant for Europeans.

The amount of aid to be contributed by Government.

In estimating the amount which the State may be expected to contribute in grants-in-aid towards the maintenance of a sufficient number of ordinary European schools of the different classes, and the proportion which the school-fees and local contributions should bear to it, it is difficult to form an exact conclusion, until fairly accurate returns have been made of the total number of children to be educated, and of the accommodation already provided for them in existing schools; it will also be necessary first to ascertain the financial position of these as well as their present teaching efficiency. But the following general remarks may safely now be made:—

I.—That in every class of European school the Government grant-in-aid must be somewhat higher than it now is, in order to secure their more general use, and a suitable and sufficient system of education. This is to be inferred—

(1) From the present low standard of nearly all the primary schools in the presidency, of which the main causes are unskilled teachers and a deficient supply of school material;

[1] Only, however, if it be found impossible to conduct this on the grant-in-aid system.

(2) From the fact that nearly all the more expensive middle and high schools, both day and boarding, have not their full complement of scholars, and that the average period of stay, especially in the boarding-schools, is short. The principal cause of this is, that parents cannot pay the school-fees. Masters of boarding-schools have many applications for admission at the commencement of the school-year, a large proportion of which come to nothing when the prospectus is forwarded, which shows the charges of the school.

(3) From the great difficulty which nearly all the boarding-schools have in collecting their fees. There is scarcely one in the Presidency which has not a large amount of arrears, of which part has eventually to be written off as a bad debt.

(4) From the precarious financial position of most of the larger European schools; they can only make both ends meet with extreme difficulty. Raising the fee lowers the number of scholars: they are unable to lay by anything like a maintenance fund, and any mishap, as an epidemic in the school, the illness of a master involving a return to Europe, or heavy repairs, plunges them into debt.

II.—In estimating the amount of the school-fee, as the main object of the Government must be to bring as many children to school as possible, although parents should be required to pay in some proportion to their means, it should be assessed not on an ideal scale of what the economical and wise parent would be willing to pay, but on the scale of what parents of the average type of the middle and lower class Europeans have been found by experience ready to pay in India for the education of their children. In England this has not been rated very highly for the analogous classes. An English working man, earning from £1 to £2 per week, can have his child educated, far better than he could be in one of the Indian primary schools, at the cost of 1*d.* or 2*d.* a week, which is considerably less than ½ per cent. on his earnings. And in the higher class of English primary school, for 4*d.* or 6*d.* a week, or for an average of somewhat less than £1 per annum, the tradesman, the clerk, and the skilled mechanic, with incomes between £150 and £200, will obtain for his children an education superior to that given in the Indian middle school.

III.—And in estimating the amount likely to be provided by voluntary contributions, the present circumstances of European residence in India must be taken into account. Nearly all the elementary schools in England, except the few which had endowments, were supported prior to 1871 by voluntary contributions, which were of course much larger than they could be expected to be in India, the number of contributors being many, and these being influenced by ties of local attachment and obligation. But, even with this facility and inducement, the voluntary system was found unable to provide primary education for all the children of Great Britain, and the English Government determined upon the establishment of primary schools which should be maintained by an educational rate, in all places where the voluntary system did not, and could not, provide sufficient school-accommodation for the number of children of school-going years resident in the place.

In India it is still less to be expected that the voluntary system will be able to accomplish all that is required, in order that a suitable education may be given to every European child domiciled in India. The number of wealthy persons willing to give is smaller in proportion to the amount that must be given than it is in England. In the constant change and transfer, local attachments and obligations have scarcely any weight at all, and the increased cost of Indian life, the more frequent visits to England, the consequent nearer association with England, and English interests and responsibilities, and the proportionate weakening of feelings of duty and interest as regards India,—all tend to reduce the amount spent by the wealthier classes of Europeans resident here on the local institutions, and to lessen the hope that henceforth the sum that can be raised by voluntary contributions will suffice to meet the increase of expenditure necessary to put European education on a more complete and satisfactory footing than it is now.

IV.—It must be borne in mind, too, that this expenditure must be increased not only for primary education, but for what are termed middle and high schools, and not only for day, but for boarding schools, if any complete result is to be attained. In England State aid is given as a rule only to primary education; and it has been sometimes thought fit that this principle should guide the action of Government in India, and that the classes using the middle and high schools should defray their cost from their own resources. But it is forgotten that the circumstances of these schools and of the classes using them in England and in India are so different, that it would be impossible, without a most serious injury to European education, to apply the English rule to India.

State aid must be afforded to middle and high schools.

(1) The higher class primary schools in England are at least equal to the middle schools of India. Their masters are as good if not better, being the picked men of their profession; their course of instruction is more advanced and varied than that of the Indian middle school, and they are largely used by the lower section of the middle class. In such schools, in addition to the ordinary subjects of education, including Geography of the world, History of England, and Arithmetic as far as Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal fractions, Government allows grants to pupils for the following specific subjects: English literature; Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations (inclusive); Euclid, Books I and II; Elements of Mensuration; Latin, Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I; Translation of English sentences into Latin; French and German Grammars, with some easy book in each language, and translation of conversational sentences; Mechanics; Animal Physiology; Physical Geography and Botany. A comparison of this course of instruction with the final standard of examination of an Indian middle school, which passes the scholar into a high school, leaves no doubt but that the English primary education goes fully as far as the Indian middle school; and it must be noted that the higher the primary education, the larger also is the grant-in-aid allowed under the English educational code.

(2) The education given in Indian primary schools, as already stated, does not ordinarily qualify European boys for the only means of livelihood open to them in India. It would be sufficient, if they could follow the various forms of manual labour in which the working classes of England gain their living; but these are already occupied by the Natives of the country, and the only occupations open to European boys holding out a fair prospect of independence require a more advanced education than is given in the primary schools. Middle schools, therefore, and for many boys high schools, are an absolute necessity as a condition of useful employment; and as in the Native schools and colleges the sons of Natives are educated up to a high standard, European boys would be placed at a great disadvantage in the competition for employment, if the Government withheld from them corresponding facilities for obtaining the higher education.

(3) In addition to the English primary schools, there is, in almost every town of any size in England, a Grammar or Collegiate School, established by old endowment, and used by the children of the well-to-do trading and professional classes. The education given in them is generally on a level with the standard of the Indian high schools. And their endowment takes the place of the Government grant-in-aid. Without it the education imparted by them could not possibly be given at the present charges, but by means of it, the sons of the well-to-do middle classes of England obtain in their own native town, sometimes entirely free, or at a merely nominal charge, a better education than Anglo-Indian children can obtain in the distant boarding-school to which they must be sent, and for which many of the parents have to pay from one-tenth to one-fifth of their entire income.

(4) And the European parent in India has not the free choice which the English parent has between a day and a boarding school. There is first the consideration of health, which renders a hill boarding-school a necessity; and very frequently his only choice is between a boarding-school for his boy from an early age, or no school at all. The cost of boarding is, therefore, to the Indian parent, in the majority of cases, not a matter of choice, but a necessary condition of the education of his children. There is no such necessity for the

generality of English parents, who have good day-schools for their children. Yet the class of Indian parents who are forced to use boarding-schools are, as a rule, less able to bear the cost than, perhaps, the larger proportion of those whose children are day-scholars at little or no charge in the endowed local schools of England.

(5) And in many, if not in most, schools of this class there are exhibitions, scholarships, or bursaries, as they are variously called, which pay in part the expenses of a considerable number of their scholars at the larger public schools and the universities. And the very wealthy endowments of these latter again lessen, by means of their scholarships and fellowships, very considerably the cost both of board and tuition to a large number of the sons of the middle and higher classes using them;—a number which would be found very large indeed, if the foundationers at every school and college in Great Britain were added together. Middle and high schools are, therefore, very largely aided in England, though not by the Government; but if their endowments had never originally been made, or were now withdrawn, State aid must be substituted, in order to maintain the middle and higher education of England at its present level.

(6) But in India, with the exception of some five or six schools, and some sixty scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem, tenable at one or other of the hill-schools, there is absolutely nothing of the kind. Nearly all the Indian middle and high schools are of recent establishment, several are still oppressed by the burden of a heavy building debt; and the extraordinary expenditure of importing teachers from England, and of their half-pay when on furlough and medical leave, must be added to their ordinary expenditure. Under these circumstances, the Government grant-in-aid is an absolutely indispensable condition of their existence, and their substitute for the wealthy endowments of the English middle and high schools. Its withdrawal from them would be equivalent to the confiscation of all the endowments of England, and necessitate the speedy closing of every State-aided school; for it is only the grant-in-aid which sustains them in their present unsatisfactory condition of precarious solvency, and there is no means of supplying its place. The domestic expenditure is most carefully calculated, the tuitional expenditure cannot be lowered without lowering the school's efficiency, nor the fee raised without a reduction in the number of the scholars. The inevitable result, therefore, of the withdrawal of the Government grant-in-aid from the middle and high schools of India would be a large and annually accumulating debt, ending in bankruptcy and final collapse. We consider, therefore, that the principle of extending to middle and high schools the requisite measure of State aid, must be an integral part of a comprehensive scheme for European education, without which the benevolent purpose of His Excellency's Minute could never be attained.

It would be in vain to pretend that the establishment of the special schools noted above, and the maintenance at an improved standard of efficiency of a larger number of schools of all classes, will not demand an increased expenditure, the extent of which can only be accurately stated when the necessary statistics have been obtained. But, as stated in His Excellency's Minute, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance which the whole subject of European education, with a view to profitable employment, has now assumed. It is no less certain that every year's delay only increases the difficulty and cost of dealing with the question, and the evil of postponing it; and that the plain alternative now before the Government of India is to deal with it at once in a practical and efficient way, or to give up the endeavour, and even the hope of ever dealing with it at all.

Increased expenditure necessary.

If the necessity of immediate action is admitted, the cost of it must be accepted as an inevitable fact; and the first question to be answered is, how is this cost to be defrayed, and who is to bear it?

How to be defrayed.

We have already expressed our opinion that, except in the case of the special schools which were noted, it is not expedient for Government to take upon itself the whole charge of European education, recovering a portion of its expenditure by receipts from fees (which is the system generally adopted for

Native education), but that it should still retain the grant-in-aid system now in force, only more adequately and carefully applied; and that the charge of the ordinary European schools should be defrayed (1) by a grant-in-aid, (2) by fees of scholars, (3) by contributions from the European community.

It is unnecessary in this place to enter upon a detailed estimate of the scale of fees to be charged, or upon the precise mode of assessing and applying the grant-in-aid, which will be more fitly given when the several classes of schools are discussed. It will be enough now to say that, in our opinion, the Government contributions should be so regulated as to afford average grants per head of about Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 7 for all scholars respectively in primary, middle, and high classes; which sums, we believe, will represent approximately half the tuitional expenditure in each.

Mode of supplying the deficiencies of the voluntary system.

It is necessary however to consider here the third source of income of European schools, which is derived from the contributions of the European community, both local and general. For the experience of the last twenty years has shown that the voluntary principle, although it has done much, has not done enough to supply the largely increased educational requirements of Europeans in India, nor is it likely, from the causes already mentioned, that henceforth it will be better able to meet the still growing demand. Some measure therefore must be adopted which will supply the proved deficiency of the voluntary system, and elicit most easily, and at the same time most sufficiently, the increased amount required for the increased expenditure on the improvement and extension of European education. Various proposals have been made in this direction. One is, that all parents using European schools should have a deduction made upon their pay. This would remove every part of the charge of European schools from the class not using them, and, instead of relieving, would burden still more heavily the classes using them. Another has suggested that all Government and Railway servants with incomes of more than Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 per mensem should contribute a fixed rate per cent. upon their salaries to European education. Such a forced contribution would constitute in fact an Imperial tax upon all Government and Railway servants, which would be partial and unpopular, and would leave untouched all persons outside these classes, although they enjoyed the benefit of European schools; and if the contributions were extended to these, it would practically be an income tax upon the whole European population.

Discarding, therefore, these proposals as impracticable, yet convinced of the inability of the voluntary system to do the work required, we can only recommend a measure against which the least objection seems to lie, and for which there is a precedent afforded by the action of the Home Government in 1870, when it had to deal with precisely the same difficulty in England; *viz.*, that in all towns and stations where a school is required, but cannot be maintained by the voluntary system, a local educational rate sufficient to meet the local educational expenditure should be levied on the rental (being above Rs. 10 per mensem) of all property, house or land, owned or rented by Europeans. The following reasons have influenced us in recommending this measure:—

A local educational rate.

(1) There is the most urgent and immediate necessity of making a complete and satisfactory provision for the education of Europeans in India.

(2) This is the lightest and least vexatious, the fairest and most efficient, mode of making such a provision.

(3) It is not intended to abolish, but to supplement, the voluntary system.

(4) The State, besides providing out of the general revenue special schools for the benefit of Europeans, undertakes the charge of at least one-half of the educational cost of the ordinary schools, and may therefore reasonably claim that the European community should defray the other half of the latter charge from local sources.

(5) Besides the precedent already cited of the action of the Home Government for England, there are two precedents in India for this measure; (*a*) the educational cess paid by the Native community for Native education; (*b*) the municipal system of rating for meeting local wants, and effecting local improvements.

The following would be the mode of procedure in levying, collecting, and expending an educational rate:—

(1) The Provincial Government, having obtained the necessary statistics relating to children of school-going years, should determine, according to the number of children, whether a school is required in any given town or station, and of what kind it should be; and the cost of its establishment and maintenance should be estimated.

(2) If a school already exists there, the Government Inspector of Schools will report on its condition in respect of efficiency, accommodation, &c., and the cost shall be estimated of putting it on a footing suited to the requirements of the place.

(3) The initial cost of establishment should be defrayed by the Provincial Government; and with respect to future maintenance, the grant-in-aid allotted on the principle of payment by results should be so calculated as to meet half the tuitional expenditure.

(4) The Government having determined on the establishment, enlargement, or improvement of a suitable school at any town or station, and the cost having been ascertained, official notice of the same should be sent to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the town or station is situated, or, in the case of a cantonment, to the Cantonment Magistrate, with a statement of that portion of the probable cost of the school which would be a local charge.

(5) On receipt of this notice, the Magistrate above named, or the senior resident officer acting for him, should convene a public meeting of the residents, to decide whether the charge should be defrayed by voluntary contributions (in which are included municipal, railway, and charitable grants), or by a local educational rate.

(6) In the event of the latter being chosen, or in case of the failure at any time of the voluntary contributions to supply the necessary educational expenditure, a rate shall be levied on European property as detailed above, which, together with the school fees, shall suffice to meet the local charge.

(7) The rental of all property owned or rented by Europeans shall be charged with the rate, which shall be levied on the landlord.[1]

(8) The rateable district shall include the municipal district, the civil station, and cantonments.

(9) The rate shall be collected in the same manner as the municipal rate. If no special collecting officer is appointed, it shall be collected by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner for the civil station and Municipal district, and by the Cantonment Magistrate for the cantonment.[2]

(10) The rate when collected shall be paid into the civil treasury, and the Secretary of the Local School-board shall draw monthly bills on the treasury for the local educational expenditure; the aggregate of these must not exceed the limit of the rate.

(11) The charges on account of which such bills shall be drawn must be submitted to and allowed by the Government Inspector; if items of expenditure are disputed, an appeal shall be made to the Provincial Government.

The question of compulsory education.

His Excellency's Minute has demanded the careful consideration of a method of lessening or removing another hindrance to the more general education of European children, *viz.*, "the neglect of parents, and their unwillingness to take any trouble, or incur any expense, for the education of their children." This is undeniably a cause of many European children growing up in absolute or partial ignorance, and it shows itself in two ways: first, in the omission of parents, chiefly of the poorer classes, to send their children to local schools which are either free, or charge no higher fee than they can well afford; and, secondly, in the refusal of parents of a better class, and with competent means, to send their children to suitable boarding-schools giving a middle and high education, because they prefer to keep them at home, or to use only the local primary school. In the present condition of ordinary primary schools this

[1] It will be of course in the power of a Native landlord to add the amount of the rate to the rent of an European tenant.

[2] Or an equivalent grant from the cantonment fund may be made in lieu of the rate.

second evil is in its result almost, if not quite, as great as the first, producing as it does a number of half-taught youths, who will not follow the lower forms of employment, and are incapable of the higher. The chief blame of both is undoubtedly the parents' own; but they are not altogether without a plea. It is the testimony of some head-masters of boarding-schools that of late years the number of their pupils has diminished in consequence of European parents despairing of remunerative employment for them, and not caring to spend money upon the education of their children, when it apparently leads to nothing. A similar opinion is also expressed by several clerks in public offices of the Punjab in reply to questions in connection with European education. One remarks, "that the chief cause of clerks neglecting the education of their children is a prevailing idea that Government is more anxious to educate and provide for Natives, than to do the same for the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians. This feeling makes them apathetic and regardless of the future of their offspring, as they have little hope of their being successful in their competition with Natives." Another states, "It cannot be denied that those parents who can afford to send their children to schools, in many instances do not send them. And why? Simply because they see no prospect for them in the future, and save all the little they can to enable them to live after their being taken away. If, when this subject is brought to the notice of Government again, this matter will receive its most serious consideration, I have no hesitation in saying that the schools would be more crowded than all compulsory education would attain." This feeling, to whatever extent it may now be supposed to exist, will, it is hoped, altogether disappear, when it has been found practicable to improve the conditions of European employment. But, allowing it now to be more or less generally entertained, and to render European parents more indifferent than they would otherwise be about the education of their children, there are other and less pardonable reasons prevailing with a certain class of parents, which in the interest of the children the State must endeavour to overcome, even if necessary by legal compulsion. We do not consider that when suitable and convenient schools are established, free to those wholly unable, and in easy proportion to their means to those able to pay, that this class will be very large; and it is clear that, under the conditions of European life in India, compulsory education is neither so necessary nor so easy of application as in England.

1*st*.—Indian parents have not the inducement to keep their children out of schools, which is supplied to English parents by the possibility of both boys and girls contributing by their labour at a very early age to the support of the family.

2*ndly*.—In England suitable and cheap schools are within a very easy distance of the homes of all the children of the working classes, and the temperate climate presents no obstacles to a regular attendance. But in India, there is frequently no school at all, and the child must be sent to a distant boarding-school; or there is only a Native school, or a poor school in which the parent considers the education not worth the charge, or one too expensive for his means, or too distant from his home to admit of regular attendance during the hot weather and rains, unless carriage is also provided. In all such cases it would be difficult, not to say impossible, to apply compulsory education.

3*rdly*.—The greater number of the poorer and middle classes of Europeans in India are in the service of Government and of the Railway Companies, and the influence of their employers with respect to the education of children can be brought to bear upon them in a much more direct and efficacious manner than the influence of private employers upon the working classes of England.

It is necessary that due weight should be given to all these considerations before introducing a legal measure which, for one large section of the classes it would affect, may prove unnecessary, and for another inapplicable. Still, it may be considered certain that there will be extreme cases for which legal compulsion is the only remedy. We recommend therefore that, suitable schools having been provided for the children of the working classes, the influence of departmental control should be first applied to those to whom it extends, in order to reduce to the minimum the number of parents refusing to send their children to school; and that where this influence fails, or cannot be

applied, refusal without reasonable cause to send children to a suitable school be dealt with as an offence punishable by law. We suggest the following general rules for carrying out this recommendation:—

(1) That all local heads of departments in the Government and Railway services should be directed to encourage by their advice and personal influence all parents employed in their departments to provide a suitable education for their children.

(2) That the proper discharge of this duty by parents should be an element in the official estimate of merit and character; and, *cæteris paribus*, a ground of preference with regard to promotion in the department.

(3) That local heads of departments should, in case of neglect of parents to make such suitable provision, be directed to make enquiry into the causes of neglect, and, if there be no reasonable hindrance, to issue an order that the child or children be sent to a suitable school.

(4) That Magistrates of stations and districts should be empowered to make the same enquiry and to issue the same order in cases of similar neglect by parents not in the service of Government or of the Railway Companies.

(5) That the refusal of a parent, within a reasonable time from the issue of the order, (whether by the head of the department or the Magistrate), and without any reasonable hindrance, to provide a suitable education for his child or children, should be constituted a legal offence punishable by a fine for each commission, and that legal proceedings should be taken accordingly.

General administration of schools by School-boards.

We consider it expedient for European schools of all classes, whether maintained or aided by Government, that there should be a local School-board, or administrative committee, as the channel of communication with Government, by its President or Secretary, which shall be responsible to Government for the proper administration of the school, according to the rules and regulations laid down by Government, or contained in the trust deed under which the school was established; and that the proceedings of this School-board or committee should be open to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools, or, if more convenient, of some other officer specially appointed by Government, as the nature of the school may determine. Such boards in a general way should be so constituted as to represent the founders and supporters of the school, and the classes in whose interests they have been established, as well as the Government by the aid of which they are maintained; and some of their members will be appointed *ex-officio*, others by election. Their functions will ordinarily be to act as trustees of school property, where such exists, to appoint or dismiss teachers subject to conditions of trust deeds and Government regulations; but these functions will be considered more in detail when the several classes of schools are described.

When a school is conducted in immediate connection with a religious body and under its direct control, as the Roman Catholic, and some non-conformist schools, this religious body, represented by its nearest chief officer, or some person deputed by him, may be accepted in lieu of a School-board, and its representative shall be the channel of communication with Government.

Religious administration of European schools.

One most important branch of the administration of all European schools will be the mode of religious instruction. And it will be necessary, as nearly all of these are denominational, and most of them receive aid from the State; and as the religious character of a school influences very powerfully the choice of parents, that a system of education, framed with a view to include all Christian denominations, should be regulated by principles which violate neither the religious convictions of those for whom it is designed, nor the general impartiality of the State on the religious question.

In the settlement of this question we would recommend the application of the following principles, as best adapted to the existing condition and custom of European education in India:—

I.—That Christian instruction should be given in all ordinary European schools, maintained or aided by Government.

This principle we base—

(1) Upon the consent of the great majority of the European community of all denominations, and their dislike to a purely secular education.

(2) Upon the fact that all the existing European schools give religious instruction as an indispensable part of their course, and that nearly all are in receipt of State aid necessary to their maintenance. Their exclusion now from the Government scheme of education, and consequent loss of State aid, because religion is taught in them, would involve an injurious waste of means, and a great outlay to supply their place.

(3) Upon the greater necessity of Christian instruction in Indian schools than in English.

In England, if Christian instruction is omitted from the State-aided day-school, it can be supplied, at home, in the Sunday School, and at Church and Chapel. But a large number of Indian schools are boarding-schools, which for nine months of the year are home, school, and church to their scholars,—the sole channel through which they can receive Christian instruction. And Indian day-schools occupy nearly the same position in the stations where there is neither a resident Christian minister, nor a place of public worship, nor a Sunday School. Except home teaching, of which much cannot be said, the school and the school-master are in such stations the only agency of Christian instruction.

II.—That Christian instruction according to the distinctive tenets of any particular denomination should not exclude the school in which it is given from the receipt of State aid.

This is allowed under the English educational code, subject to the so-called "conscience clause;" and if it were disallowed in India, the disallowal would cut off nearly all the largest and most useful schools in the country,—Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Non-conformist.

III.—That in all ordinary State-aided denominational schools, the following conscience clause shall be observed for every denomination:—

On the written wish of parent or guardian, every child shall be exempted from receiving the distinctive religious instruction or attending the distinctive religious services, public or private, of any denomination; and shall be allowed, at a suitable time and place, to be determined by the School-board, to receive the religious instruction, or to attend the religious services, of a minister of the denomination to which he or she belongs.

IV.—That in all undenominational schools, both for day-scholars and boarders, whether aided or maintained by the State, similar regulations with respect to religious instruction to those now in force for regimental schools should be applied. That a fixed time on two mornings of the week, immediately at the beginning or at the end of the school-meeting, should be set apart for religious instruction: that during this time, the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian Chaplains of the station should be permitted to give religious instruction according to their respective formularies to the children of their own communion. In the absence of any one, or of all the above-named ministers of religion, some other approved minister may be appointed; and if there be none, the school managers may arrange for the religious instruction of the school, as they may determine best. Wherever a daily form of prayer, or of religious reading, is used at the opening or closing of the school, or of the day, by the master or mistress of an undenominational school at which the rules of the school require all scholars to attend, it shall be short, simple, and unsectarian.

V.—That no grants shall be made by Government in respect of religious instruction to any class of school; that it shall be no part of the duty of the Government Inspector of Schools to enquire into the religious instruction of a school, nor to examine any scholar in religious knowledge; and that the time devoted to religious instruction should not be counted as part of the time constituting a school attendance.

VI.—That non-attendance at any religious service or instruction of the school, or the attendance at other religious service or instruction, shall not forfeit any of the general benefits or privileges of the school.

Religious instruction of special schools.

1st.—Orphanages and free schools maintained by Government shall be classed as undenominational, and Christian instruction shall be given according to Rule IV.

2nd.—Military schools shall be classed as denominational, and the religious instruction given in them be subject to the conscience clause of Rule III.

The necessity for this distinction is based upon the following reasons:—

A.—The children of Roman Catholic soldiers will be educated in Roman Catholic schools, which are most strictly denominational, and are nevertheless aided by Government.

B.—Orphanages will have a much smaller number of boarders than the military schools, and being established in populous stations, their pupils can be instructed by the local ministers of religion, and attend their services. But a military school, besides being larger, must be an isolated and self-contained establishment with its own Chaplain and place of worship.

C.—As the children of Roman Catholic soldiers are provided for by Roman Catholic schools, a military school maintained by Government need only consult for the religious instruction and worship of Protestant children; and the form of the Church of England will be selected as the one most acceptable to the largest number of Protestant parents.

3rd.—Industrial schools for children under 16 years of age. In these religious instruction will be given according to Rule IV; or, as in military schools, subject to Rule III, as the size and locality of the school shall render fittest.

4th.—Technical and other special schools.

As the students in these will have previously received their general education, and will be of age to think and act for themselves, there will be less need of special religious instruction for them, which will form part of the religious charge of the local Chaplain or other resident minister.

5th.—Training college. The religious administration of this will be treated when the general nature of the institution is considered.

Classification of schools.

Ordinary schools, as classified by the Government of India, are arranged in three grades:—

(1) Primary (Lower and Upper).
(2) Middle.
(3) High.

Commenting on this classification, we offer the following general remarks:—

(1) It is not necessary that these three classes of schools should be separate institutions; it will often be necessary to unite an elementary and a middle, or a middle and a high school, and sometimes all the three grades must be united in the same institution. But we consider that it should be the aim of an educational system to limit high schools eventually to middle and high education; first as more economical; secondly, as more conducive to good discipline and uniform treatment of pupils.

(2) It will very rarely be found necessary to attach boarding accommodation to primary schools, but it will generally be found necessary to some extent at middle and high schools.

(3) In view of the enormous advantages possessed by hill boarding-schools over those in the plains—

(*a*) In respect of health.
(*b*) Of sustained work all through the year.[1]
(*c*) Of the better discipline and supervision which can be obtained in a school where nearly all are boarders, than in one where nearly all are day-scholars.

And, being convinced that, with the increased facility of access afforded by railway communication, and the growing recognition by European parents of the overwhelming advantages of hill-schools for their children, the demand for boarding-schools in the plains will grow less year by year, we consider that it would not be expedient for Government to sanction or encourage great expenditure in adding to the existing boarding accommodation of plains schools. We rather recommend that this should be regarded only as a temporary and diminishing necessity, and that the efforts of Government should be concentrated upon the improvement, enlargement, and the reduction of cost of hill-schools. If this is done to a sufficient extent, we are sure that the great majority of European parents, who by any means can afford it, will in time

[1] During the hot weather months, in most of the plains' schools, the school-hours are from 6 till 9 or 10 A.M., and the energy and learning, power of the scholars flag very considerably.

send their children to them, in preference to either the day or boarding-schools in the plains.

(4) Before a school is placed upon the list for State aid and inspection, an application shall be made to the Local Government or Administration, which shall direct the Inspector of Schools for the district to report—

(*a*) upon its necessity, *i.e.*, that there is a sufficient number of children in the place for whom no other suitable means of education exists;

(*b*) that it already satisfies, or that its managers pledge themselves to satisfy the conditions on which Government aid is given;

(*c*) what class of school is required.

(5) We consider that the aim of the Government should be to avoid all unnecessary multiplication of schools of every class, and to encourage the establishment of only one suitable primary school sufficient for the needs of the town or station, and one suitable middle or high school, with the requisite amount of boarding accommodation attached, for a district.

Exceptions to this general rule will be—

A.—Places where there is a sufficiently large Roman Catholic population to require a separate Roman Catholic school.

B.—Where separate schools are required for indigent children and for those of the better classes.

C.—Where the station or town is too large for the attendance at one school of all the poorer children.

D.—Where separate primary and high schools may be necessary.

E.—Hill-stations which are educational centres. The establishment however here of rival denominational or class schools should be discouraged.

But the general principle should always be kept in view, that it is better, both for economy and for efficiency, to have a few large, good, and well-filled schools, especially of the middle and high grades, even though longer travelling is necessary for their scholars, than many easily accessible smaller schools, half filled and poorly taught.

Standard of education considered.

(6) The standard of education for each class of school should be that recently fixed by order of the Government of India, which we attach. But we would note some points in which we consider some slight additions and modifications to be desirable.

A.—That suitable text-books should be selected for each grade of school, and be uniformly used for all European schools.

B.—That the time of continuance in each class and in each grade of schools should not be invariably the same for every pupil, but that only a maximum continuance should be fixed, beyond which a scholar can earn no grant in that class or grade.

C.—That generally the promotion of scholars from a lower to a higher class of the same grade, or from a lower to a higher grade of school, should be determined at the annual examination of the Inspector of Schools; but that this rule should not be applied invariably, so as to keep back pupils of more than average ability and attainments; and that such may be promoted by anticipation during the year by the master, and earn the proportionate grant-in-aid from the date of such promotion, if they pass the next annual examination of the Government Inspector.

D.—That an infant class for children who have not passed their seventh birth-day should form a part of the lower primary school.

E.—That the geographical standard of the lower primary school should be the knowledge of a simple elementary manual of Geography, and a general acquaintance with the maps of Great Britain, Europe, and India. And in the middle school we suggest that Physical Geography should be included.

F.—Persian is the only language included among optional subjects for pupils of the middle school. But the Calcutta Entrance Examination, which is the final standard of the high school, includes Latin; and the Roorkee examination places on its list of subjects the Æneid of Virgil, four Books of Livy, and Cæsar de Bello Gallico, which we believe to be as much Latin as is required for the Bachelor of Arts examination at Oxford. It will be generally impossible for a boy to acquire during the two years which he is supposed to spend in a high school a sufficient knowledge of Latin to enable him to pass either the

Calcutta Entrance or the Roorkee examination. If therefore Latin is allowed, or made compulsory for either of these, we would recommend that it should be included as a subject in the examinations of the middle school; and that at the final middle-school examination the pupils should pass in the 1st Æneid, or the first two books of Cæsar de Bello Gallico. As however the main end of European education in India must be, for some years to come, to fit boys for profitable employment; as the knowledge of Latin and Persian, however thorough, has rather a traditional and scholastic than any present and practical value; and as very few boys indeed are likely to attain in Indian schools a sufficient knowledge of either language, to be of either pleasure or profit to themselves in after-life, we should be disposed to substitute for Latin and Persian, or at least to add, with a higher number of marks, either Bengali, Hindi, or Pushtu as the optional subject in the final examinations of both middle and high schools, for those European boys whose education is then terminated; as the grammatical and accurate knowledge of these vernaculars will be of most material use to them, and in some departments a necessary condition of employment.[1]

Standard for girls' education.

G.—With reference to the education of girls, we notice—

1*st.*—That sewing is not specially included either in the primary or middle schools; and as this is so very necessary for girls of all classes, we recommend that it should be included, receive marks at the Inspector's examination, and that a special grant be allowed for it.

2*nd.*—That in the middle school the standard of Urdu is left the same for girls as for boys, which appears to be an unnecessary expenditure of time, labour, and money; as a colloquial knowledge of Urdu, which will enable them afterwards to conduct their domestic arrangements and duties, is quite enough for girls; and, as a general rule, girls born and bred in India have that already. It is therefore quite unnecessary that girls should be taught Hindustani, and we are sure that the fact of its being made a compulsory subject would be repugnant to the feelings of most European parents, and cause them to avoid rather than select the schools in which their daughters must learn Hindustani. In the middle schools for girls, we consider it of especial value that some form of instruction in domestic economy should be given. This is taught in English schools under the following heads:—

(1) Food, and its preparation.
(2) Clothing, and materials.
(3) The dwelling; warming, cleaning and ventilation.
(4) Washing materials, and their use.
(5) Rules for health, management of a sick-room.
(6) Income; expenditure and saving.

Practical knowledge of a similar kind suited to the circumstances of Indian life would be most useful, as generally girls of the middle and working classes marry at a very early age, and enter upon domestic life without the slightest practical knowledge of its duties; and we would recommend its introduction in the place of Urdu.

Stricter system of inspection and payment by results.

The adoption of the above method of classifying schools, and of graduating the classes in each, of itself implies that the system of Government inspection should be more searching, and have a closer regard to the individual progress of every scholar than it has had hitherto. We are sure that no system of inspection will attain the object of Government,—a high standard of efficiency for schools,—which does not make the individual progress of the scholars a matter of profitable or honourable interest to the managers, the teachers, and the scholars themselves. And therefore, in the application of the Government grant-in-aid to European schools, we recommend the introduction of the principle of payment by results. This has been applied in the most carefully calculated manner to the primary schools of all classes in Great Britain, the higher of which, as already stated, have a standard of instruction at least equal to that laid down for the Indian middle schools, and it has contributed in the most marked manner, more than any other cause, to their success.

[1] An exception may be made in favour of Latin for young men who continue their education in a professional college, and intend to enter professions in which the knowledge of a vernacular language is less necessary.

We will briefly state the reasons which have led us to consider an improved system of Government inspection absolutely essential to any real improvement of European education.

1st.—The present mode of inspection does not provide a sufficient security that the money spent by the Government in aid of education is spent in the most economical and profitable manner.

The grants-in-aid to schools, being at present calculated *en-bloc*, solely with respect to their needs, and not to their merits, offer no inducement, either to managers or teachers to raise the teaching power and efficiency, nor yet to the scholars to increased diligence and study. They can only be regarded as benevolent donations made with no guarantee for a reproductive expenditure. The real blame or approval by the Inspector of the mode in which the school is conducted does not affect the amount of the grant-in-aid; and his judgment upon it, not being weighted by any pecuniary loss or gain to teachers and managers, and being unknown to the scholars, exercises extremely little practical influence upon the school.

To those who know the care, interest, and anxiety with which the annual visit of Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools is looked forward to, and prepared for, by managers, teachers, and scholars of every English primary school, and the all-important result of his inspection to its interests and prospects; and can compare all this with the present working of Government inspection in the European schools of India, no further evidence of any kind is needed. But, if it be required by those who are unable to make the comparison, it will be supplied by the slow progress which has been made by European education during the last ten years, and especially by the present unsatisfactory condition of nearly every European primary school in the country.

2nd.—The three principal results obtained by the English system of inspection and payment are—

(*a*) That every child for whom Government pays a grant-in-aid must have attended regularly.

(*b*) That he must be fitly provided with all the necessary means and appliances of education, including good teaching, sufficient school-room, and suitable school-furniture and material.

(*c*) That he should show, year by year, a definite measure of improvement.

Not one of these results is attained with any certainty or success, or indeed practically regarded, by the Indian system of inspection and allotment of grants-in-aid, which appears to have no other aim than to maintain the schools, to publish annual reports of their condition, and to make suggestions to teachers and managers, compliance with which does not increase, nor non-compliance decrease, the amount of the grant-in-aid.

Objections considered.

The objection has been made that the English system is inapplicable to India, and would be injurious to its European schools—

1st.—Because the irregularity of attendance so prevalent in India is irremediable, being due to the real and permanent causes of frequent sickness and changes of residence. But—

(*a*) This objection applies only to day-schools. The regularity of attendances in boarding-schools, which already receive a large proportion, and should aim at receiving the great majority, of European children, is greater even than can be ordinarily attained in the English day-schools.

(*b*) The irregularity really due to sickness and change of residence can be allowed for, either by requiring a lower number of attendances in the year, which can easily be fixed by counting up the average number of attendances made during the year by the more regular scholars; or by calculating attendance by the length of time a child has been in the school continuously, instead of by his number of daily attendances during the year. The former method is in our opinion preferable.

(*c*) But a very active cause of irregularity of attendance is the folly and carelessness of parents, who are willing that their children should stay away from school on very slight pretexts. This is remediable, and would, as has been proved by the actual experience of English schools, be remedied by the introduction of the English system. The school managers and teachers would have then a pecuniary interest, which they have not now, in securing regularity of attendance; and the grant-in-aid, being individually allotted, and in a manner earned for the school by the scholar, is regarded both by parents and by children in the light of a distinction and a prize; the former would be unwilling that the discredit of not earning it should rest upon their children, and the latter would be keenly stimulated to earn it by a natural spirit of emulation and rivalry.

2nd.—It has been objected that the present unsatisfactory teaching of most Indian primary schools is not suited to the system of payment by results. But—

(*a*) the institution of a training college would provide a class of well qualified and certificated teachers to whom this objection would not apply; and

(*b*) this objection is more truly a reason; for the direct result of the English system of inspection is to maintain and to increase the efficiency of the teacher, as the Inspector annually reports on his work, and endorses his certificate, favourably or unfavourably, according to the result of his inspection.

3rd.—A third objection has been offered, that the sufficient equipment of a school must be left to the school-managers, and that Government cannot interfere in the matter. But it is surely evident that Government has the full right to demand from every school, as a condition of its receiving a grant-in-aid, that it should provide a proper supply of books, maps, desks, and all other necessary appliances of teaching, as well as that it should have a good teacher. Accordingly, the English educational code has directed "that the total grant-in-aid may be reduced by not less than one-tenth, nor more than one-half, for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration, on the part of the teacher; or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction."

It cannot of course be disputed that the substitution of a strict for a lax system of inspection will require some compensation, and the first introduction of the English system must necessarily be tentative. The scale of grants-in-aid must be so arranged that finally the aggregate sum which each scholar can earn by showing the required number of attendances and passes in sanctioned subjects, together with the sum earned by the school for good discipline, organization, and equipment, should be somewhat in excess of the sum which the Government has determined to contribute to his education. The rate of excess, at first, on account of the present faulty condition of schools, must be large, and therefore to avoid weakening the school, the grants-in-aid must be very liberally calculated. Or, instead of this method, a lump sum may be added to the more moderate and final calculation, for a reasonable period, until the system has borne fruit in increased regularity of attendance, and improved discipline, organization, and instruction. If the former method of compensation is adopted, a considerable proportion of the grant must be put upon attendance; but as the schools become more efficient, and every scholar able to earn more of the total sum obtainable, the scale may be lowered, and a larger share of the grant may be transferred from attendance to proficiency.

We therefore most strongly recommend the adoption of the English system of inspection and payment by results for European schools in India as essentially necessary to any sound and efficient system of European education.

European Inspectors for European schools.

We are of opinion that the inspection of European schools on this principle should be conducted by European Inspectors only, as more acceptable to managers, teachers, parents, and scholars, as having more influence with them, and as more competent to arrive at an accurate measure of the attainments of European children.

And we think that no fitter class of men can be found for the inspection of European primary and middle schools than the Sub-Inspectors of English

primary schools. They have been themselves trained and certificated masters, who have been selected as Inspectors for their success in teaching, and for general ability, and they would possess every professional qualification for the successful introduction of the English system of inspection,—a thorough acquaintance with its method, an accurate knowledge of the subjects in which they will have to examine, of the art of teaching them, and of ascertaining the exact amount of the pupils' knowledge of them.

The addition of two such Inspectors to the Educational Department, on initial salaries of Rs. 500 per mensem, would probably suffice for all European primary and middle schools in the Presidency; and the inspection of the more highly educated Inspectors, now employed in the Educational Department, might be limited to the more advanced pupils of the high schools.

Tentative scale of grants-in-aid in illustration of the method.

The following scale of grants-in-aid has been already submitted to the Government of India by the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and we offer it again here with some modifications, not for adoption either present or final, but as an illustration of the method in which the English system may be applied to European schools in India:—

I.—Primary schools—

	Per annum. Rs.
(*a*) Required attendance	16
(*b*) Certificate of good discipline, organization, school accommodation, furniture and materials	9
(*c*) Pass in reading and dictation	6
(*d*) Pass in writing	6
(*e*) Pass in arithmetic	6
(*f*) Pass in geography, grammar, history	9
(*g*) Maximum grant obtainable	52

The average grant per head required is, as we have already said, about Rs. 36 per annum, or Rs. 3 per mensem. Every scholar will be examined individually, and the grant allotted accordingly. The following case may be supposed as an example of the method in which an Inspector will learn to regulate the standard of his examination, or to apportion the amount of the grants for particular subjects. He examines ten primary schools containing altogether 500 scholars, of which number he finds that—

75 per cent. only, or 375, show the required attendance.
5 only of the 10 schools earn the grant for good discipline, &c.
60 per cent. of the 500 scholars, or 300, obtain passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic.
40 per cent., or 200, pass in geography, grammar, and history.
The allotment of the annual grant will therefore be—

	Rs.	Rs.
For required attendance	375 × 16 =	6,000
For good discipline in 5 schools of 250 scholars	250 × 9 =	2,250
For passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic, at Rs. 18 for all three	300 × 18 =	5,400
For pass in geography, grammar, and history	200 × 9 =	1,800
TOTAL ANNUAL GRANT		15,450

	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Annual grant per head	$\frac{15,450}{500}$ =	30 14 5
	Rs. A. P.	
Monthly grant per head	$\frac{30\ 14\ 5}{12}$ =	2 9 2

In this case therefore the average grant of Rs. 3 per mensem has not been obtained, and the Inspector, in order to obtain it, must either lower his standard

a little to admit more passes, or increase one or more of the grants; but in a year or two he will arrive at a permanent *modus* and a higher standard.[1]

The same principle of calculation and arrangement will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the application of the grant-in-aid in middle and high schools.

II.—Middle schools—

	Per annum. Rs.
(*a*) Required attendance	24[2]
(*b*) Every pupil passing Inspector's examination in all subjects with less than 33 per cent. of total number of marks (Urdu and optional subjects excepted)	12
(*c*) Every pupil passing with more than 33, but less than 66 per cent. of total	24
(*d*) Every pupil passing with 66 per cent. of total, or more	36[2]
(*e*) Special grant for Urdu pass	12[2]
(*f*) Special grant for each optional subject	12
But total in optional subjects not to exceed	24[2]
Maximum grant attainable	96

or Rs. 8 per mensem, but probable average grant about Rs. 5 per head on all pupils in the school.

III.—High schools.—The grant-in-aid would be similarly assessed with the addition of a bonus for every pupil passing the Calcutta Entrance, the Roorkee, or any other professional examination for employment in India. The mean average grant including this should be about Rs. 7 per head. Both in middle and high schools the pupils should be examined in class.

Special remarks on the several classes of Schools.

I.—Primary schools.

(1) No primary schools should receive a grant-in-aid which have a less average attendance than 12 children between five and fourteen years of age.

Remarks on primary schools.

(2) No child under five and above fourteen shall receive a grant-in-aid in a primary school.

(3) Primary schools with an average attendance of 25 children may have an assistant or pupil-teacher. A considerable proportion of children in the smaller primary schools are under six years of age, very untaught and undisciplined, and the teacher, without an assistant to keep these in order, cannot pay the necessary attention to the elder children.

This necessity is acknowledged by the English educational code, which allows a grant of 8*s.* per annum for children between four and seven years of age, if they are taught as a class, and so as not to interfere with the instruction of the elder children.

(4) The present instruction in nearly all primary schools is so defective that few can educate their scholars for the final upper primary examination which passes them into a middle school; nor is it probable that this standard

[1] The following table shows the percentage of scholars presented at examination, and passing in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the Manchester Board Schools, and the increase of passes and improved attendance under a good system:—

	Presented at examination.	Percentage of passes in			Average percentage of passes.
1874	88 per cent.	R. 84	W. 82	A. 75	80
1875	89 „	„ 85	„ 73	„ 59	72
1876	90 „	„ 88	„ 85	„ 78	84
1877	95 „	„ 89	„ 87	„ 85	87
1878	95 „	„ 96	„ 94	„ 92	94

Throughout the schools of England and Wales the average percentage of passes in the year 1877-78 was 80. Considering the present low standard of primary education in India, 60 per cent. of passes is a high average for Indian schools.

[2] Figures composing the maximum grant.

can be generally attained, until trained teachers are provided at a moderate cost by an Indian training college.

(5) Fees assessed on a low scale, and proportionate to the income of parents, should be charged in all primary schools. It would be desirable that one uniform fee should be charged for all children of all classes in all stations, yet this is scarcely possible in India; the very poor East Indian, with a precarious income of Rs. 25 or Rs. 50 a month, cannot afford the same fee as the Eurasian clerk in a Government office, or the English employé on the railway, though he must send his children to the same school. We recommend therefore 8 annas as the lowest, Rs. 3 as the highest, fee for primary education.

Different kinds of primary schools.

(6) There will be generally two kinds of primary schools, the different circumstances of which require a distinct mention, and they will also be maintained from different sources;—

(*a*) Railway schools,—*i.e.*, schools in railway stations, for railway children.

(*b*) Schools in ordinary civil and military stations, for the children of the poorer classes of clerks, &c.

Railway Schools.

(*a*) The former are in receipt of a grant from the Railway Companies, and their administration is under the control of the local railway officials. The average amount of receipts and expenditure per head, calculated on eight railway schools, with an aggregate of 256 pupils, or an average of 32 for each school, is as follows:—

Receipts—	Rs.
Fees	2
Railway grant	1·72
Government grant	1·6
TOTAL	5·32

Expenditure—	Rs.
Tuitional	4·07
Establishment	·5
Contingent	·34
TOTAL	4·91

The profit on each pupil in a school containing 32 scholars is therefore Rs. ·41, or 6 annas 6·72 pie per mensem. But in railway schools there is no charge for rent or repairs, as the Company, in addition to its grant, supplies a school-house, with rooms for the master or mistress. To improve the discipline of railway schools, and raise their standard of education to that of the upper primary grade, would necessitate a somewhat larger expenditure, principally on tuition; but we think that with a proper organization, and economy in the other items, the total cost of education need not exceed Rs. 6 per head per mensem.

It will be rarely, if ever, found necessary to have a local educational rate for the maintenance of railway schools, as its place is supplied by the railway grant, and by the higher fee which the parents of the scholars are able to pay.

Primary schools in civil stations and large cantonments.

(*b*) Primary schools for Europeans in such stations as Delhi, Meerut, Moradabad, Benares, Patna, Monghyr, Dinapore, &c., are generally much worse off than railway schools in every respect. Rent and repairs are added to their items of expenditure, and, with the very few exceptions in which the municipality makes a small grant, their only sure source of income is the Government grant-in-aid, which is generally less than two rupees per head. The income from voluntary contributions is both precarious and insufficient, and, the parents of the scholars being generally of the poorest class, the receipts from fees are little more than nominal. The standard of instruction is extremely low, and practically these schools are of very little use; indeed, they may be described as of no use at all, but rather injurious, as pretending to supply a want which they do not supply, and affording a pretext for inaction. A radical reformation is required in their organization, and a

considerably greater expenditure must be incurred to bring them up to anything like an efficient standard. If voluntary contributions will not supply this, recourse must be had in such stations to a local educational rate.

An instance of the necessity for Government to take some action in the establishment of schools, and of the insufficiency of the voluntary system, is afforded by Meerut. There were in that station, at the end of 1875, no fewer than 69 children of school-going years, with one or two exceptions, of the very poorest class, children of small pensioners, section-writers, and vagrants; there were also 17 children of a better class, whose parents could afford to send them to the Naini Tal school. There was no European school of any description in Meerut at that time, though several had been tried by private individuals at one time or another, all of which had failed. An effort was made to establish a local school; a meeting of the principal residents was called, and an application was made to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for a grant-in-aid, and the use of a house belonging to the Government as a school. For some cause or other the scheme fell through, and there is still no suitable school at Meerut for its 70 or 80 children. The cost of a good school for 50 children at such a station, even including the charge of rent, would probably not be above Rs. 6 per head; for the additional expenditure on that charge would be fully recovered by the decrease in the tuitional charge per head for the greater number of scholars. The expenditure for 50 scholars would therefore be Rs. 300; and the receipts, by Government grant-in-aid, at Rs. 3 per head, Rs. 150, and by fees, at 8 annas per head (a low estimate), Rs. 25, in all Rs. 175—which would leave a monthly deficit on the schools of Rs. 125, to be supplied either by voluntary contributions, or by a local educational rate, as the residents of the station might prefer. There would also be a small educational expenditure, presently to be mentioned, in addition to the cost of the local school, falling upon the local funds, which may be expected to increase the total amount supplied by local effort to about Rs. 160 per mensem.

Local administration of primary schools.

(7) The local administration of primary schools will be conducted by School-boards on the principles already laid down. There will however be some difference in the constitution of the School-boards for rate-aided and voluntary schools, including under the latter term schools partly maintained by the Railway Companies.

A.—In a rate-aided school, the senior civil officer will be *ex-officio* Chairman; the senior military officer (if any), the Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and Chaplain, Members *ex-officio*, with three or four elected Members.

B.—In a voluntary school, the senior civil and military officers, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and Chaplain, *ex-officio* Members, with three or four others elected. The Chairman to be chosen from the *ex-officio* Members.

C.—In railway schools, principal Railway Officer, *ex-officio* Chairman; Surgeon and Chaplain *ex-officio* Members, with two other elected Members.

Every Board shall appoint a Secretary to record its proceedings, and shall select one of its members, who ordinarily shall be the Chairman or the Secretary, to correspond with the Government. The minutes of the meetings of the School-board, and a detailed statement of annual expenditure and receipts, shall be submitted to the Government Inspector of Schools at his annual visit, or at whatever other time he may call for them.

The duties and functions of School-boards of primary schools shall be—The appointment and dismissal of teachers, both head and assistant, the approval and engagement of pupil-teachers, the provision of school material, the control of school expenditure, the assessment of fees, and remission or reduction of them to indigent scholars, the nomination to scholarships, and the arrangement of school-hours. In cases of dispute between a School-board and teachers, or parents, there shall be an appeal to the Government Inspector of Schools.

II.—Middle schools—

(1) These should only be established where an attendance of 60 resident children, between six and sixteen years of age, can be obtained.

(2) So far as is practicable, middle schools in the plains should be restricted to day-scholars, *i. e.*, to the children of residents; and boarding-schools of this class should be situated in the hills, as being infinitely better for the health of the children, and very little, if at all, more expensive to the parent or to the State. This appears from the following statement for three middle schools at Allahabad, Lahore, and Nágpúr:—

	Average fee for boarders.	Grant-in-aid per head.
	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad	22·5	3·88
Lahore	21·7	5·45
Nágpúr	21·25	3·75
Mean of three schools	21·82	4·36

It will be shown that a large hill boarding-school, well conducted, of the middle standard, need not cost more than Rs. 20 per head per mensem, of which charge the parent, aided or unaided, pays Rs. 15, and the Government a grant-in-aid, averaging Rs. 5 per head. If this estimate be realized, the education of children at a school of the Naini Tal type will cost their parents even less than they now pay to board their children at Allahabad and Lahore, and the Government no more than the difference between Rs. 5 and Rs. 4·36, or 5 annas 9 pie per mensem.

There is, however, an apparent objection against Government contributing an average grant of Rs. 5 per head for all scholars of a middle boarding-school. The charge would be unobjectionable, if all scholars received an education of the middle standard; but in the present constitution of Indian schools, where primary and secondary education are given in the same school, it is probable that half, or nearly half, the scholars will be receiving primary education, for which Government appears to contribute an average grant of Rs. 5, or Rs. 2 in excess of the average grant that would be allowed in a primary school; and thus to violate the principle of payment by results. This difficulty is unavoidable in a school of the middle grade, which has also classes of the primary grade, and in which the charge to the parent, being reduced to the extreme minimum compatible with solvency, necessitates an average State contribution for all pupils of at least Rs. 5 per mensem. It is however more apparent than real, and there is no departure from the principle of payment by results. The grant-in-aid per head to the primary classes will still be calculated on the scale, that every primary scholar should earn an average grant of Rs. 3 by his attendance and passes. But we recommend that an extra grant of Re. 1 per head per mensem should be allowed for every boarder, when all the domestic and sanitary arrangements of the school are satisfactory. This extra grant would be beneficial in itself and raise the average grant on every scholar receiving secondary education to Rs. 6, that of every scholar receiving primary to Rs. 4. But the average for all would be about Rs. 5, which is the same as, or rather less than, the grants now allowed per head for the middle schools at Darjeeling and Naini Tal. We would also extend this grant for satisfactory domestic and sanitary arrangements to high schools, in which the same difficulty from the combination of different grades of scholars exists.

(3) As the education given in primary schools is not sufficiently advanced to enable the majority of European boys to get their living in India, it is necessary to provide those resident in stations where there is only a primary school, or no school, and whose parents cannot afford the total cost of a boarding-school, with some means of obtaining the higher education necessary for them.

It would be possible to do this by attaching a middle school class to every primary school; but the objections are—

A.—That the number of boys in this class at one time would rarely exceed two or three; for the sake of whom, as a master of higher attainments than would otherwise be necessary must be engaged, the tuitional expenditure must be raised considerably for the whole school.

B.—As most of the primary schools are mixed (boys and girls), and under a mistress, the institution of a middle class would result practically in the establishment of a separate school under a highly paid master for, at the most, some half-a-dozen pupils, whose education would be inordinately expensive, and at the same time less efficient than it would be if the pupils of each primary school, as they came of an age to require secondary education, were transferred to some suitable boarding-school.

C.—And, as a vigorous constitution is fully as necessary a condition of profitable employment to an European boy as a good education, this boarding-school should be in the hills.

(4) The class of children for whom education in the hills is most necessary, and whose parents can afford to pay that portion of the cost of a boarding-school which must fall upon them, will be chiefly drawn from railway stations; a large contingent will also be furnished by the primary schools in civil stations; but there will be also a considerable number of very poor East Indian children, whose parents cannot pay their share of the cost of an ordinary hill boarding-school, and for whom therefore some other provision must be made in free schools.

Cost of a middle school in the hills for boarders.

(5) As regards the cost of a hill boarding-school we can only give an approximate estimate. At the Naini Tal school, with 88 pupils, the average monthly cost of a boarder in 1876 was Rs. 23-8-5. At the Murree Lawrence Asylum with 145 pupils in 1879, this was returned as Rs. 18-4-8. At the Sanawar Lawrence Asylum, with about 400 pupils in 1876, it was Rs. 27-15-1; which seems very high. On the whole, we are of opinion that the cost of a boy at a hill boarding-school need not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, in a school for 200 pupils, if all these conditions are fulfilled—

(*a*) It must be situated in a locality where provisions and wages are cheap.
(*b*) Very careful supervision and economy must be observed.
(*c*) Repair of buildings and medical charge must be supplied by Government.
(*d*) The school must be full, and no bad debts be allowed.
(*e*) The school fees must be paid for the vacation as well as the school months.

We estimate the charge for a wholesome and nutritious dietary at Rs. 8 a month, or 4 annas a day for every pupil. Tuition with the under-mentioned staff[1] of masters at about Rs. 8 a month:—

	Rs.
Head-master	350 with rooms.
First assistant	200 „
Second „	150 „
Third „	120 „
Fourth „	100 „
Fifth „	80 „
Sixth „	60 „
Two pupil teachers	20 „
Two Munshis	50
Boarding allowance for 6 masters, at Rs. 30	180
TOTAL SALARIES, Rs.	1,310
Establishment, including supervision and washing,	Rs. 3 per head.
Stationery, and fuel and light,	„ 1 „
Renewals and contingents,	„ 2 „

This estimate represents a monthly charge of about Rs. 22, but this will be reduced to Rs. 20, as some of the items, *e. g.*, table expenditure, are only charged for ten months of the year, as will appear in the balance-sheet for the year to be given below.

[1] This staff is really larger than will be required, especially when the school is brought into good order under trained teachers. The fifth and sixth masters can then be dispensed with. On the other hand, additional expenditure must be incurred by increments to salaries after a fixed length of service. The salary of the head-master is moderate. A highly qualified master of a large English elementary rate-aided school sometimes receives a salary of £300 per annum.

Distribution of the cost.

This charge of Rs. 20 per mensem will be thus distributed—

(1) The parent pays Rs. 12 per mensem. *i. e.*, half tuitional salaries, Rs. 4, and the whole of boarding cost, Rs. 8.

(2) Government arranges its grant-in-aid on such a scale that the amount earned by the school for good organization, discipline, school requisites, domestic and sanitary arrangements, *plus* the amount earned by the scholar for attendance and passes, should on the average be Rs. 5 per mensem.

(3) A maintenance allowance, or scholarship, of Rs. 3 is provided for every scholar needing it—

(*a*) by the Railway Companies for the children of their own servants;

(*b*) by the local educational rate, or the fund raised by voluntary effort, where there is no rate, for all other children.

(4) If the parent does not require such aid, he will pay Rs. 15.

(5) It shall be competent for the local School-board to grant maintenance allowances of Rs. 5 in special cases.

(6) Where maintenance allowances are provided by a local school fund, it will probably be found expedient that the parent should pay his portion of the school fee to the Secretary of the Local School-board, who will forward the whole amount of Rs. 15 to the boarding-school at which the child is placed.

Assuming the whole fee of Rs. 20 to be paid in one or other of these methods, the annual balance-sheet of a boarding-school for 200 children of this class will stand thus—

	Rs.
Receipts from fees, grant-in-aid and scholarships—	
On 200 scholars, @ Rs. 20 per mensem for 12 months	48,000
Expenditure—	
Salaries and allowances of masters for 12 months, @ Rs. 1,310 per mensem	15,720
Establishment, @ Rs. 3 per head, on 200 scholars, for 10 months	6,000
Reduced establishment, @ Rs. 2 per head, on 200 scholars, for 2 months	800
Table @ Rs. 8 per head, on 200 scholars, for 10 months	16,000
Stationery, fuel, and light for 12 months, @ Re. 1 per head, on 200 scholars	2,400
Renewals and contingents, @ Rs. 2 per head, on 200 scholars, for 12 months	4,800
TOTAL COST OF SCHOOL	45,720
Receipts per annum	48,000
Expenditure „	45,720
Balance in favour of school	2,280

(6) It will also be necessary to provide middle schools for children whose parents cannot afford even the charge of such a boarding-school as the one just described. We think that, for these, special free schools should be established, and submit the scheme of their constitution and maintenance.

Free middle schools.

A.—The classes of European children for whom they are required are—

Orphans of non-military parents, left without any means of support.

Children of entirely indigent parents.

Children of parents with small incomes, who can afford to pay only a portion of the cost of education.

B.—They should combine primary and secondary education up to the final middle school standard, and include boarders and day-scholars. The former would be homeless orphans and children of poor parents living in stations where there is no suitable school. The latter would be children of poor parents living in the place where the school is established.

C.—It would be sufficient for the present to establish free schools of this class at Allahabad and Lahore, for the children, respectively, of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of the Punjab, as the Calcutta Free School already, to a considerable extent, supplies the needs of the Lower Provinces, and may be enlarged, if more accommodation is required there for children of this class. It would undoubtedly be desirable to establish these free schools, as well as the superior class of middle schools which have just been described, in the hills; but the objection against this is, that there is a large number of resident poor children at Allahabad and Lahore who, if educated on the spot as day-scholars, will cost the State only about Rs. 3 per head, but if educated at a boarding-school in the hills, will cost the State not less than Rs. 12 each. The reasons for selecting Allahabad and Lahore are—

(1) These cities have the largest number of poor resident children.

(2) That, being provincial capitals, they are the fittest centres; and a better administration and supervision can be obtained there than anywhere else.

(3) That institutions of this kind already exist there, only needing development and enlargement, Allahabad having a very good free school, with accommodation for 150 day-scholars, but without boarding accommodation; and Lahore an orphanage and free school, capable of receiving 62 boarders, *viz.*, 22 boys and 40 girls.

Cost of free schools.

D.—We are of opinion that a free school for 180 boys and 120 girls would suffice for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and that another for 120 boys and 80 girls would meet the present requirements of the Punjab. We take the Free School, Calcutta, as the model for these institutions, both with regard to their finance and their general administration; and we estimate the cost of each, at the rate of Rs. 14 per head for boarders, and of Rs. 6 for day-scholars; excluding all charge for the original cost of building, and for the importation of a head-master and head-mistress from England, but including all other charges.

This estimate is in excess of the actual monthly cost per head in the Calcutta Free School, on a total of 339 boarders and 30 day-scholars, as appears from the following statement of its expenditure for the year 1878:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Tuitional salaries	2	15	11·5	p. m.
Supervision and servants	1	6	0	„
Victualling	4	0	9·6	„
Hospital charge	0	3	7·2	„
Books and stationery	0	3	1·25	„
Clothing (exclusive of shoes)	1	1	7·4	„
Contingent:—Repairs, great and petty, taxes, gas, &c.	2	7	5·5	„
TOTAL MONTHLY COST OF BOARDERS	12	6	6·45	„

The contingent expenditure in 1878 was unusually large; an allowance of Rs. 2 would probably be sufficient for ordinary years.

The total cost of a day-scholar includes only tuitional salaries, books and stationery, and contingent expenditure, and a portion of the cost of the menial establishment. For the Free School, Calcutta, the cost would therefore be as below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Tuitional establishment	2	15	11·5	p. m.
Books and stationery	0	3	1·25	„
Share of menial establishment	0	4	0	„
Contingent	2	7	5·5	„
TOTAL MONTHLY COST OF DAY-SCHOLAR	5	14	6·25	„

The tuitional salaries of a free school, of the size and character proposed for Allahabad, may be assessed as follows:—

Boys' school for 150 scholars—

	Rs.	
Head-master, trained and certificated from England	250	with rooms.
First assistant	150	„
Second „	100	„
Third „	80	„
Munshi	25	
One pupil-teacher at Rs. 10	10	
TOTAL	615	per mensem.

Girls' school for 100 scholars—

	Rs.	
Head-mistress, trained and certificated from England	180	with rooms.
Assistant	80	„
One pupil-teacher	10	
TOTAL	270	per mensem.

Infant school for 30 boys and 20 girls—

	Rs.	
Mistress	80	with rooms.
Senior pupil-teacher	10	
TOTAL	90	per mensem.

	Rs.
Boys' school	615
Girls' „	270
Infant „	90
TOTAL	975 per mensem.

Average cost per head for tuitional salaries . . $\left\{\frac{975}{300}\right\}$ = Rs. 3-4

The total cost of each boarder, calculated on a somewhat more liberal scale than that of the Calcutta Free School, may be stated approximately as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	
Tuitional salaries	3	4	per mensem.
Domestic establishment	1	8	„
Table	5	0	„
Medical charge	0	4	„
Books and stationery	0	4	„
Clothing, including shoes	1	4	„
Contingent, including all repairs	2	8	„
TOTAL	14	0	

There are now 110 free day-scholars in average daily attendance at the Allahabad Free School; it may therefore fairly be assumed that of the 300 pupils, 100 will be day-scholars. Computing therefore the monthly expenditure on every day-scholar to be in round numbers—

	Rs.	A.
For tuition	3	4
Books and stationery	0	4
Contingent	2	8
TOTAL	6	0

the aggregate cost of the 100 day-scholars will be Rs. 600; adding to this Rs. 2,800 as the aggregate monthly cost of 200 boarders at Rs. 14 each, the total monthly cost of the school will be Rs. 3,400

How the cost of a free school shall be provided.

In consideration of the class of scholars which will fill a school of this kind, and of the fact that they will be drawn from nearly every station in the province, which will render any other mode of providing for their cost extremely difficult, we propose

that the Provincial Government should undertake the entire charge and administration of it, and receive all school-fees; and we suggest the following plan of meeting the cost:—

(1) That the Provincial Government should charge the gross annual estimate of the school against the Provincial grant for European education.

(2) That it should charge Rs. 8 per mensem for every boarder, and Rs. 3 for every day-scholar—

(*a*) against the parent or guardian of the child, if of sufficient means;

(*b*) against the school-rate or other local educational fund of the station from which the child is sent, if it be an orphan or of indigent parents;

(*c*) against the parent and the school-rate jointly, if the parent is able to contribute a part.

There will however be two exceptions to this rule.

First, the case of orphans, or entirely indigent children coming from small stations where there is neither school nor school-rate. If the cost of their education can be defrayed neither by the private charity of the residents, nor by any local fund; as it would seem unnecessary, for the sake of only one or two poor children, to introduce a school-rate where there is no school, such children shall be admitted entirely free.

The second case is that of children whose parents can afford to pay only a portion of the boarding-fee, and live in stations without school or school-rate. On receipt of a written statement of the circumstances, attested by a magistrate, or, in his absence, by two residents, such children shall be admitted on such payment as the parent can afford, not being less than Rs. 3 for each child; which sum the food and clothing of the child would cost, if it were kept at home.

The children in free schools would therefore, with respect to the mode of payment, be divided into the following classes:—

(1) Those for whom Government pays the total cost of education inclusive of board.

(2) Those for whom Government receives only a reduced boarding-fee, which we estimate to average Rs. 4.

(3) Those for whom Government receives the full boarding-fee of Rs. 8, either from the school-rate, or the parent, separately, or from both jointly.

(4) Those for whom Government receives the full day-scholar's fee of Rs. 3, from school-rate, or parent, separately, or from both jointly.

In all joint-payments it will be found expedient that the parent should pay his share to the School-board of the station which sends the child, and the Secretary shall make the payment in full to the free school.

It is scarcely possible to determine with any exactness what the aggregate receipts from the several classes will amount to; but we consider it a fair calculation that the entirely non-paying and the partly paying classes will amount each to 10 per cent. on the 200 boarders, or to 20 in number for each class.

The third class, for whom the whole boarding-fee is received, will therefore be 160.

And the fourth class, for whom the whole day-scholar's fee is received, will be 100. All these latter, being resident in Allahabad or Lahore, will be chargeable upon the Allahabad or Lahore school-rate, if they are indigent.

The receipts therefore from these four classes will be as follows:—

From	first class	of	20	at Rs.	0	. Rs.	0
„	second „	of	20	„	4	. „	80
„	third „	of	160	„	8	. „	1,280
„	fourth „	of	100	„	3	. „	300
				TOTAL FOR 300		. „	1,660

Deducting this sum from Rs. 3,400, the gross total cost of the free school, its net total cost to Government will be Rs. 3,400 — 1,660 = Rs. 1,740, or Rs. 5-12-9·6 per head, for the Allahabad school.

It will be unnecessary to go through a similar calculation for the Lahore school; but it is probable that the cost of this will be somewhat higher per head, as the number of children is calculated at 100 less than in the Allahabad school.

It is a question, however, deserving the consideration of the Punjab Government, whether, as there is already the Mayo Girls' School at Simla, of precisely a similar character, with accommodation for 60 pupils, and costing only Rs. 14-10-3·6 per head, it would not be better to fill this up (there are at present only 37 girls), and enlarge it, if necessary, than to establish a free boarding-school for girls in Lahore. If the decision were in favour of the Simla school, boarding accommodation would then be required at Lahore only for boys, and the day-school for girls need not be so large. There would be little difficulty at Simla in providing the local share of the cost of maintenance.

Administration of free schools.

This shall be entrusted to a School-board appointed by the Provincial Government, and consisting of the Directors of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, respectively, with such other officers as the Lieutenant-Governor of each province may appoint, among whom we recommend that the Magistrate, the Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer, and the Chaplain should be included. The Board should ordinarily consist of ten or twelve members, as officers are frequently unable to attend, and necessary business may be delayed from inability to collect a quorum.

In addition to the ordinary functions of a School-board, they will have to examine all applications for admission, and to decide whether an applicant shall be admitted, and if admitted, on what terms. It must be remembered that the free school is designed to benefit only really poor, and not careless and parsimonious parents, and that admission to it should be strictly limited to those who have not the means of sending their children to other schools. When therefore applications are submitted by parents, and guardians to the School-board for admission, as day-scholars, from residents in Allahabad and Lahore, or as boarders, from residents in other stations, where there is no suitable school, such should be most carefully investigated, and a full statement of the parents' circumstances be required, before the admissions are approved.[1] Ordinarily, the School-boards of Allahabad and Lahore, if there be vacancies, will entertain, without further investigation, all applications preferred by the School-board of another station, when accompanied by a certificate from its Secretary, that the case is needy and deserving; or from the Magistrate, or two residents, of stations which have no School-board. But these shall have no preference over applications preferred directly by parents, all cases being judged on their own merits. Applications from stations where there is a primary school should be accepted only in the case of children who have passed the upper primary standard in the local school, unless they are orphans. From stations where there is a middle school they should not be accepted at all, with the same exception of orphans. It shall be competent also for the School-board, in case of suspected misrepresentation on the part of parent or relative, to suspend for enquiry the application of another School-board, or of a Magistrate; and, in case of proved misrepresentation, to cancel any admission.

The religious instruction of children in free schools will be given in accordance with the principles already laid down. Experience will probably show that few, if any, Roman Catholic children will enter, at least as boarders; for it is the great praise of that Church that it has established boarding-schools for orphans and indigent children in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, to which Roman Catholic children will naturally be sent. If these are not already large enough to receive all orphans and poor children of the Roman Catholic communion, they can be enlarged with the assistance of Government. We consider that the same charge should be made upon a local school-rate for the admission of a Roman Catholic child to a Roman Catholic free school, as is made in the case of admission of any child to a Government free school.

[1] The Governors of the Calcutta Free School meet once a month for this purpose.

The charge upon local school-rates will not be excessive.

We do not think that there is cause for apprehending that the addition to the cost of maintaining a local school of the scholarships of Rs. 3 each, tenable at middle schools in the hills, and of the grants made for orphans and indigent children at the provincial free schools, will be too heavy an expenditure upon the local school-rate.

It has already been shown that the probable cost to the local school-rate of maintaining a school for fifty scholars will be Rs. 125; and we will endeavour here to estimate the probable additional amount which these extra charges will lay upon the rate. It may be calculated that in a school of fifty children, one-fifth, or ten, will require neither scholarship nor grant, some being children of parents who can afford the whole charge of a boarding-school, and some, of the poorest East Indian parents, whose boys, following manual trades, need no higher education than they can obtain in an upper primary school; nor is a more advanced standard necessary for their girls. There will remain therefore only 40 children, for whom it will be necessary to allow scholarships or grants. Assuming these forty to stay the prescribed period of five years in the school, one-fifth, or eight, will pass out yearly; for whom either scholarships to hill-schools, or grants to free schools, must be allowed. Dividing these equally between hill-schools and the provincial free schools, there will be four scholarships to the former of Rs. 3 each, and four grants for the latter, which we estimate at an average mean grant of Rs. 5 each, even including a full payment of Rs. 8, for an orphan among the four. The total amount therefore of these extra payments will be Rs. 4 × 3 *plus* Rs. 4 × 5, or Rs. 32 per mensem; adding this to Rs. 125, the cost of the local school for 50 children, we arrive at a total of Rs. 157, chargeable upon the school-rate. As it is only in the larger civil and military stations, such as Meerut, Delhi, Patna, &c., that a school for 50 children will be required, and, as in these stations, there are many European residents of the wealthier classes, and a large number of rateable houses, a charge of Rs. 157 per mensem will not be thought excessive.

The local School-boards will collect the share of the cost paid by parents for the education of their children at a hill boarding-school, or a free school, and pay the whole charge monthly to the Secretaries of the schools where the children are placed.

The extra charge for scholarships and free-school grants will be considerably less in a railway station. The number of children in the school will be smaller, and the proportion of parents able to pay the whole cost of their children's education larger; few, if any, will require free-school grants; and we do not apprehend that an objection will be made on the score of cost by the Railway Companies to thus helping their own servants in the education of their children.

When the cost of hill boarding-schools has been brought, by the measures above proposed, more within the means of European parents of the middle class,—especially if the prospect of advantageous employment for their children encourages them to incur a larger expense in educating them,—there can be little doubt that the hill-schools will be far more generally used than they are now, and that it may be necessary to add to their number.

How the unused accommodation in existing *hill*-schools may be made available.

But at present none of them have their full complement of scholars. Naini Tal school, which was established especially as a middle school for boys of the middle class, and has just been enlarged to receive 160 boarders, has only 88; and St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, which can at once be made to accommodate 140 boys, has only 64. These two alone can receive 148 additional scholars. A third school, intended especially for the children of railway employés, and with accommodation for 60 scholars, has been opened within the last few months by the Government of Bengal at Kurseong, but we do not know to what extent this has been filled. We advise however that the amount of unused accommodation in all the existing hill-schools of this class should be ascertained and filled up, before any steps are taken to establish a new middle school in the hills. The two schools at Naini Tal and Darjeeling are only half filled. Both, having large grounds, may be still further enlarged (Darjeeling almost to any extent), and both possess a great advantage in having a large space for playgrounds, which in the schools at Simla and Mussoorie is the great want.

But there would be some difficulty, in both of these, in passing over from the old to the new system, and compensating for the loss by reduction of the old fee, until the schools were well filled, and the loss was counterbalanced by the gain from the increased number of scholars.

Some difficulty in change of system.

At the Naini Tal school this difficulty would be slight. At the present time every boarder pays a fee of Rs. 20 per mensem for only ten months, or Rs. 200 per annum; and the Government allows a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5-10 per mensem for twelve months, or Rs. 67-8 per annum: the total receipt therefore on every boarder is Rs. 267-8 per annum. Under the new system of payment, it would be only Rs. 240 per annum, which would involve a loss of Rs. 27-8 on every boarder, or of Rs. 2,365 per annum for the whole number now in the school, which it would not bear. It will not however be necessary to extend the reduction at first to the scholars already in the school; the reduced scale being applied only to future admissions, and not to all, until the school is sufficiently well filled to bear the reduction, which we have calculated to be possible when the number of scholars approaches 200.

At the Darjeeling school the difficulty is greater. Its scholars are somewhat of a better class than those for whom a very cheap middle school is necessary, though the difference is not so great as to be a serious objection; and, although the education given in the school is as yet practically not beyond the standard of middle, yet it can teach to the standard of high schools, with its present staff of masters, whose salaries are therefore higher than they need be in a school of the middle grade.

Again, the reduction would be greater than in the Naini Tal school. The present mean receipts per mensem, on every boarder at Darjeeling, are as follows:—

Mean fee	. Rs.	24-2 for 12 months.
Share of grant-in-aid	. „	5-12 „
Share of endowment	. „	6 „
TOTAL	. „	35-14 per mensem.

or Rs. 430-8 per annum.

Under the new system, the receipt by fee and grant-in-aid on every boarder will be Rs. 20, and by endowment, (the number of scholars remaining the same), Rs. 6;—in all Rs. 26 per mensem, or Rs. 312 per annum. The loss therefore would be Rs. 118-8 per annum, and could not be so easily compensated for by the gain accruing from an increased number of pupils. For Darjeeling is much more expensive than the other hill stations, as regards supplies and servants' wages, and the present annual cost of each boarder, with a total of 64 in the school, is calculated at Rs. 401-4, or Rs. 33-7 per mensem.

This cost would undoubtedly be very considerably reduced were the number of boarders doubled; and a still further reduction may be expected, as soon as the easier communication with Calcutta and the plains lessens the expensiveness of the station. Making full allowance for both these events, it is possible that the total cost of a boarder in St. Paul's School may be reduced to Rs. 25 per mensem. But it must be remembered that the double number of scholars would halve the share of endowment credited to each, reducing it from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3; so that the total receipt on every boarder would be only Rs. 23 per mensem, *viz.*, Rs. 20 by fee and grant, Rs. 3 by endowment. But this sum falls short of the estimate of his total cost to the school by Rs. 2. It is impossible, therefore, if this estimate be correct, as we believe it to be, to make St. Paul's School a large middle school precisely of the same kind, and at the same charge as the Naini Tal school; the parent who sends his boys to Darjeeling must pay at least Rs. 2 in excess, on account of the greater expensiveness, and would have to pay Rs. 5 but for the school endowment.

But it is a question to be considered whether it is expedient that St. Paul's School should be merely a middle school of the same kind, and for the same class of children as the Naini Tal school. As already said, it has a staff capable of teaching up to the high school standard; its 64 pupils are the children of parents who can pay Rs. 25 per mensem; with quicker and easier means of access from Calcutta, and a growing appreciation of the advantages of schools

in a hill climate, the school may be filled by children of the well-to-do European classes in Calcutta and the other Bengal stations; and it may be found more to the public benefit to retain it as a combined middle and high school for these than to make it only a middle school for scholars of a somewhat lower class.

In this case, the school recently opened by the Government of Bengal at Kurseong would become the hill middle school of Bengal; and if practicable, it should be enlarged, as found necessary, to receive a larger number of pupils than the 60, for whom it has been constructed. Kurseong at present is scarcely less expensive than Darjeeling, and there are other present circumstances, as the absence of a resident minister of religion, which do not mark it out as a specially fit site for a large European school; but it is probable that these objections may be shortly removed, and, if they are, Kurseong will be perhaps a more suitable place for such a school than Darjeeling. As regards its finance, the Government of Bengal hopes that the total cost of a boarder will not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem.

The school having been opened only in August last, it is at present impossible to say whether this hope will be realised; should it prove well founded, its annual balance-sheet will present the same features as that already sketched for a middle school of 200 scholars, and its cost may be provided from the same sources and on the same plan, which would produce a considerable saving to the Bengal Government.

We have not made any special reference to the middle schools for girls either in the hills or plains. They are in very much the same position as the boys' schools, bear about the same relation as these to the educational wants of the European community, and may be dealt with on the same principles. There are gererally fewer girls than boys at school, and the boys are kept a longer time under education, on account of its greater influence upon their future prospects. This is especially the case in the Diocesan Board schools in the hills; there are nearly twice as many boys in them as girls. This may however arise from the preference which many parents, although Protestant, have for the Roman Catholic convent schools, not so much because they consider that their daughters will receive a better general education there, but on account of the stricter care and supervision, and the superior teaching in "accomplishments" which they are generally thought to receive.

Middle schools for girls.

There are also a few private boarding schools in the hills for girls, kept by ladies for the education of children of the wealthier class of Europeans, at a higher charge than that of the schools connected with the Diocesan Board.

The Diocesan schools have been established at Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjeeling; like the boy's schools none have their full complement, and from the same causes. As it must be regarded equally important to European health that the girls, as well as the boys, should as far as possible, spend the years of growth in a hill climate, we think that similar facilities should be afforded to parents to send them there. We do not however think it necessary to establish new girls' schools in any one of the hill-stations just mentioned, as these four schools have, altogether, unused accommodation for 62 boarders. All that will be required is to reduce their cost to the parent, to improve, and where found necessary to enlarge them.

In this way we believe that provision may be made in hill boarding-schools without an addition to their number, for the education of European children, both boys and girls, in the North-Western Provinces, and in Bengal, exclusive of Assam. If our estimate be found incorrect, and it prove necessary, in the course of a few years, to open another school in the North-West for the children of that province, and of the parts of the Punjab south of Lahore, especially for the children of the employés on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, and the State Railways in the North-West, Rajputana and Scinde, we should recommend Mussoorie for the site as the most easily accessible from the plains, the most centrally placed, and the least expensive of the hill-stations. The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company have already opened a mixed school here for boys and girls, which has now 27 scholars, at the monthly average cost per head of Rs. 16-2-4·2 to the school, and of Rs. 12 to the

No immediate necessity of adding to the number of hill-schools in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.

parent; the deficit is made up, we believe, by private contributions, and by grants-in-aid from Government and the Railway Company. The educational staff is unsuitable for a large school, consisting only of a mistress on a salary of Rs. 100, and an assistant, who is also matron, on Rs. 50 per mensem. The site of the school is also badly chosen, being 2½ miles below Mussoorie on the Rajpur road, which is very steep and stony, so that it is impossible that the children should attend any place of worship, except on rare occasions, or receive religious instruction other than that of the mistress and her assistant. Its distance from Mussoorie, and the extremely bad road down to it, will prevent the managing committee from exercising a proper supervision and control. On the whole, although the intention of this school is excellent, the execution is incomplete; and if it is to be made the nucleus of a larger one, we recommend that it should be transferred to a better site, and re-organized with a more suitable tuitional staff, and a general scale of expenditure laid down on the scale given on page 53.

There are however still four important districts of the presidency left unprovided for, from which complete educational statistics have not yet been forwarded. These are—

1. Orissa.
2. Eastern Bengal, with Assam.
3. Central Provinces.
4. Northern Punjab.

A general acquaintance with these districts and the condition of their European population, as regards education, enables us to speak with some certainty of the schools required for them, notwithstanding the absence of complete statistics; and we are of opinion that the undermentioned schools are necessary—

1. *Orissa.*—Middle schools at Cuttack, for boys and girls, with primary classes, for about 100 children, and with boarding accommodation for about 30. There is already a primary school in Cuttack, supported by voluntary contributions and a grant-in-aid; but insufficient, ill-maintained and ill-conducted.

Middle school needed at Cuttack.

In 1876, there was a total of 233 European and Eurasian children of school-going years in the town and district of Cuttack; but of these 68 were regimental, the children principally of drummers and bandsmen of the Native regiment. Of the remaining 165 children, only 62 attended schools, *viz.*, at—

Cuttack Christian school	25
Roman Catholic school	29
Baptist Mission (Native)	3
Government school (Native)	1
Boarding-schools	4
TOTAL	62

There were therefore 103 attending no school, of whom 34 were of the better classes, the majority of whom would only use the local school as preparatory for a higher education; 69 would attend the local school permanently, and on their account it should be a middle school.

2. *Eastern Bengal, with Assam.*—A middle school for about 80 children, with boarding-accommodation for about 20, at Dacca; and a boarding-school at Shillong for Assam children, of which nothing can be said until further information has been given as to the number and class of children for whom it is required; at present, according to the statement of the Chief Commissioner, "no means whatever exist in this province for the education of European and Eurasian children."

Boarding-school at Shillong.

At Dacca there were in 1876 no fewer than 115 European, Eurasian, and Armenian children of school-going years, of whom then 76 attended local schools, and 9 boarding-schools. The only European school now is a very unsatisfactory one, attended by about 40 or 50 children; and if the total number of children has not decreased since 1876, there must be more than 50 attending no school at Dacca. There is no other school, except a very insignificant one for some 10 young railway children

Middle-school at Dacca.

at Goalundo, in the whole of Eastern Bengal, and a good middle school at Dacca, as the fittest centre for the district, is most urgently required.

3. *Central Provinces.*—Middle boarding-schools at Pachmarhi for about 80 boys and 40 girls. The only schools now in the province are the Jubbulpore and Nagpur schools, of which the boarding accommodation is very limited, being only for 34 children. There are a large number of European children scattered throughout the province, especially at Khandwa, Hardah, and Sohagpur on the Great Indian Peninsula line; and there are many at Jubbulpore, for whom an accessible hill-school is most needed. Pachmarhi is only about 25 miles from the railway, and is an excellent situation for a central boarding-school.

Boarding-school at Pachmarhi.

4. *Northern Punjab.*—Boarding-schools for about 60 boys and 40 girls will, we consider, provide for all the children living in the stations between Multan, Lahore and Peshawar, including those whose parents are employed on the Northern State Railway.

Boarding-school for Northern Punjab.

We cannot do more as yet than form this approximate estimate of the number of children for which each school should be established. The exact number however can be given as soon as more complete information has been received. We cannot estimate the cost per head of a boarder in these schools of 80 or 100 each, at so low a scale as in the larger schools. The necessity of teaching and boarding boys and girls in separate schools will of course make the number in each less, and raise the individual cost; we cannot therefore estimate this as less than Rs. 22 or Rs. 23.

It would certainly be much less expensive to educate these children in the larger central schools of the North-West and Bengal; but the distance would be so great, and from many parts of these four districts communication is so difficult, that the sum, saved to the parent on education, would be more than lost on the expense of travelling; many too would object to send their children so far from home. The establishment therefore of a local school for each of these districts seems unavoidable. In view of this, and of the fact that they are specially designed for all the stations within the district, and that these stations, having no local school, have also no local school-rate, we suggest that an educational rate should be raised on the European property in each district, from which the expenditure required for the maintenance of the district school, in excess of the parents' payment and the grant-in-aid, would be defrayed.

It is unnecessary to speak of the local administration of middle or high schools, as all those now established are administered either by school committees or what is equivalent, by religious corporations; and the administration of future schools will be conducted in the same method, according to the general rules already given.

We do not think that there will be any immediate necessity to increase the number of high schools either in the hills or in the plains. Nor is it likely that it will arise, until the conviction of the great advantage of hill-schools, in respect of health, becomes much more general and strong enough to induce European parents to overlook the greater cost of boarding-schools. When that occurs, the principal high schools at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore will send a large proportion of their scholars to the hills, and it will then become necessary to enlarge the existing hill-schools, and perhaps to add to their number. Notwithstanding the expense of this movement, we believe that it will be more than compensated for by the improved physique and capacity for work, both of mind and body, in the European youth of India, and is therefore to be encouraged. Its progress, however, must be left in great degree to the spontaneous action of the European community, and the only measures which appear to us practicable and expedient are—

No immediate necessity for increasing the number of high schools.

1. To afford a freer scope to the preference for hill-schools by reducing their cost.

2. To exclude, eventually, primary education from them.

Both these ends, we believe, would be obtained by the application to them of the grant-in-aid system as already described.

Financial position of the high schools at Mussoorie and Simla.

The three high schools for boys in the hills are Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, witn 7 day-scholars, and 110 boarders, and accommodation for 150; the Mussoorie school, with 9 day-scholars, and 79 boarders, and accommodation for 90—both of which are Church of England schools; and St. George's College, Mussoorie (Roman Catholic), of which the present number of boarders, and the extent of its unused accommodation are unknown; but in 1870, as stated in Mr. Lawrence's report, it had 76 paying boarders and 3 free.

The average total cost to the parent, exclusive of travelling expenses, clothing, and pocket-money, for each boarder at Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, is Rs. 32; at the Mussoorie School Rs. 41-3-8; at St. George's College (according to Mr. Lawrence) Rs. 23 per mensem.

The actual total cost to the school of each boarder in it is at Bishop Cotton's School Rs. 35-2; at Mussoorie School Rs. 39; at St. George's College Rs. 27. Of this total, the portion spent only on tuitional salaries is at Bishop Cotton's School Rs. 14-12-5; at the Mussoorie School Rs. 20-15; at St. George's College Rs. 7 per mensem for every scholar. The high tuitional expenditure at the Mussoorie School is owing to two causes, (1), that the head and second masters have obtained the maximum of their salaries, and the third is within one step of it; (2), that it has a greater number of masters, in proportion to the number of scholars, than the others, *viz.*, 6 masters for 88 pupils; instead of 5 masters for 117 pupils, as in Bishop Cotton's School, and 4 masters for 79 pupils, as in St. George's College. The very small tuitional charge in the last arises from the fact, that its masters are generally members of a religious corporation who charge no more against the school than suffices for their maintenance.

In addition to the receipts from fees, which show a profit of Rs. 2-3-8 on every boarder, the Mussoorie School has an endowment of Rs. 2,400 per annum, averaging Rs. 2-4 for every one of its 88 scholars; but it does not receive a grant-in-aid from Government. The total profit then on every boarder is Rs. 4-7-8 per mensem, which hitherto has been spent on the erection of new, and the much-needed alteration and repair of old school buildings, but will henceforth be invested as a school maintenance fund. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, has also an endowment of Rs. 4,423-8 per annum, equivalent to an allowance for every one of the 117 scholars of Rs. 3-2-5 per mensem, together with a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,400 per annum, or Rs. 3-12-10 per mensem, if distributed among its present number of scholars. But a condition is attached to this grant, that 20 scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem should be founded for the benefit of pupils in the school whose parents stand in need of help, and by this condition the Government grant is reduced to Rs. 3,000 per annum, or to a monthly allowance of Rs. 2-2-2 for every one of the present number of pupils. The endowment and grant-in-aid together amount, therefore, for every scholar only to Rs. 5-4-7. The actual cost of a boarder to the school, as will have been seen above, is less than the school-fee by Rs. 3-2, and there is an additional sum of Rs. 2 per mensem to be charged against him, as his individual share of the annual instalment, with interest, of Rs. 2,800 in payment of the building debt. These two sums together amount to a loss on every boarder of Rs. 5-2, which is paid from the Rs. 5-4-7, the joint proceeds per head of the endowment and grant-in-aid; and the final gain on every boarder is two annas seven pie per mensem,—scarcely a sufficient guarantee for the permanency of the school.

According to Mr. Lawrence's report, the loss on every boarder in St. George's College, Mussoorie, was Rs. 4 per mensem in 1870, which, as there is no grant-in-aid allowed to the institution, must have been met from private sources.

It appears then from this abstract that financially the Mussoorie School is in a satisfactory, St George's College and Bishop Cotton's School in a precarious position, just able with difficulty to make both ends meet. As the numbers given above show, they all fall short of their full complement of pupils; but there can be little doubt that, if it were possible to reduce their charges, the number of scholars would soon be increased in all; and this reduction can only be effected by an increase of the Government grant-in-aid to Bishop Cotton's School, and

the extension of it to the other two institutions. But, as the Mussoorie School is fairly well filled with pupils, and in a financial condition, which stands in need at least of no present help, it may be well to leave it entirely unaided by Government, as a school for European children of the wealthier class, whose parents can pay for their education without State aid. It will be time enough to put this school upon a grant-in-aid when it cannot maintain itself, or, when it may be found expedient to reduce its charges, in order to bring education of the higher standard within the means of a larger number of European parents.

This cannot however be said of St. George's College and Bishop Cotton's School, both of which must have difficulty in carrying on their work, as they receive boarders at a lower charge than they cost the school, and the latter at least is only two-thirds full.

Monthly boarding-fee may be reduced under the new system of grants-in-aid.

The entire absence of grant-in-aid in one, and its smallness in the other, school, precludes the reduction of the fee in both, and the want of funds hinders their improvement in other respects. We therefore recommend the extension of the grant-in-aid system to both cases on the principle, already described, of payment by results, which allows an average grant per head of Rs. 3 for primary, Rs. 5 for middle, and Rs. 7 for the higher classes, and would have the speedy effect of improving the quality of the education, and throwing open the schools to a larger number of scholars. Assuming these to be equally divided between the three classes, the mean average grant for every pupil would be Rs. 5; and we would also recommend an additional grant to the school of Re. 1 for every pupil, when all the domestic arrangements for cleanliness, neatness, good food and sanitation satisfy the Government Inspector. Attention to these domestic details we consider to be much needed in all European schools, and calculated to promote habits of order and neatness in the pupils, which they now decidedly lack. Adding this extra grant, the total average grant per head would be Rs. 6, only some four or five annas in excess of the grant now allowed for the pupils in the Naini Tal and Darjeeling schools in the hills, and Re. 1-10 higher than the mean grant allowed per head to the Allahabad, Lahore, and Nagpur schools in the plains.

The result of this measure would be, in Bishop Cotton's School at least, that with the full complement of 150 scholars, the monthly charge of a boarder might safely be reduced from Rs. 32 to Rs. 25. And this reduction for all future admissions would soon have the effect of raising the number of scholars to the full complement of the school. Although we have less acquaintance with the internal economy of St. George's College, we may safely venture the opinion, that a similar result would follow, and the governing body of the school would be able to give a better education to a larger number of scholars.

Objection, that two high schools in the hills are insufficient.

It may be objected that, in recommending only these two hill-schools of the highest grade for inclusion in the grant-in-aid system, the one for Roman Catholic, the other for Protestant boys, we are making too weak a provision for higher European education in a climate suited to the European constitution.

In reply to this, we state the reasons which, apart from the present exceptional position of the Mussoorie School, have influenced us in coming to this conclusion—

(1) We wish in a general way to proportion the character of European education to the probable position and occupation in their after-life of those who receive it. Warned by the precedent of Native education, we consider it unnecessary, and even injurious, to extend the highest education indiscriminately to all classes of Europeans in India, as producing a supply of highly educated young men far too large for the situations open to them, and at the same time unfitting the unsuccessful majority for the occupation which, with a less ambitious education, they might have filled contentedly, usefully, and honourably.

(2) The reputation and success of such institutions in the plains, as St. Xavier's and the Doveton Colleges, and the Martiniére Schools, and the greater facility and cheapness of a high class education afforded by them, will probably for a long time outweigh, in the minds of many parents, the advantages in respect of health which hill-schools afford for their children. A too rapid addition to these or enlargement of them would therefore be premature.

(3) As the demand for hill-school education increases, it will be possible to enlarge the accommodation both at Bishop Cotton's School and St. George's College; to apply the reduced scale of fee, and the compensating grant-in aid to the Mussoorie School; and to raise the standard of education in St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, above the present level.

(4) The aim of Government, gradually to restrict, as far as possible, high schools to high scholars, will be promoted by the interest of the parents, who will soon discover the inexpedience of paying a large fee to a high school for primary and middle education, which their children could obtain just as well, and much more cheaply, in a primary or a middle school; and, as this feeling comes into play, the places in high schools, now filled by junior, will be left open for senior scholars, of the age and class to receive the higher education.

Scholarships from middle schools to high schools.

We have not thought it proper to recommend that scholarships, tenable at high schools in the hills, should be generally granted to scholars at middle schools, and charged against the local educational fund, whether raised by rate, or by voluntary contribution, and in this way that parents, desiring a higher education for their children, should have the relief which we have recommended for parents of the poorer class in sending their children from primary to middle schools in the hills. We consider that such relief in ordinary cases is not only unnecessary, but would be opposed to the general sentiment of European parents of the well-to-do classes; the far larger share, therefore, of the cost of the higher education will be borne, as a general rule, by the parent, the State only contributing the grant-in-aid.

But there will be two exceptions to the general rule—

(1) Children belonging to the well-to-do class, who have been thrown into poverty by the death or sickness of parents, and are thus deprived of the means of continuing their education.

(2) Children of a poorer class, from free schools in the plains, or middle schools in hills or plains, of exceptional merit and ability, to whom a high class education ought not to be denied.

The first exception, if it cannot be adequately provided for by the special private help of relatives and friends, may be aided by benevolent funds instituted for that especial purpose, as the Hill School Nomination Fund, and the Anglo-Indian Educational Fund.

The supply of maintenance allowances to middle schools from the local educational fund will considerably relieve these public funds, and enable them in a great degree to reserve their aid for children at high schools; but if, notwithstanding they prove insufficient, we can only recommend this subject as one which well deserves and fitly engages the benevolent consideration of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, and of the European community generally; in the hope that the present public educational funds may be so consolidated and enriched as to suffice for all cases of this class really needing and deserving help.

For the second class of boys we would venture to recommend the foundation by the Government of India of Imperial scholarships, analogous both in name and character to the Queen's Scholarships to Training Colleges, awarded by the Committee of Privy Council in England. They should be of Rs. 25 each,—the cost we have estimated for high education at a hill boarding-school under the new system; be awarded in the proportion of 2 per cent. to scholars in free and middle schools of the class which has already been described; and be competed for by boys in the 14th and 15th years of their age, at the annual examination of the Government Inspector of Schools. Ordinarily, such scholarships shall be tenable for two years only, at any approved high school in the hills; but, on the joint recommendation of the Inspector of Schools and the head-master, the tenure may at the end of that time be extended to the third year.

The foundation of Imperial scholarships will serve as a powerful incentive to diligence throughout the whole school, and at the same time will enable boys to receive the higher education, for which they are well qualified by their abilities, but from which they are excluded by their circumstances.

Pupil-teachers; training colleges and certificates.

As the real improvement of European education in India is hopeless without a supply of well-trained teachers;—and as these will generally be drawn from a class unable to meet the expense of the necessary professional education;—it will be found requisite to make special grants for this purpose—

1st—To scholars, who, having passed the final examination of an upper primary school, engage themselves as pupil-teachers.

2nd—To scholars, who, having passed the final examination of a high school, present themselves as candidates for admission into a training college.

We offer here a plan for the formation of a class of pupil-teachers, male and female; and of trained masters and mistresses for primary and middle schools, aided or maintained by Government. It is closely modelled upon the provisions of the English educational code, with only the necessary adaptations to the special circumstances of the European schools in India.

I. Pupil-teachers. These shall be boys and girls engaged to serve in a school under the following conditions:—

(*a*) That the school receives a favourable report from the Inspector, in respect of suitable premises, good organization, instruction, and discipline, adequate supply of school furniture and material, and probability of permanence for the period of engagement.

(*b*) That the pupil-teachers, at the time of engagement, shall be not less than 13, nor above 16 years of age; shall have passed, if boys, at least the final examination of an upper primary school, and, if girls, the lower primary examination; and have received a certificate of good conduct from the master or mistress, and a medical certificate of freedom from any infirmity likely to interfere with the profession of teacher.

(*c*) The engagement of a pupil-teacher of 13 years of age shall be for five years, if in a boys' school, the master of which is qualified to teach up to the Calcutta entrance examination; or in a girls' school, the mistress of which is capable of teaching up to the final middle-school standard; but the engagement shall only be for three years if the school be one of which the master is qualified to teach only to the final middle standard, or the mistress only to the final primary standard.

(*d*) Pupil-teachers of this class shall be free to form, on the expiry of the third year of their service, a second engagement for two years with the managers of a school in which, if boys, they can be taught up to the Calcutta entrance examination, and, if girls, up to the final middle standard.

(*e*) Pupil-teachers shall receive, from a duly qualified master or mistress of the school, at least six hours' special instruction during the week; of which hours not more than two shall be part of the same day; and such instruction shall be on the subjects in which the pupil-teacher will be next examined, pursuant to the syllabus laid down by the Government of India.

(*f*) Pupil-teachers shall be annually examined by the Inspector of Schools; if boys, in the same subjects as the classes in a middle and high school, according to the length of their service; and, if girls, in the same subjects as the classes in an upper primary and middle school.

(*g*) If a boy above 14, 15, or 16 years of age presents himself for an engagement as pupil-teacher, and can pass respectively the first, second, or third annual pupil-teachers' examination, his engagement shall not be, in the first case, for more than four, in the second, for more than three, and in the third, for more than two years. A similar rule shall apply to pupil-teachers in girls' schools.

(*h*) Pupil-teachers shall serve under a duly qualified teacher during school-hours in teaching and keeping the school, but so, that they shall not be obliged to serve more than six hours on any one day, nor thirty hours in any one week.

(*i*) Pupil-teachers shall receive as wages, Rs. 6 per mensem during their first year of service, Rs. 7 in the second, Rs. 8 in the third, Rs. 10 in the fourth, and Rs. 12 in the fifth.[1] If they en-

[1] This is considerably less than the English scale of payment, which is for the five years of service, respectively, £10, £12-10, £15, £17-10, and £20; or for the whole period of service £75 (Rs. 750), against Rs. 552 of the scale proposed for India. But it must be remembered that profitable employment may be obtained at a much earlier age in England than in India.

gage under clause (*g*), they shall receive the pay of the second, third, or fourth year, according to the examination which they pass.

(*k*) The increase of pay shall depend upon the pupil-teacher passing the annual examination of the Inspector.

(*l*) Pupil teachers may be dismissed without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind respectively. And the engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or, in lieu of such notice, by the payment on either side of a sum equal to half the pupil-teacher's salary for the year in which the engagement is terminated; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

(*m*) The parties in the engagement shall be the managers of the school and the pupil-teachers; the Government confines itself to ascertaining through its Inspector whether the conditions prescribed by it are fulfilled. A memorandum of the engagement, giving full details, shall be drawn up in a form approved by the Government of India, signed by both parties, and attested by one witness for such party.

(*n*) The number of pupil-teachers in a school shall not exceed the number sanctioned by Government; and the engagement or dismissal of a pupil-teacher shall be notified to the Government Inspector.

(*o*) A grant of Rs. 36, or Rs. 48 per annum, shall be made to a school, fulfilling the conditions under clause (*a*), for every pupil-teacher who shall pass the Inspector's annual examination "fairly," or "well," respectively,—half of which grant shall be paid over by the managers to the master or mistress by whom the pupil-teacher has been instructed.

(*p*) At the close of their engagement, in the absence of any special agreement with the managers of the school in which they serve, pupil-teachers are perfectly free in their choice of employment. If they wish to continue in the work of education and have completed their engagement with credit, they may become assistant teachers in elementary schools; or may be examined for admission into a training college; or may be provisionally certificated in the third class, for immediate service in charge of small elementary schools, with not more than 20 scholars. But in this case the provisional certificates must be changed before the completion of the 25th year of their age for permanent certificates obtained by examination, or they will be cancelled. A provisional certificate is not the issue of any certificate to the pupil-teacher, but the entry of his name in a register kept by the Inspector.

II. A training college for masters.

1. A training college includes (*a*) the boarding, lodging, and instruction of candidates for the office of certificated teachers of primary and middle schools; (*b*) a practising school, in which such candidates may learn the exercise of their profession. This school, if possible, shall form a part of the training college, otherwise it shall be conveniently near to it.

2. The number of students shall be at first limited to forty; the staff shall consist of a principal and assistant, and, if the practising school is a part of the college, of a normal master. Lessons in music and drawing shall be given by the assistant and normal masters, if qualified; otherwise by non-resident teachers.

3. Admission into the training college.

(*a*) All candidates shall have passed the 2nd class Calcutta Entrance examination.

(*b*) They shall certify that they intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of a teacher in a primary, middle, or other certified school (*i.e.*, subject to Government inspection, or approved by the Government Inspector, and to complete the period of probation prescribed for obtaining a certificate.

(*c*) If they have been pupil-teachers, they shall have successfully completed their engagement.

(*d*) If they have not been pupil-teachers, they shall have passed their 19th birthday before the date of their admission. This rule shall also apply to those whose engagements as pupil teachers have terminated by mutual consent, and without discredit to themselves, under clause I, (*l*); page 77.

(*e*) They shall produce a certificate of good conduct signed by the head-master of their school, or if privately taught, by a minister or magistrate; also a medical certificate that they are free from serious bodily infirmity, or defect, or deformity.

(*f*) The examination for admission shall commence on or about the 5th of December, and shall be conducted by a Government Inspector of Schools. The successful candidates shall be arranged in two classes in order of merit; and such shall be termed Imperial or Government scholars, and receive, free of charge, in the college, board, lodging, and training for the profession of a teacher.

(*g*) Candidates on admission shall sign a declaration that they will comply with the regulations of the college; and upon proof by the authorities of the college of gross, or repeated non-compliance by any student, the scholarship grant shall cease, and he shall quit the college.

4. Grants made to a training college.

(*a*) The grant-in-aid to a training college shall be an Imperial grant, and paid monthly.

(*b*) It must not exceed[1] 75 per cent. of the total annual expenditure of the college, certified in such manner as the Government of India may direct; nor Rs. 600 per annum for every Imperial or Government scholar in residence for continuous training throughout the year, *i. e.*, from February 15th to December 15th.

(*c*) If there is an excess or defect of expenditure on either limit, the balance shall be adjusted as soon as the annual accounts of the college have been closed, audited, and passed by the Inspector.

(*d*) A grant of Rs. 1,000 is placed to the credit of the college for every master trained in it for two years, who shall have been continuously engaged as teacher in the same school for at least 15 months, and has obtained within that period two favourable reports from the Inspector, with an interval of one year between each. If the service has been less than 15 months, he must obtain a third favourable report.

(*e*) Every Imperial or Government scholar who retires from the profession of a teacher, except on medical certificate, or with the sanction of Government, within two years after the date of his leaving the training college, shall pay to Government a fine of Rs. 600; and one retiring within four years from the same date, shall pay a fine of Rs. 300. An agreement to this effect shall be signed by every candidate before admission.

(*f*) Students, paying their own expenses, may be received into the training college on such terms as shall be agreed on with the authorities of the college, but no grant shall be made for these during residence. If, however, they have successfully passed the final college examination, and completed their probation as teachers, a grant of Rs. 1,000 shall be credited to the college. Such independent students may enter the college only for one year's training, and on these having successfully passed the first year's examination, and completed their probation as teachers, a grant of Rs. 500 shall be credited to the college.

5. Examinations in a training college.

(*a*) The annual examinations of the resident students shall be held by the Government Inspector immediately after the examination of candidates for admission, and before the close of the college term on December 15th.

(*b*) The syllabus for each year of training shall be of the same kind and standard as that adopted in English training colleges, with the addition of[2] Urdu as a necessary, and another vernacular as a voluntary, subject.

[1] This is the limit in English training colleges, but the grant allowed for every male Queen's scholar is £50 per annum.

[2] It is of special importance that trained European teachers should be qualified to teach a vernacular grammatically and accurately—

(1) Because the ordinary Munshi is a very poor teacher, with scarcely any power of explanation, or of imparting a grammatical and intelligent knowledge of his subject.

(2) Because he has no authority over European scholars, unless an European master is present at the lesson, which involves a waste of labour.

(*c*) The examination shall include the actual teaching of a class before the Inspector, as well as written lessons on given subjects.

(*d*) Every student must have taught two months in the practising school during each year of his training.

(*e*) No student shall be admitted to examination but such as fulfil the conditions under II, (3), and have been resident through the scholastic year; and no such student may be left out.

(*f*) Students who pass successfully through two years of training receive special mention thereof on their certificates.

(*g*) Students who fail in the first year's examination shall take up the first year's subjects again at the end of their second year; if they pass successfully in both years' subjects, their certificate shall be of the same class as above, but without the special mention.

(*h*) Students who fail at the second year's examination, but pass in the first year's subjects, shall receive a lower certificate; and for such students the grant credited to the college after they have undergone their probation shall be only Rs. 500.

6. The cost of a training college for 40 students we estimate as follows:—

	Rs.
Principal	600 with house.
Assistant	450 with quarters.
Normal Master	400 ,,
Drawing, Music, and Munshi	150
TOTAL TUITIONAL EXPENDITURE	1,600 per mensem.
Board, service, fuel, and light, at Rs. 16	640 ,,
Repairs, renewals, books, stationery, at Rs. 4	160 ,,
TOTAL COST PER MENSEM	2,400

7. It will be seen that a training college on the plan sketched above, although so largely subsidised and controlled by Government, is in the position of an aided school, rather than of one maintained by Government; but we consider that, if practicable, a college instituted on this plan is preferable to one entirely maintained by Government—

First.—On the ground of economy—

(*a*) As Government will pay only three-fourths of the cost instead of the whole, the remaining one-fourth being provided from other sources.

(*b*) The training college can on this plan most easily be connected with the most suitable of the existing denominational schools as its practising school. This arrangement will lessen the cost most materially; the normal master of the college being head-master of the practising school, or *vice versâ*; and the students, teaching by rotation in the schools, will lessen the number of assistant masters required in it.

Religious administration of the training college.

Secondly.—Because this plan appears to offer the simplest solution of the religious difficulty.

(*a*) As nearly all the most important of the European schools are denominational, and all include religious teaching as a part of their system, and as the great majority of European parents desire that their children should receive Christian instruction in their schools, it is necessary that their teachers should be duly qualified to impart it; and this qualification is more surely and conveniently attained and guaranteed in a training college connected with some religious body, and aided only by the Government, than in one unconnected with any religious body, of which Government undertakes the entire charge and control.

(*b*) As the Roman Catholic communion is able to provide trained teachers for its schools from the members of its own religious corporations, we recommend that the Church of England should be accepted, as the most suitable form of Protestant Christianity to undertake the establishment and charge of a training college for the whole presidency—

1. Because it is the wealthiest and most influential body, and can best bear the charge, and guarantee permanent maintenance,

2. Because of all the Protestant donominations it has the greatest number of members, and would be most generally acceptable.

3. Because the largest number and the most important of the Protestant schools are connected with it.

4. Because the school best suited in every respect to be attached as a practising school to a training college, *viz.*, the Naini Tal Diocesan School, is connected with the Church of England.

But we would extend to the training college, if this selection were made, the same conscience clause as we have recommended for denominational schools, and the provision that religious knowledge shall not be a subject in the annual examination of the Inspector, nor in the examination for admission; and that non-attendance at the religious services, or lectures of the college, or attendance at other religious services or lectures, shall not deprive the student of any of the general benefits or privileges of the college.

It shall, however, be obligatory upon all candidates for admission to make a declaration that they profess the Christian Faith; and, for those of them who profess themselves to be members of the Church of England, to declare that they will attend the religious services and lectures of the college.

We would not advise the establishment of more than one training college for masters, until the results of the general scheme of education finally adopted by the Government of India become apparent. It is probable, however, that there will then be a greater demand for trained and certificated teachers than can be expected at first. The number and size of schools will probably be increased, and many of the present teachers in European schools, failing to satisfy the conditions of the Government, will retire, and their places must be filled up. If this expectation be realised, a training college for 40 students, which, at the most, can turn out only 20 certificated teachers per annum, will scarcely meet the increased demand, and it may then be found expedient that Government should encourage the establishment of a second training college, on the same conditions as the first, to meet more specially the requirements of non-conformists and undenominational schools.

Choice of Naini Tal as the site of the training college.

The following reasons have directed us to the choice of the Naini Tal School, as the one best suited for a connection with the training college, if the consent of its trustees and governing body can be obtained:—

1. It is in the hills, and more centrally situated than any other suitable school.

2. It is the grade of school most needed in India for the middle class of domiciled Europeans, and the one, in which teachers will best learn the duties they will have to discharge, as they will be taught their profession with the same class of boys as they will afterwards have to teach.

3. It has large grounds, in which we believe that a training college could be established without any undue crowding, or in any respect injuring the present school. Indeed, we are rather of the opinion that the connection will be as great an advantage to the school as to the training college.

4. As stated above, this is the least costly mode of establishing and maintaining a training college. The site and the school-building are already there, and the only building expenditure required will be for the college.

This plan, however, depends on the consent of the Naini Tal School's Committee and Trustees, and on the ability of the Church of England to contribute one-fourth of the cost of the maintenance of the college. If these conditions are not fulfilled, considering that a training college is essentially a necessary part in any complete scheme of education, we can only recommend that the Government of India should itself establish one, and undertake its entire charge and control on such principles of administration as will make it most generally useful.

Training college for female teachers.

It will also be necessary to establish a college for training female teachers in girls' and the smaller mixed schools. The number of the students, whom it will be necessary to accommodate, will probably at first be somewhat less than in the college for masters. And, if the precedent of English colleges for female teachers may be followed, the cost will also be somewhat less. The annual grant allowed for a Government or Imperial scholar may be, for girls, estimated at Rs. 400, instead of Rs. 500, and the final grant made for every passed and

certificated teacher after probation for the prescribed period, at Rs. 700 instead of Rs. 1,000.

The teaching staff for a training college of 30 or 40 female students should consist of a married principal, with two certificated school-mistresses from England, as assistant and normal mistresses. The Naini Tal girls' school would be a suitable practising school, and, with the consent of its managers, might be connected with the training college. There would, however, be a greater difficulty as regards the college-building, the Naini Tal girls' school not having in this respect the advantages possessed by the boys' school.

In view, however, of the greater cost of starting the two colleges at once, of the more immediate necessity to provide trained teachers for boys' schools, and of the expediency of making a first experiment single, it may be thought wiser to delay the establishment of a female training college, until the college for masters has been at work, and serves for future guidance.

Award and issue of certificates to teachers.

Certificates shall be awarded to students in training colleges, and to acting teachers in schools, in general accordance with the provisions of the English educational code.

1. Teachers, in order to obtain certificates, must be examined, (with the exceptions hereafter noted), and must undergo probation by actual service in school.

2. The examination will be held annually, in the beginning of December, either at the training college, or at some other suitable centre.

A syllabus of the subjects of examination for male and female candidates, respectively, may be obtained from the Director of Public Instruction for the province in which the examination is held, to whom also all intending candidates must send in their names, on or before the 1st of October preceding the examination.

3. The examination for certificates is open to—

(*a*) Students, who have resided for at least one year in the training college.

(*b*) Candidates, being upwards of 21 years of age, who have—

(1) completed an engagement as pupil-teacher satisfactorily;

(2) or obtained a favourable report from an Inspector;

(3) or served as assistants for at least six months, under certificated teachers.

Candidates, not being students of the training college, attending the examination, may, at their option, take the papers of the first or second year's students.

4. The names of successful candidates, whether students or acting teachers, are published in a list, arranged in four divisions for the first year's examination, and three divisions for the second year. The division in which each candidate passes will be recorded on the certificate.

5. The certificate will be issued after the successful candidate has had the same probation, and fulfilled the same conditions, as are required, before a grant for a passed student can be paid to the training college [see II. 4 (*d*) and (*f*)].

6. Certificates are of three classes. No certificate is originally issued above the second class; in which all who have been placed by examination in the first three divisions are ranked.

The second class certificates can only be raised to the first class by good service for ten years from the date of their issue.

Certificates of the third class include those who have been placed in the 4th division by examination, and special certificates for teachers of infants and small schools; and can be raised only by examination.

7. Special certificates of the third class may be granted without examination, upon the report of an Inspector, to acting teachers who satisfy the following conditions:—

A.—They must, at the date of the Inspector's report,—

(1) be above 25 years of age;

(2) have been teachers of elementary schools for at least five years;

(3) present certificates of good character from the managers of their schools.

B.—The Inspector must report—

(1) that they are efficient teachers;

(2) that not less than 15 children, who had been under their instruction during the preceding six months, were individually examined: and

(3) that at least ten of the passes made by these scholars in reading, writing, or arithmetic were made in the final standard of the lower primary school.

But in schools attended by infants only (under 7 years of age), and in schools with less than 15 scholars, the conditions of B (2) and (3) are not required to be fulfilled; but the certificates thus issued will not entitle their holders to take charge of any other school.

8. The managers of the school must annually state, of a certificated teacher, whether his conduct, character, and attention to duty have been satisfactory; and the Inspector reports on each school visited by him, whether it is efficient in organization, discipline. and instruction. If the statement of the managers and the Inspector's report are unsatisfactory, the certificate may, at any time, be recalled, suspended, or reduced.

9. Schools and classes, taught by masters who have passed the Calcutta First Arts examination, or hold a degree of an European University, which they have obtained by examination, shall receive grants-in-aid.

10. It is not necessary that the mistresses of girls' schools, giving middle or high class education, should in all instances be certificated; the Inspector shall decide whether a certificate may be dispensed with; and his decision shall be based, both upon the character of the school and the efficiency of the mistress.

11. If the system of training colleges and certificated teachers receive the general sanction of the Government of India, such provisions under it, as may be finally approved, and affect present teachers, shall not come into force until three years from the date of first publication.

12. But after that time no school with an uncertificated principal teacher, or teachers, for its high and middle classes, shall be capable of receiving a Government grant-in-aid, except the schools noted in clauses 9 and 10.

13. Nor shall any Government grant be made in respect of pupil-teachers, but to schools taught by certificated masters, or included under clauses 9 and 10.

Present scheme only of ordinary schools.

We have, in this scheme, endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to comply with the requirements of His Excellency's Minute, only so far as they refer to ordinary education; and have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, a system of ordinary schools which, we hope, will at least prepare and fit the European youth of this country to get their living independently and usefully,

Delay of statistics.

We regret that delay in forwarding the detailed statistics (requested now nearly three months ago) from most of the largest European stations has prevented us from being able to add to this scheme, as we hoped to do, a detailed statement, either of the total cost which it involves, or of the total number of children for whom additional accommodation in the several classes of schools must be provided; or of the localities in which it will be necessary to establish new, or to enlarge and improve old, schools. It may be expected, however, as reminders have been sent, that this delay will not be unnecessarily prolonged; and on receipt of this information, and with a[1] more exact acquaintance with the present state of European schools, in regard of teaching efficiency, financial soundness, suitable buildings, and sufficient supply of school material, (only to be gained by personal inspection) it will, we hope, be easy to form a fairly near estimate of the total expenditure required to maintain a sufficient number of suitable European schools for this presidency, and to state the several localities in which, and the purposes for which, this expenditure must be applied.

[1] We have already obtained information from nearly all the European schools of the presidency (except those in Calcutta, which will be considered separately) as to their present number of scholars, and extent of unused accommodation.

If the suggestions offered by us in this scheme are thought worthy to receive the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, we propose that the European schools of the presidency should be inspected during the ensuing cold weather.

We do not, however, think that further information need be waited for, with respect to the free schools and training college which we have advocated, and which, although we have classified them as special, we have included in the scheme for ordinary schools, because they are so essentially necessary to its completeness. Their necessity, as implied in His Excellency's Minute, is so universally felt and confessed, they will confer so direct and immediate a benefit upon the European community, and there is so little risk of running into unnecessary or unprofitable expenditure in establishing them on the moderate basis proposed, that we consider it would be perfectly safe to undertake them at once, with no further delay than the exigencies of Government necessitate.

And, in submitting finally, for the consideration of the Government of India, the three measures, hitherto untried in this country, but tried so successfully at home, of (1) a more searching system of Government inspection, and the payment of the grant-in-aid by results, for all European schools; (2) of compulsory education, applied as a last resource; (3) of a local educational rate, locally expended, and auxiliary only to the voluntary system,—we can only repeat our conviction that they are all essentially necessary to a sound educational system :—the first, to ensure, both for the State and for parents, that a full return is obtained for the money expended on education; the second, to protect children, in extreme cases, against the carelessness and selfishness of parents; and the third, to secure for schools which are only aided by Government that settled and sufficient measure of public support which is absolutely necessary to their maintenance, but which the system of fluctuating and inadequate voluntary contribution has, by itself, failed to give. And we venture to recommend them for early and careful consideration of the Legislature.

His Excellency's Minute also makes mention of subjects which have only been named, or alluded to, in the scheme we now submit, *viz.*, military, industrial, and technical schools; and the efforts to be made for engaging European youths, when fitly educated, in profitable employment.

With the permission of the Government of India, we will offer, in a separate memorandum, such suggestions on these subjects as we feel qualified to make, with our present measure of knowledge, and after a careful review of the various documents referred to us, and of the facts before us. As the result of that review, we may find ourselves able to submit a statement of the objects to be aimed at and of the measures, and general principles of action to be adopted, which, in our judgment, the documents and facts indicate for the guidance of Government, in dealing with the many important and difficult questions connected with European employment. But it will be beyond our power to propose detailed schemes (such as we have permitted ourselves to propose for ordinary schools), of the cost, method, and administration of professional schools, or of organized modes of employment. For these, a professional knowledge is required which we do not possess. It will be necessary, therefore, to employ such special and professional knowledge, in order to work out, in their practical details, the suggestions which we feel able and warranted to make, and which the Government of India shall think fit to accept as worth a practical trial.

Separate memorandum.

J. BALY,

Secretary to Committee of Enquiry on European and Eurasian Education.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department—(Education),—No. 5 302—319, under date the 22nd November 1879.

READ—

A Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 25th March 1879, on the subject of the education of European and Eurasian children in India.

READ—

A memorandum by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly on the subject of the steps that should be taken to promote the education of the children of the poor classes of Europeans and Eurasians in India.

RESOLUTION.

In the year 1874 the Local Governments were asked for detailed information as to the number of European and Eurasian children who attended and who did not attend school, and were invited to report what measures were needed, and could be undertaken from provincial resources, for promoting the education and prospects of the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians. The replies to that call disclosed the following facts :—

(1) that out of an estimated total of 26,649 European and Eurasian children of school-going age, 15,037 were actually under instruction; about 56 per cent. were boys and 44 per cent. were girls;

(2) that Government spent on these schools about Rs. 1,75,000;

(3) that there were two large classes of children who received no education, namely, the children of the very poor in the Presidency and other large cities, and the children of European and Eurasian employés at out-stations which could not support a school;

(4) that the Local Governments, though they admitted that further measures were in some instances needed, were yet unable to set aside from their provincial grants further sums for children of these classes, without injustice to the vast Native populations for the benefit of which those provincial grants had been given.

2. It appeared that many of the existing schools for this class of children were inefficient, and that one chief cause of their ill success was the want of competent masters and mistresses. During the last few years the subject has undergone a good deal of consideration and discussion by the Government of India, and several valuable reports were received from the Venerable Archdeacon Baly on the condition of schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the Bengal Presidency early in the present year. The Minute quoted in the preamble of this Resolution was recorded by His Excellency the Governor General, and subsequently Archdeacon Baly was invited to draw up a report upon the best measures for giving effect to the views of His Excellency in consultation with Dr. J. M. Cuningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and Mr. Rawlins of the Civil Service. Archdeacon Baly has now submitted an elaborate memorandum, which, though it has not yet been fully considered or adopted by his colleagues, appears to the Governor General in Council to contain valuable suggestions which are deserving of careful consideration, and it raises questions on which further and more precise information is needed. It has accordingly been deemed expedient to publish the paper and to circulate it to the several Local Governments and Administrations in the Presidency of Bengal, and also to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in order that the various recommendations contained in it may be fully considered and reported upon by competent officers of the several educational departments, and by other persons who have given attention to the subject to which it relates. Among the suggestions made by Archdeacon Baly there are two, *viz.*, the proposals to establish at an early date a training college for teachers for European and Eurasian schools in the Bengal Presidency and to extend the Free Schools at Allahabad and Lahore, upon the expediency of which no doubt can be entertained. In regard to others, such as the suggestions to impose a special local rate upon the classes interested in schools of the nature of those now under consideration, and, under certain circumstances,

to compel European and Eurasian parents to send their children to school, opinions will probably differ; but it is desirable that these and other suggestions, and the grounds upon which they are urged, should be fully discussed and considered.

3. In the meanwhile the Venerable Archdeacon has offered to devote the whole of the present cold season to visiting various stations in the Bengal Presidency and to completing his information on the present condition of European and Eurasian schools and on the educational requirements of those classes of the community, conferring with the local authorities as to the steps to be taken. Of this offer, which has been approved by the Bishop of Calcutta, the Governor General in Council gladly avails himself; and he trusts that the Archdeacon's further enquiries will enable the Government to deal in a comprehensive manner with this most important subject. The Archdeacon will make his proposed tour on behalf of the Government of India in the capacity of "Secretary to the Committee for enquiring into European and Eurasian education." His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be requested to allow the Archdeacon to visit any army schools which he may desire to inspect in the course of his tour. The Archdeacon will be requested to consider, in concert with the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, what practical steps should be taken for the early establishment of a training college for the Presidency of Bengal at a suitable place in one of these Provinces, and with the two latter officers the arrangements which it is desirable to make for extending the Allahabad and Lahore Free Schools. He will be good enough to submit the results of his enquiries to the Government of India. It will be desirable that separate reports should be furnished on the question of the proposed training college and on that of extending the Free Schools at Allahabad and Lahore.

4. The Archdeacon's enquiries have not extended to British Burma, or to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, but a copy of this Resolution, with copies of the papers read in the preamble, will be furnished to the Chief Commissioner of Burma for report; as well as to the other Local Governments of the Bengal Presidency, and also to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in case they should see fit to make similar enquiries in their territories.

5. The Local Governments will be asked to consult selected educational officers, the Bishops of the respective Dioceses, the Archbishops and Vicars Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, Managers of Railways, and other persons interested in, or acquainted with, the subject, and will be requested to furnish their opinions on the matter by some date not later than the end of next March.

6. The Governor General in Council desires, in conclusion, to tender to Archdeacon Baly the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India for his valuable memorandum and for the zeal and ability with which he has devoted himself to this important work.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with copies of the Venerable Archdeacon's report, be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, to the Military Department, with reference to paragraph 3, to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishops of Calcutta, Lahore and Rangoon, to the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, and to the Secretary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

(True Extract.)

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secretary to Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. BUCK'S REPORT ON TOBACCO OPERATIONS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES DURING 1878-79.

No. $\frac{2150A.}{CCCCXLVII-2,}$ dated Cawnpore, the 1st October 1879.

From—E. BUCK, Esq., Director, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. P. and Oudh,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In compliance with G. O. No. 1799, dated 11th August 1879, instructing me to submit an annual report on the operations connected with tobacco experiments at Gházipur and Púsa, I have the honour to submit the same for the year 1878-79.

2. *General progress in 1878-79.*—The tobacco enterprise has, during the year under report, made extensive and encouraging progress; and I believe that the account which I can now place before Government will show that practical advance has been made towards placing Indian in competition with American tobacco. This is the object which I have always submitted to Government as the ultimate aim of the efforts which have been made, and which has been the leading idea that has, from the first, guided the action taken both by this department and by Messrs. Begg, Sutherland. It is necessary to bear this in mind. The operations at Gházipur and Púsa have been misunderstood both in India and England, in consequence of a wrong supposition as to the objects in view; and it is desirable, therefore, to preface my account of the year's operations with a clear exposition of the leading idea which has guided the enterprise, *viz.*, the competition of Indian with American tobacco.

3. *European and American staff.*—I now revert to the history of the year. Five Europeans or Americans are at present engaged at Gházipur and Púsa; namely, Mr. Wishart, manager on behalf of the firm; Mr. Williamson, of Virginia, whose name I have so often mentioned in previous reports, and to whom the establishment of the business on the sound footing it now occupies is chiefly due; Mr. Cabaniss, of Virginia, who joined in April 1877, and two English assistants, of whom one (placed originally as an apprentice at the Gházipur farm at the expense of Government) has had three years' training in the business, and is now able to superintend operations.

4. *Ill-health of Mr. Williamson.*—As reported in previous years, one of the great difficulties which has had to be contended with, almost from the commencement of operations at Gházipur, has been the ill-health of Mr. Williamson, who suffered the great strain thrown upon him under the exceptionally trying seasons of drought and heat at Gházipur. Twice, with the consent of the firm, I brought him to the hills at Government expense; and in 1877 joined with the firm in sending him to Java, where he had an opportunity of studying "the Javan system" of curing tobacco. But more was required, and at the commencement of 1878 he was allowed nine months' leave to America. This time the firm paid his expenses, and instructed him to bring out the newest machinery for manufacturing tobacco, a task which he executed, as will be presently explained, with great success.

5. *Classification of operations.*—The operations of the year will be divided under the following heads:—

I.—Disposal of crop of 1877-78.
II.—Cultivation in the year under report, 1878-79.
III.—Curing ditto ditto.
IV.—Manufacture ditto ditto.
V.—Present position and prospect of the enterprise.

Operations at Gházipur and Púsa are now so intimately connected and dovetailed in together that I must describe operations at both under each head.

I.—DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCE OF 1877.

6. The period from the time of seed-sowing to the final disposal of a crop occupies about a year and a half. 1877 was the year of drought and added

one more trying season at Ghazipur, which has thus been most unfortunate in the exceptionally bad weather to which it has been subject throughout. 1877 was the worst of a series of bad seasons, and only 77 acres could be placed under tobacco. Fortunately matters were different at Púsa. The alarming drought which devastated so large an area of India in 1877 spared this portion of Bengal, and an area of about 200 acres was cultivated with fair success. The leaf of the smaller area at Gházipur was better cured than that of the larger at Púsa, owing to the greater experience of the Gházipur establishment and the more forward condition of the curing houses, the consequence being that the net outturn of Púsa in saleable leaf was (per acre) very much smaller than that of Gházipur. The following table shows the outturn in lbs. of saleable leaf, and the manner of its disposal:—

Gházipur.

	lbs.	
Broken leaf sold locally . . .	20,000	Sold at Rs. 4 a maund.
Manufactured at Gházipur . .	18,650	Used in the manufacture of smoking tobaccos at Púsa or sold at Gházipur.
Sent to Púsa for manufacture . .	18,280	Ditto ditto ditto.
	56,930	

Púsa.

	lbs.	
Broken leaf sold locally . .	11,700	Sold at Rs. 2-8 a maund.
Sent to England	15,000	Sold at 3¾*d.* a lb.
	7,000	Unsold.
Sent to Australia	75,000	For manufacture or for local sale.
	108,700	

A good deal of the worst of the broken leaf (technically called "trash") has not been included in the above table. It was utilised as manure for seed beds, for which purpose it has a special value.

Further remarks on the final results obtained by the sale and manufacture of the 1877 crop will be made in the concluding section of this report.

II.—CULTIVATION OF 1878-79.

7. The cultivation of 1878-79 was conducted under more favourable circumstances at Gházipur, notwithstanding that the rains closed at the end of August. Mr. Williamson had however adopted the plan of sowing very early, and the bulk of the crop was actually raised with only one irrigation, whereas under the ordinary system it would have required several waterings. At Púsa, seedlings were planted at the ordinary time, and owing to the long stoppage of the rains the crop was small, stunted, and gave a light outturn per acre. The following were the areas at each farm:—

Tobacco cultivated in 1878-79.

	At Home farm.	*By cultivators.*	*Total.*
Gházipur	33 acres.	66 acres.	99 acres.
Púsa	140 „	None.	140 „
GRAND TOTAL			239 acres.

8. *Successful introduction of pumps.*—It will be interesting to notice here the successful employment at Gházipur of pump irrigation. I have in earlier reports noticed how, when the farm was under my own management, I collected the drainage of the surrounding country into a system of tanks, which were subsequently completed by Messrs. Begg, Sutherland, and introduced a chain hand-pump which, with others made on the same pattern, was utilised by the manager of the farm in raising water from the tanks. On the failure of rain in the autumn, these were found of such service that the cultivators begged to be allowed to use them at night, when they were not required by the farm

manager, and their employment greatly added to the success of the Gházipur tobacco crop, water being carried by their means for distances not less than a quarter of a mile. Their success was so well established that cheap wooden pumps of the same pattern are now being constructed and distributed to the farm tenants.

9. *Arrangements with cultivators.*—The system on which tobacco has hitherto been taken from cultivators has been explained in previous reports. Plants are sorted as brought in and priced according to quality under a settled classification. But a new arrangement has now been tried at Púsa, which promises to be better than the old one. The cultivator is, as hitherto, supplied with seedlings raised from Virginian seed, and cultivates as before under instructions from the farm managers. But when the crop is ready, one-third of the area of each field is taken by the firm, who are permitted, under the terms of an agreement with the tenant, to select which third they may consider to contain the best plants and take the produce as rent. The remaining two-thirds may be sold by the cultivator in the market, or to the firm, as he chooses. The system now described prevents the petty disputes liable to occur under the first system.

10. *Javan system of cultivation to be tried.*—The method described in the last paragraph can be readily extended to dealings with cultivators outside the farm area as soon as the firm is prepared to extend operations. Mr. Williamson's visit to Java is likely to bear good fruits in one respect. He saw there a system of dealing with cultivators which, he hopes, may be followed eventually by the firm. This consists in constructing curing-houses at different centres in the district, from which centres seedlings are sent out, and to which the plants, when ripe, are brought by cultivators. The curing is then conducted by native overseers under the superintendence of a travelling manager. When once such a system has taken root, the firm would be released from undertaking the responsibility and cost of cultivating any area under their own management, since the land round each centre would be independently cultivated by the tenants or land-holders who might own it. The only restriction would be that a prescribed method of cultivation should be followed.

11. *Necessity of early planting.*—It has been almost proved by experience at Gházipur and at Púsa that early planting is of great importance, though much more so at Gházipur than at Púsa, partly because there is less moisture at the former place and irrigation is wanted very soon after the rains cease, and partly because the dry heat which renders curing difficult sets in earlier after the cold weather at Gházipur, the hot winds both scorching and filling the leaf with dust, which, on account of the gummy nature of tobacco, can never be quite removed. It is now the object of the farm manager to get in the whole of the crop before the end of January at Gházipur, and before the end of February at Púsa; arrangements however are so made that the crop ripens by instalments, so as not to concentrate any one operation over the whole crop at one time. The whole period of harvest occupies from two to three months. This year the removal of plants from the field commenced at Gházipur in November and was completed before the end of January, and at Púsa it commenced in January and completed by the end of March.

III.—CURING OF 1878-79.

12. *System of curing.*—Four systems of curing tobacco were described in the pamphlet issued by the Department in 1877—

1. Air-curing.
2. Sun-curing.
3. Fire (wood) curing.
4. Flue-curing.

That bright golden coloured leaf which is so esteemed by many smokers, and which fetches a higher price in the market than any other class of tobacco, can only be produced by rapid drying at a certain stage, in heat of something like 150°F. Such results can be produced to different extents by either of the three methods, sun, wood, or flue-curing.

But *wood-curing* (which means burning wood *inside* the same house as the tobacco) is expensive and smokes the leaf, while it is more uncertain in results as regards regularity of colour. The manager is now therefore setting up *flues*

which are heated from *outside* furnaces, and the plan has been found so successful that it is to be more largely adopted at both farms in future. *Sun-drying* gives a regular coloured. sweet and mild tobacco, but not so bright as that cured by flues.

Wood-firing is generally employed to produce the brown "shipping leaf" which has hitherto formed the bulk of American export to England; Americans themselves prefer and retain tobacco produced by the other methods, sending the wood-cured leaf to England, but English taste is now said to be following that of America, in a general preference for bright-coloured tobaccos, and the Americans are therefore preparing to meet this change in the English demand by substituting flue-curing and sun-drying for wood-curing. This circumstance justifies the assumption that the regularity of the Indian season in the cold, *i.e.*, the curing months, and the greater strength of the sun's rays in this country will give India a great advantage in the success of a sun-curing system, which, conducted as it is in the open air, is liable to failure when the climate is subject to irregular rainfall.

Sun-curing.—The samples sun-cured by Mr. Williamson proved very successful. The question assumes an important aspect when it is considered how much more cheaply a field of tobacco can be cured under this system than under any other ; all that is required being some bambu scaffolding in the field itself with a shed for shelter in case of rain or for temporary storage. In America (where showers are, as in England, frequent) sun-drying occupies two or three months in consequence of frequent removals to the shed, and is precarious and expensive. At Púsa sun-drying only occupied three weeks.

The employment of sun-drying in India has an advantage in the heat of its sun, but it must be remembered that sun-drying cannot be extended late into the year, since it must always cease as soon as the air becomes foul with dust, and it is therefore specially necessary for this system that cultivation should be early.

Air-drying is not so suitable for tobacco leaf, unless required for cigars, as any of the other three methods. All systems have been tried this year, with the result that it is now anticipated that eventually the bulk of the curing will be effected by flues, supplemented by sun-curing.

13. *Curing-houses.*—It should be mentioned that the idea of utilising abandoned stud stables as curing-houses, which had much to do with the choice first of Gházipur and afterwards of Púsa, as localities for the commencement of operations, has been very fully justified by experience. It is certain that progress could not have been nearly so rapid had not these buildings been available. They have had to be closed and modified, but not to any difficult extent. Púsa has a further advantage in possessing large bambu plantations, which furnish scaffolding on which to hang the plant. There is one point on which the construction of curing-houses differ at Gházipur and Púsa; at the former place excavation to a depth of some feet below the surface is found to keep the house cool and moist, whereas at Púsa the climate is already so damp that excavation becomes injurious.

14. *Outturn of cured leaf in 1878-79.*—The outturn of cured tobacco from the crop of 1878-79, raised on the acreage shown in paragraph 7, is as follows :—

Gházipur.	Púsa.	TOTAL.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
80,000	85,000 ..	165,000

The outturn is an estimate only, since the crop, although at this moment harvested, cured and bulked, cannot be weighed until it is fit for handling after the rains. The whole of the leaf was taken down from the curing racks at the beginning of the rains, when it became moist and pliant enough to handle. It was heaped in bulks, from which it is now being sorted and packed in hogsheads ready for export, if required.

It may be noted in this place that a very great deal of hard work has devolved on the manager at Púsa this year in having the curing-houses refitted in time for the operations for the year. All is now in good working order for future years.

IV.—MANUFACTURE OF 1877-78.

15. *Purchase of machinery.*—In March 1878, Mr. Williamson went to America; in November he returned, having selected and shipped all requisite machinery, of which the most important portion consisted of hydraulic presses. In December it arrived, and so soon as April last, machinery rooms had been constructed and machines erected at Púsa. This fact is another proof of the energy and ability of Mr. Williamson. During the last few months natives have been instructed in the various and complicated details required for manufacturing by Mr. Williamson himself, and at the present time every class of manufactured tobacco is being turned out. There is no kind of tobacco, smoking mixture, or cake which cannot be manufactured of a quality equal to that of the same class of American, while for this country the Indian brands are likely to prove superior to the American, since it is well known that America does not ship her best qualities to the Indian market.

16. *Capabilities of factory.*—The factory is now turning out about 500 lbs. a day of all classes, the greater part of which is black cavendish and honey-dew, intended for sale to the army. The finer smoking mixtures are only turned out in quantities required to meet the more limited demand for refined tobaccos.

The whole of the manufactured tobacco has hitherto been the produce of Gházipur, raised there in 1877-78; and an appendix giving an abstract of some of the opinions received by the manager of its quality indicates its success.

The machinery is capable of turning out 3,500 lbs. a day as soon as a sufficient number of hands have been properly trained; and when it is understood that it takes 12 months to train a factory hand in America, the progress being made must be considered satisfactory, and proves that Gházipur itself is no failure, however much the climate of Púsa may enable the latter farm to take the lead.

V.—PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

17. The main object in view of entering Indian into competition with American tobacco has been explained. The following table of the imports into England of the years 1873 and 1874 will prove at once what a much larger field is open in this competition than in any other :—

Import of tobacco into the United Kingdom.

From	1873.	1874.
	lbs.	lbs.
Germany	687,720	856,646
Holland	5,429,511	7,356 798
France	1,436,985	1,712,839
Greece	330,712	84,161
Turkey	1,430,572	696,132
British India	3,068,109	2,359,987
Philippine Islands	171,803	780,098
China	2,136,637	1,898,467
Japan	4,846,892	2,948,936
Spanish West India Islands	295,654	242,804
New Granada (United States of Columbia)	2,199,885	1,617,573
Argentine Republic	340,787	663,940
United States of America	57,593,826	53,567,555
Other countries	1,404,640	1,890,679
TOTAL IMPORTS	81,382,733	76,175,215

18. *Comparison of Indian and American prices.*—Hitherto no Indian tobacco has realised any valuation approaching that of American tobacco. Taking the average price of the American leaf which is called shipping tobacco as 5*d.* to 6*d.* a lb., higher classes of bright leaf from Virginia realise as much as 7*d.* to 13*d.* a lb., the price of Indian tobacco has generally been from 1*d.* to 2*d.*

a ℔. But for the last year an excessive stock and a new tax have driven down the market for American tobacco to exceptionally low rates, and the lower-priced shipping leaf did not fetch more than 4*d*. to 5*d*. It was at this time that the leaf raised in 1877 (the year of drought) reached England. The amount sent, as stated in para. 6, was 15,000 ℔s. of Púsa leaf.

The consignment was, however, packed in rather damp order, and contained a quantity of moisture which caused it to be assessed under the highest rate of the new tariff which imposes 3*s*. 10*d*. duty on tobacco with moisture over 10 per cent. against 3*s*. 6*d*. on tobacco with moisture under 10 per cent. This being a new regulation, passed after the shipment of the consignment, made a considerable difference in the value of the tobacco, a difference estimated indeed by the English broker at 1*d*. a ℔. Had the regulation been promulgated earlier, the loss could have been easily avoided. The price obtained was $3\frac{3}{4}d.$, which would have been $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ had the tobacco been dryer, and the sale has been followed by a telegram from England to prepare for despatch of large shipments.

19. *Prospect of better prices.*—I may add here that when the smaller samples of the previous year reached England, *i.e.*, the tobacco of 1876, an offer was made by an English firm to take a regular supply of a large quantity at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, a price refused by the Calcutta firm, who are satisfied from the report of the Americans that higher prices can be obtained. The prices quoted above ought indeed to be below the prices which will be obtained in future for three reasons—

Firstly, to quote the words of one of the English correspondents of the firm, manufacturers are conservative, and, with American tobacco so exceptionally plentiful and cheap, disinclined to try novelties.

Secondly, in the opinion of Mr. Williamson, cured leaf of 1878 now ready is worth 25 per cent. more than that of last year sold in England.

Thirdly, the market was more than 25 per cent. below its normal rate, and is now fast improving, partly in consequence of a bad season in America.

20. *Satisfactory result of prices obtained.*—The high prices, however, realised both for the best samples of the 1876 and 1877 crops indicate very strongly that an Indian leaf can be turned out of equal quality to the best shipping tobacco from America. A tierce of strips from the 1876-77 crop from Gházipur sold for 7*d*. a ℔., and the greater part of the rest for 5*d*. or more, while a portion of the Púsa leaf of 1877-78 was actually valued at 5*d*. when the market was, as already observed, 25 per cent. below normal rates. These facts seem sufficient to guarantee future success, since year by year the quantity of the higher classes can be largely increased, and the greater portion of the crop brought to the same higher level. The chief point to be ascertained was *whether a sufficiently high level could be attained at all. It has been attained.* The cured leaf of 1878 is, indeed, very much superior to any which has been hitherto turned out, specially that from Gházipur. In all, 165,000 ℔s. are now lying in "bulk" in the curing-houses, of which from 50,000 to 100,000 ℔s. will be shipped round the Cape at the end of the rains, and must, for the reasons already given, realise much higher prices than the consignment of 1877.

21. *New market in France.*—A new market is not unlikely to open in France. The French Government have already asked for and received samples, which they have pronounced to be better than any they have had from India before, and they have shown their practical appreciation of its quality by asking for a larger consignment for trial, to the extent of 1,000 or 1,500 ℔s.

22. *Reason why cigars not manufactured.*—No mention has yet been made of cigars. The firm have most properly determined not to take up cigars until they have thoroughly established the curing and manufacture of leaf of the American classes, and meanwhile not to enter into competition with Java or other countries for the preparation of cigar wrappers. All this will come in time; at present they have made a most serious attempt to meet the most important competition in the field, and they are wise to reserve for some time to come their forces for this main struggle.

23. *Reasons for manufacturing smoking tobacco.*—It is necessary to explain why, if the principal object in view is competition with American leaf,

manufacture of smoking tobacco for Indian consumption has occupied so large a share in the operations of the year. The reason is simple. The Indian market, though small, pays far more handsome profits than the English market. The price paid for reasonably good American manufactured tobacco in this country ranges from one to three rupees a ℔. The Gházipur and Púsa tobacco is sold at just one-half that price, at a much higher profit than can be obtained by sending cured leaf to England. Profits will remain larger until competition at some future period brings down prices of manufactured leaf in India to a lower level, and although for many years Messrs. Begg, Sutherland must hold the position of monopolists, this time will probably come.

In the meanwhile, it can be understood that the firm who have, in the importation of curers, in the construction of buildings and in the charges of establishment, sunk a considerable amount of capital (more than two-thirds of a lakh of rupees) in the enterprise, are naturally anxious to get in some return from the Indian sales, which will enable them to embark, with greater security on the larger export trade.

24. *Success of smoking tobaccos.*—The success which is being obtained in Indian sales is as satisfactory as it could possibly be. Buyers are numerous in all parts of India, and in the majority of cases a first order has been followed by others from the same purchaser. Tradesmen are beginning to make large wholesale demands, and numerous testimonials have been received to the excellent quality of the tobacco. An appendix containing an abstract of some of these is subjoined. The quantity sold in India has been in the last three months more than 3,000 ℔s. The business could have pushed far more extensively if the firm had not wished to hold back pending the preparation of larger stocks of leaf and the education of factory hands.

25. I may add that orders have also been received from Australia, and that arrangements have been made to send consignments to New Zealand of the manufactured smoking tobaccos.

26. While, therefore, Indian *cured* leaf can find a sale in the English market at prices which will enable it to compete there with American *cured* leaf, Indian *manufactured* leaf is proved to compete successfully with American *manufactured* leaf in India itself, with a fair prospect of success in a similar competition in the colonies.

27. *Estimate of price obtainable.*—I refrain purposely from giving exact details of the cost of preparing cured and manufactured tobacco, but I may state in general terms, that a price of 4*d*. a ℔. for cured leaf in England, and from 6 annas to 10 annas for manufactured leaf in India, will secure sufficient or even handsome profits. Now the Americans do not hesitate to say that they can raise the price of the cured leaf to more than 5*d*. a ℔. in years of normal rates, while experience has proved that they can readily sell manufactured tobacco at wholesale rates of 8 annas to 1 rupee a ℔., which prices, whether for cured leaf in England, or for manufactured leaf in India, will more than command success. The opening for profits will perhaps be better understood if it is explained that 1*d*. a ℔. represents an asset of about £5 an acre.

28. *Use of factory in consumption of broken leaf.*—A secondary use of the factory for smoking tobacco must be explained. A large part of the leaf cured in India is broken either in handling, or by hail, or in carriage to the factory. This broken leaf is just as good in quality as whole leaf, but does not sell so well in England. The factory affords therefore a means for turning the broken leaves to the best possible advantage. I may state here that all refuse or really injured leaf is sold in the bazar, where it fetches a price sufficient to cover expenses of cultivation. It is one of the first maxims at the factory to use none but the best leaf.

29. *Advantage of cheap labour.*—The one great advantage which India has over America is the cheapness of labour. It is now proved that the leaf is, for all practical purposes, as good as the American leaf, and there is hardly any doubt that the high price of labour must handicap America, which cannot afford to send home leaf at the price at which India can sell. The prices of this year in England actually caused loss to many American exporters and growers, whereas they never reached a limit which does not leave a margin of profit to India.

VI.—SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

30. *Scheme proposed in 1875.*—I desire now to recall to Government the fact that when I was required to take up the question of tobacco industry in this country and ascertain the best form in which it could be developed in 1875, I placed before Government as the right problem for solution the question whether Indian cured leaf could be brought up to the same level as American cured leaf. I consider the problem as now solved, and solved successfully.

Although the time and capital required for its solution have somewhat exceeded (owing to causes denoted below) original anticipations, on the other hand, results have been more thorough and satisfactory than I expected. I will give, in conclusion, a brief sketch of the course which has been followed, the difficulties which have had to be overcome, and the cost which they have entailed.

31. *Importation of curer and treaty with Begg, Sutherland.*—In the same year in which I received my instructions, I advised the importation of Virginian curers and a treaty with a private firm. Other advice was given to His Honour, Sir John Strachey, to keep the experiment in the hands of Government, but my advice was eventually taken, and a treaty made with Messrs. Begg, Sutherland to occupy the stud lands at Gházipur, which were then available.

32. *Preparation of Gházipur farm under Agricultural Department.*—In 1875 and 1876 I settled villages on the stud lands and prepared the farm for the reception of the American curer. The reasons I gave for selecting Gházipur were mainly—

(1)— That it was below the frost line, and that it was surrounded by good cultivators.

(2)—That stud buildings were available for curing-houses.

The firm were in 1876 extremely anxious to begin at once on a large scale. I recommended and secured a more cautious beginning, and, as events proved, wisely, for as it turned out, the difficulties of meeting new conditions in a trying climate almost broke down the enterprise. 1876 and 1877 were unfortunately exceptionally bad seasons, and financial results were discouraging; but through all the difficulties and failures which occurred, a gleam of hope shone in the fact that the American curer pronounced some samples of cured leaf to be equal to American qualities.

Mr. Williamson worked with the most self-sacrificing zeal, tried every kind of experiment, and gradually taught the cultivators how to raise the leaf he required, and instructed himself in the system most suited to the climate.

33. *Appointment of European Assistant by Government.*—Meanwhile, my own efforts were chiefly directed to the organization of the cultivating system, and (as I have often explained) to keeping Mr. Williamson's head above water at a time when the firm were obliged to refuse the expense of doing so. I provided him with an Assistant, who, as a trained hand, has now proved most useful to the firm, and who, by his assistance, lightened Mr. Williamson's work when its weight was, in the Doctor's opinion, likely to prove fatal. I took him twice to the hills, then sent him to Java, partly at Government expense, and eventually used my influence with the firm to send him to America. He more than once nearly succumbed to the climate and to his trying work, but is, I am glad to say, now fairly recovered. He is really the pivot on which the success of the whole enterprise has rested, and if he had failed, the whole enterprise would have been broken up and abandoned.

34. *Púsa obtained by Agricultural Department from Bengal Government.*—Meanwhile I continued to have misgivings whether tobacco could be largely developed in Gházipur or anywhere in the North-Western Provinces, on account of both dryness and frost. Tobacco cultivation already, by natural selection, had found its suitable climate in Upper Bengal, and I therefore advised Government, and I advised the firm, to extend operations in that direction. I knew that they had been once anxious to obtain the Púsa stud farm. The request of the firm for Púsa, which Sir Ashley Eden desired me to instruct them to make, was acceded to, and the two farms were, in October 1877, brought under one management. A second curer was in the same year brought from America, and operations pushed with great industry at both localities.

35. *Concluding remarks.*—I have sufficiently explained in preceding paragraphs what development has been made up to the present time, and how thoroughly hopeful, in the opinions of the Americans, prospects have now become. Cultivators have been taught to raise tobacco in the proper method; a system has been worked out under which indefinite extension is possible; the Americans have ascertained, after many difficulties and trials, how to meet Indian conditions, and there is now an assured prospect of India being able to under-sell America.

I doubt if, in consideration of the extremely untoward seasons at Gházipur, more rapid progress could have been made, or at a less cost. I am positive that if the experiment had remained in the hands of Government alone, it would have either been a failure or far behind the stage it has now reached. Government would probably have grudged the time and capital, and would certainly not have had the advantage of the business relations in England which have done so much to promote the success of the firm. I therefore consider I was right in advising Government gradually to resign management to the hands of Messrs. Begg, Sutherland.

The cost of the enterprise has not been small. The firm have embarked not less than three-quarters of a lakh, and Government have already subscribed in the rental of the estates about a quarter of a lakh, besides giving a prospective rental to the firm of 8,000 or 10,000 a year.

But the tide has now begun to turn. The manager is assured that after this year the firm will be required to expend no more capital, and that from the present time profits will rapidly increase. To obtain profits is, of course, the object of the firm. The object of Government is different, but equally likely of fulfilment, *viz.*, to launch for India a new agricultural export of great magnitude. Under this view the fate of the tobacco of 1878-79 now about to be exported becomes important. If it realises in England a price of 4½*d.* a lb. or upward, the success of the enterprise will be assured, and no reasonable limit need be placed to the prospective extension of the tobacco trade of India with England. The report for the ensuing year must therefore be awaited with great interest. I have named 4½*d.* as the price, because, although 4*d.* will bring sufficient profits, yet 4½*d.* will offer such large interest on capital invested that capital must quickly flow into and extend the trade.

36. *Reason for summary of Government operations.*—I have thought it right to give the above explanation of the course followed by this Department, under the orders of North-Western Provinces Government, in connection with the enterprise, because statements have been made which under-value the action which has been taken by the North-Western Provinces authorities. I am convinced that no other course so successful as that which has been followed could have been adopted, and that unless it had been taken, the establishment of the tobacco industry would have been at least delayed for many years. Messrs. Begg, Sutherland have never once flinched in carrying out their part of the programme; and without their steadfast determination, the present progress could not have been made. But they are the first to acknowledge that, without the support of the North-Western Provinces Government, and the direction of this Department, they could not have launched or continued the undertaking, and that the prospects of tobacco trade would, as far as they are concerned, have remained unaltered if they had not received the liberal and constant aid of this Government which Sir George Couper has never for an instant withheld.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of November 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

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 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), *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, Murnwa, Nugieel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugieel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugieel, *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.			
MADRAS.	Ganjam	8 2	7 14	7 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 14	14 11	13 13	9 11	...	...	...	...	24 11	25 11	16 13	32 3	32 3	18 0	26 2	23 14	13 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	10 3	11 6	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	9 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 3	12 6	12 6	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 3	22 3	15 2	26 14	26 14	16 6	87 8	87 8	88 6	9 6	9 6	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	7 10	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	10 14	5 14	16 0	14 0	8 0	17 5	...	12 8	...	...	...	21 13	20 14	12 11	27 5	25 3	13 10	182 3	218 11	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	4 14	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	7 0	15 3	14 2	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	23 8	11 3	25 2	23 14	12 8	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	7 14	14 0	14 0	8 8	20 10	20 10	13 3	18 5	18 5	12 8	21 13	20 14	12 11	27 5	25 3	13 10	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 5	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 3	12 14	12 14	9 2	19 11	19 0	13 0	18 13	18 2	12 14	26 3	20 3	16 8	20 10	19 5	12 8	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 14	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 3	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	7 11	13 0	12 6	8 6	22 11	20 10	13 0	17 14	16 14	15 0	3 5	21 6	15 8	20 11	20 3	12 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	12 13	12 13	13 6	Bellary		
	Kurnool	5 2	5 11	4 2	...	...	...	11 0	10 5	5 11	11 13	11 6	7 2	19 3	19 3	11 10	18 11	18 11	10 0	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	12 11	...	198 5	153 10	12 2	11 11	12 2	Kurnool		
	Madras	7 8	7 8	6 10	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 8	11 5	11 2	8 2	14 6	14 6	...	21 13	19 13	15 3	21 10	21 3	14 0	18 8	17 14	12 5	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	14 3	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 3	7 14	13 10	11 11	9 2	...	...	...	20 8	21 2	14 8	21 14	21 3	14 6	20 8	17 14	12 8	97 8	97 3	107 14	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	6 13	7 10	7 2	...	...	...	12 2	11 10	8 13	14 2	13 8	11 5	18 3	18 3	...	19 13	19 13	18 2	26 8	25 10	18 13	19 11	19 2	13 13	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	6 3	6 3	7 13	...	...	...	11 5	10 14	8 5	11 13	11 6	10 8	20 3	20 3	...	24 10	23 2	18 3	24 3	21 2	14 5	15 11	16 3	13 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 0	12 14	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	6 10	5 8	4 6	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	7 14	14 10	14 3	9 3	25 6	21 8	15 2	26 13	24 10	13 13	19 10	19 10	15 8	16 14	16 14	13 14	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	12 2	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 10	5 10	6 5	...	...	...	10 6	9 6	7 3	10 14	10 2	8 0	15 6	15 6	...	19 0	17 13	12 11	21 11	17 0	14 11	17 13	16 14	14 3	145 13	106 14	106 14	13 8	14 0	13 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	6 10	7 13	6 10	...	...	...	10 14	8 11	7 13	13 8	11 6	8 6	21 2	15 6	13 0	22 0	19 13	15 6	...	...	...	15 13	16 14	14 3	81 10	81 10	66 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	5 10	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 2	12 2	12 6	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	23 0	18 0	17 2	17 2	15 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	11 11	12 3	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	6 10	6 10	5 11	...	...	...	10 13	10 5	7 3	11 5	10 14	8 2	19 2	19 2	17 6	21 8	20 11	19 2	15 13	15 13	13 0	14 14	16 10	10 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	7 6	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 13	8 6	8 6	8 0	14 10	16 3	12 5	13 5	14 11	...	17 3	17 3	15 0	17 3	17 3	12 0	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 13	Nilgiris		
	Salem	4 14	4 14	4 6	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 14	10 6	10 6	9 10	15 14	15 14	15 14	17 6	17 6	15 14	14 8	14 8	11 14	12 10	12 10	15 2	80 3	80 3	102 2	11 8a / 12 8b	11 8a / 12 8b	10 5a / 11 8b	Salem		
	South Canara	7 5	6 14	6 0	...	...	...	8 11	8 3	6 13	11 0	10 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	13 2	16 13	16 13	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	South Canara		a Bombay Salt. b Goa Salt.
	Malabar	6 13	6 8	7 14	...	...	...	9 11	10 8	8 2	11 5	11 5	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...													Malabar		
BOMBAY.	Bombay	6 6	6 12	6 7	13 0	14 10	15 3	5 15	5 15	5 10	7 12	7 12	8 9	10 5	10 2	10 0	10 3	10 3	10 6	8 15	7 0	8 7	9 9	9 14	9 11	54 9	54 9	61 6	8 6	11 0	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	5 8	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	5 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	7 4	7 10	7 4	15 4	15 4	10 0	7 4	7 4	5 15	10 10	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 0	13 15	13 15	8 3	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Surat	8 0	8 0	6 11	6 1	5 0	3 10	6 8	6 2	5 2½	7 0	6 10	6 3	9 8	9 0	9 4	12 0	10 5	9 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 11	100 0	100 0	118 0	12 4	12 4	11 6	Surat		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	6 15½	...	...	...	7 9¾	7 9¾	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	8 10½	11 6	9 6½	10 0	11 6	11 6½	9 2½	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	14½	6 10½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 1	6 1	6 9	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 6	7 3	7 8	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	9 7	8 12	9 5	9 5	8 15	8 0	8 0	8 5	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 9	9 9	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 8	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 13	7 15	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 12	13 5	11 4	16 12	11 12	11 13	12 11	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 1	140 0	140 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	8 8	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 11	9 6	6 12	12 5	11 6	9 6	9 11	9 6	6 12	100 0	100 0	125 0	10 7	10 5	10 4	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 12	7 12	7 2	...	...	...	6 9	6 8	6 10	7 10	7 11	7 7	10 8	11 8	10 10	12 1	12 9	9 12	13 3	13 3	8 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	79 0	10 7	10 5	10 4	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 6	7 6	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 5	9 12	9 12	11 3	11 3	8 3	9 3	9 3	6 13	119 0	116 5	80 0	10 12	10 4	9 12	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 8	7 4	5 14	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	6 11	10 14	8 15	7 9	10 3	10 9	8 3	13 9	12 10	10 2	...	...	...	7 5	7 0	6 9	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 3	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 15	6 1	5 8	...	...	...	6 5	5 0	6 14	9 2	9 4	7 8	16 8	12 5	13 0	15 13	13 6	14 5	8 8	8 13	8 5	8 0	8 12	8 6	110 15	105 15	93 1	10 3	9 1	10 3	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 5	6 1	6 0	...	...	...	6 3	5 13	6 2	6 13	6 7	7 3	8 13	8 5	8 0	8 12	8 6	8 7	15 8	13 0	16 8	16 8	16 7	11 8	113 0	113 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	5 12	5 8	6 4	11 0	10 8	...	9 8	8 8	9 6	10 0	9 0	9 14	12 2	11 10	11 12	12 0	11 8	12 4	17 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	7 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	7 15	113 0	113 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 14	6 4	5 15	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 9	9 2	8 8	12 11	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 6	12 15	12 5	16 7	8 6	8 6	7 11	135 0	135 0	90 0	14 4	13 9	14 4	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Páunch Mahals (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 11	7 4	7 4	6 2	20 0	16 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	7 9	20 0	20 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	6 3	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Páunch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	10 2	8 3	8 3	3 9	20 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	6 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	7 12	7 9	9 0	9 0	8 9	11 0	13 4	11 1½	14 4	13 0	11 0	14 0	9 0	8 14	5 5	9 0	8 14	5 5	54 0	84 0	102 0	12 0	12 0	12 9	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 0	6 12	6 9	10 3	10 8	9 7	6 4	6 4	5 13	8 4	8 7	7 8	10 3	10 3	11 8	12 0	11 8	8 11	13 8	13 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	7 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Baroda		
	Disa	11 8	11 8	7 10	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	6 0	5 8	5 0	...	11 4	10 0	12 0	11 8	8 9	10 8	10 2	14 12	15 0	15 0	8 11	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 12	10 8	11 8	19 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 4	20 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 11½	14 5½	15 12½	17 0	17 0	8 11	77 5½	93 2	80 0	11 0	11 0	25 10½	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	12 8	12 11½	11 8½	23 2½	22 11	17 9½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	9 4	8 12	6 8	15 0	12 10	8 4	12 0	11 6	10 5	7 0	9 4	9 5	8 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	Nasirabad		
	Rájkot	9 4	9 3	6 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 4	9 4	8 12	6 8	15 0	12 10	8 4	12 0	11 6	7 4	10 7	10 8	7 12	10 8	7 12	8 0	80 0	100 0	160 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Rájkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	10 1	9 15	6 14	13 8	12 15	9 0	6 4	6 2	5 12	8 5	8 0	6 8	11 9	11 2	8 12	10 0	10 8	11 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	100 0	102 0	108 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	8 13	9 0	8 14	13 0	13 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	19 4	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	320 0	350 0	...	6 0	7 8	7 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	8 0	160 0	280 0	167 0	8 0	9 1	10 8	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Shikarpur	8 14	8 14	7 7	13 12	13 5	11 10	6 8	6 2	5 0	9 4	8 6	6 8	11 12	...	...	11 12	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	8 1	8 15	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	7 12	7 11	6 6	...	...	...	18 0	15 12	7 6													Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
BENGAL.	Burdwan	10 0d	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	12 12	12 12	12 4	13 8	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	9 10b	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 5	12 8	13 4	16 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	280 0	280 0	360 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	11 4c	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	9 4	16 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	11 0d to 11 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 8 to 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	16 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	10 7	10 12	11 8	16 0	16 0	14 8	5 11	5 11	6 5½	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 8	10 5	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	11 0f	11 0	11 0	12 5	12 5	...	10 0	9 7	8 14	12 5	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	Nuddea		
	Jessore	12 0g	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	10 0h	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 8	10 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 8 8	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-12 to 11-6 seers, barley in Cuina 16 seers, best rice 11-8 to 12-8 seers, common rice 13-4 to 17-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10-8 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 32 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 12-8 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11-4 seers, barley 14-8 to 17 seers, best rice 6-5 to 8-10 seers, common rice 9-11 to 15 seers, great millet 13-8 to 14-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Khiddarpore) 18-4 seers, and gram 10-8 to 10-14 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 13-1 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10-10 to 14-8 seers, and gram 10 to 10-10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley in Jungypore 20 seers, best rice 10-8 to 13 seers, common rice 11-6 to 15 seers, Bajra [illegible] 18 seers, and gram 13 to 13 seers.

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

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, 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.
	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 10 *r*	9 10	10 13	14 0	14 0	11 6	12 0	12 0	10 13	15 8	14 8	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	11 0 *s* to 11 11	11 0 to 12 0	10 8	15 0	16 8	22 8	9 12 to 12 0	10 0	9 12 to 10 8	12 12	11 12	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 0 *t*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	10 0	13 0	12 7	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	9 12	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	9 12	17 4	13 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	12 0 *l*	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	13 14	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0 *m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	8 0 *n*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 6	8 0	10 0	13 5	13 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	11 5 *o*	12 0	11 7	13 5	10 0	...	13 5	11 7	8 0	20 0	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	13 0 *p*	12 8	13 0	...	...	14 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	8 12	12 4	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	9 8 *r*	10 0	9 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 12	14 0	12 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	17 8	13 0	8 8	25 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0 *s*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 0	10 0	13 3	11 7	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	12 12	12 12	14 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	14 0 *t*	12 8	12 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	12 8 *u*	12 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 13 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	13 4 to 14 4	10 4 to 10 8	15 0	15 0 to 15 8	13 8 to 14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	12 0 *v*	11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	13 0 *w*	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	11 8	11 8	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	12 9 *x*	12 1	13 10	15 12	15 12	14 11	10 8	10 8	9 7	15 12	12 9	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	11 6 *y*	10 11	12 10	16 6	13 14	17 11	12 10	12 0	10 11	15 2	15 2	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	13 4 *z*	13 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	10 0 to 13 8	16 0	14 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0 *z1*	10 0	...	10 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	11 13	10 8	9 13	15 12*	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	9 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 14	17 1	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	11 8 *z2*	11 0	10 8	...	15 8	12 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	9 0 *z3*	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	12 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	7 8	7 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	32 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	9 0 *z4*	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Cachar																		
ASSAM.	Goálpárá																		
ASSAM.	Gáro Hills																		
ASSAM.	Kámrúp																		
ASSAM.	Darrang																		
ASSAM.	Nowgong																		
ASSAM.	Sibságar																		
ASSAM.	Lakhimpur																		
ASSAM.	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																		
ASSAM.	Nága Hills																		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Saháranpur																		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Muzaffarnagar																		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Meerut																		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Bulandshahr																		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Aligarh																		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Kumaun																		

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 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.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	9 8	9 9	8 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 8	240 0	200 0	200 0 to 240 0	7 7	9 0	9 0
	Rungpore	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	105 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8
	Bogra	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 15	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 8	8 7	8 10
	Pubna	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	6 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Darjeeling	8 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	6 5
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	8 14	106 0	106 0	106 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Backergunge	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	10 12	11 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Tipperah	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Chittagong	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	No return received		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	6 6	8 0
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Behar.												
	Patna	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	13 12	160 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0
	Gya	27 0	26 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Shahabad	...	14 0	23 0	14 8	13 8 to 14 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Durbhunga	19 0	24 0	27 8	14 0	14 0	11 8	120 0	160 0	121 0	7 12	8 0	8 0
	Mozufferpore	...	25 0	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 4	8 8
	Sarun	21 0	21 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Chumparun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	No return received		
	Monghyr	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 8	105 0	105 0	168 0	8 6	8 6	8 6
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	126 4	126 4	131 10	8 13	8 13	8 13
	Purneah	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	10 0 to 11 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Maldah	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack	...	15 12	13 2	14 7	14 7	14 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	12 0
	Pooree	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	12 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8
	Balasore	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.												
	Hazáribágh	36 0	36 0	27 0	13 8	13 0	8 12	200 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Lohardugga	50 0	50 0	32 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0
	Manbhoom	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
ASSAM.	Sylhet												
ASSAM.	Cachar												
ASSAM.	Goálpárá												
ASSAM.	Gáro Hills												
ASSAM.	Kámrúp												
ASSAM.	Darrang												
ASSAM.	Nowgong												
ASSAM.	Sibságar												
ASSAM.	Lakhimpur												
ASSAM.	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills												
ASSAM.	Nága Hills												
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	No return received		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Saháranpur												
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Muzaffarnagar												
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Meerut												
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Bulandshahr												
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Aligarh												
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Kumaun												

BENGAL—*continued.*

REMARKS.

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.

r In Kotgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

s In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8-6 seers, common rice 12-12 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 10 to 11-4 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, lesser millets (at Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram (at Gaibanda) 9 seers.

u In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 9-4 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 5 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 5-8 to 7 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Boda) 8 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 26-5 seers, and gram 5 to 8-5 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Goalundo) 13-8 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 16 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 16 to 19-8 seers, and gram (in Goalundo) 8 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 14-6 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 8 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8-14 to 10 seers.

z2 In Hathazari the prices are—Best rice 16 seers, and common rice 20 seers.
In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, barley 25 seers, common rice 22 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 seers, and gram 14 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 19 to 22 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 18 seers, great millet 17-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 14 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 24 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 17 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 21 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 24 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

a1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16-8 seers, barley 20 to 26 seers, best rice 8-8 to 19-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 30 seers, lesser millets 21 to 27-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

a2 In Begusarai the prices are—Wheat 13·12 seers, barley 19 seers, best rice 10·10 seers, common rice 16·13 seers, great millet 17·17 seers, lesser millets 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 seers, and gram 13·4 seers.

a3 In Banka the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 11-4 seers.

a4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 18-8 seers, best rice 12-4 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 12-4 seers.

a5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13-12 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 17-8 to 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20-4 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 14 seers.

a6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 22 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 14 seers, common rice 21 to 23 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Khurrueckha) 27 seers, and gram 12 seers.

a7 In Daltongunge the prices are—Wheat 12·50 seers, barley 21·62 seers, best rice 20·25 seers, common rice 22·50 seers, mohwa 23·62 seers, murwa 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24·75 seers, and gram 14·6 seers.

a8 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9-8 to 10 seers, barley (at Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, bulrush millet (at Govindpore) 40 seers, great millet (at Govindpore) 40 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Raghunathpore) 40 seers, and gram 9 to 10 seers.

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

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, 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. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nurtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nurtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nurtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. 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.				
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál Bijnor Moradabad Budaun Bareilly Sháhjahánpur Tarái Pergunnahs Muttra Agra Farukhabad Mainpuri Etáwah Etah Jalaun Jhánsi Lalitpur Cawnpore Fatehpur Bánda Allahabad Hamírpur Jaunpur Gorakhpur Basti Azamgarh Mirzapur Benares Gházipur	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	Garhwál Bijnor Moradabad Budaun Bareilly Sháhjahánpur Tarái Pergunnahs Muttra Agra Farukhabad Mainpuri Etáwah Etah Jalaun Jhánsi Lalitpur Cawnpore Fatehpur Bánda Allahabad Hamírpur Jaunpur Gorakhpur Basti Azamgarh Mirzapur Benares Gházipur	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Oudh	Lucknow Unáo Bára Banki Sitapur Hardui Kheri Fyzabad Bharaich Gonda Rai Bareli Sultánpur Partábgarh	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	Lucknow Unáo Bára Banki Sitapur Hardui Kheri Fyzabad Bharaich Gonda Rai Bareli Sultánpur Partábgarh	Oudh.	
Punjab	Delhi[a]	14 12	13 12	15 0	22 8	20 8	23 8	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	16 4	50 0	60 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi[a]	Punjab.	[a] Firewood rising. [b] Jowar falling. [c] Barley falling. [d] Firewood falling.
	Gurgáon	15 4	15 4	14 12	23 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	22 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	14 12	15 8	16 8	21 8	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Karnál		
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	13 8	21 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hissar		
	Rohtak	14 4	14 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	25 8	26 0	21 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 0	8 12	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	13 8	14 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 8	9 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Sirsa		
	Umballa[b]	14 8	15 0	18 4	20 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 8	14 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 4	9 8	Umballa[b]		
	Ludhiána	14 8	14 0	21 0	18 8	18 8	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Ludhiána		
	Simla	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 4	12 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	6 12	7 8	8 0	Simla		
	Jullundur	13 4	13 8	16 4	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 4	20 0	24 0	16 0	15 8	28 0	...	...	...	17 8	15 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 6	9 8	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	No return received																											No return received			Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	13 0	12 4	15 4	17 8	15 4	22 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	9 12	19 8	17 8	18 12	15 8	14 8	15 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	10 5	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 4	15 6	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 8	20 0	19 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	15 12	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	10 8	Siálkot[d]		
	Gurdáspur	12 8	12 8	16 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	15 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	Gurdáspur		
	Lahore	12 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0	9 8	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	13 8	13 8	17 0	22 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	14 8	75 0	80 0	85 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Ferozepore[c]		
	Gujránwála	12 12	12 12	15 8	15 0	13 4	28 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 8	17 0	17 0	70 0	70 0	75 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	8 4	8 8	17 12	10 12	10 8	29 8	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 0	...	...	...	10 10	11 8	20 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	9 0	10 0	Ráwalpindi[d]		
	Jhelum	11 10	11 3	18 8	14 8	13 11	31 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	13 12	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 2	10 0	32 0	20 0	60 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	12 8	12 8	18 0	15 0	14 0	33 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	21 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 9	12 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 6	10 12	11 14	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	11 0	10 12	14 0	14 8	14 8	27 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	13 0	12 8	18 0	12 8	12 8	16 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	4[illegible]	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	12 0	11 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	6 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Mooltan		
	Jhang	11 8	12 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	11 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 12	12 0	12 0	Jhang[d]		
	Montgomery	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 4	12 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	12 13	12 13	15 0	14 1	14 1	20 4	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	13 14	13 12	22 8	13 4	12 15	17 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	11 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Ghází Khán	10 4	12 8	10 0	12 8	14 1	12 14	...	...	...	5 8	6 14	5 0	12 0	11 4	12 8	12 0	14 11	0	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	15 8	112 8	112 8	87 8	32 8	32 8	52 8	Dera Ghází Khán		
	Bannu	10 2	10 7	18 14	10 15	11 1	25 0	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	15 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 8	10 10	8 15	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	26 4	Bannu		
	Pesháwar	5 15	6 1	15 2	6 7	6 5	25 7	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	8 3	9 2	9 11	22 1	7 9	7 9	16 8	...	...	...	10 15	10 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	7 15	7 2	15 8	8 2	7 12	25 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 8	9 9	8 9	15 5	9 8	9 10	8	...	...	...	5 11	5 4	9 1	61 8	64 8	86 0	25 0	27 4	46 8	Kohát		
	Hazára	6 12	7 0	17 0	7 0	6 12	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	11 0	13 8	12 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	6 11	7 10	63 12	63 12	89 4	63 12	63 12	78 0	Hazára[d]		
																				...	...	...	6 8	6 0	9 0	100 0	60 0	100 0	6 8	6 2	8 0			

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of November 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, 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	9 12	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	11 4	10 12	10 12	14 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	11 4	13 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...
	Chánda	11 12	11 12	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	11 2	17 8	16 8	25 7	...	...	...
	Wardha	10 12	10 13	9 7	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 10	7 8	7 8	8 15	14 0	12 1	17 1	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	11 0	10 8	11 0	12 8	12 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	13 0
	Saugor	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	13 0	11 12	13 12	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	9 8	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	12 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	9 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	8 6	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 2	8 0	9 0	11 4	9 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	9 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	9 0	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	6 12	8 7	6 12	7 11	13 12	12 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	13 8
	Narsinghpur	10 4	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 12	9 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	9 8	9 9	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 13	15 11	11 14	16 5	12 0	11 14	13 0
	Raipur	19 8	22 0	18 4	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	13 8	22 4	26 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	17 8	22 8	17 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	23 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	6 11	6 13	...	...	...	...	9 4	6 4	11 1	11 4	7 11	15 15	14 7	13 3	16 5	15 15	...	...
	Bolarum	7 4	7 13	6 9	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	6 1	10 10	10 6	6 6	15 7	15 7	10 8	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	6 9	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	14 0	16 8	11 8	17 4	19 0	11 8
	Amráoti	9 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 8	6 0	6 0	6 4	8 0	7 4	7 4	13 0	12 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0
	Akola	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	10 0	9 0	12 0
	Buldána	9 0	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	11 8	13 0
	Wún	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Básim	8 0	7 4	7 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 0	8 0	8 7	10 0	9 8	14 5	...	...	...
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 5	6 4	...	7 4	7 3	8 8	10 0	10 5	7 3	11 3	11 10	8 0	20 11	21 12	14 8	...	...	...
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 13	14 2	14 2	10 3	...	...	16 14	27 12	27 12	22 3
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 3	5 8	5 8	5 11	12 0	12 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...
	Mysore	7 0	7 0	6 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	6 3	11 0	11 0	6 8	25 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	5 0	5 8	5 3	5 8	7 8	6 3	11 0	11 0	7 11	13 0	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	6 5	6 5	5 3	7 6	7 5	6 3	9 7	9 7	7 8	13 10	13 10	8 11	21 0	24 15	13 3	...	...	...
	Kadur	6 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	24 0	24 8	18 8	20 0	16 8	18 8
	Coorg	5 7	5 5	5 10	5 11	5 8	4 14	9 14	9 14	7 8	15 8	15 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 2	11 0	11 0	21 4	21 4	16 8	6 0	5 12	4 12	7 10	7 12	6 12	25 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	16 8
	Kishengurh	12 12	12 12	...*	20 0	20 0	...*	6 4	6 4	...*	7 4	7 4	...*	17 8	17 8	...*	15 12	15 12	...*
	Ulwur	12 12	13 7	12 12	25 4	23 15	20 1	7 0	7 0	8 11	8 6	8 8	9 5	29 4	27 8	21 8	24 8	24 1	20 1
	Bhurtpore (City)	13 4	13 12	14 8	22 12	22 8	19 0	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	8 2	21 6	22 4	19 12	21 10	19 6	18 12
	Kerowlee (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ajmere	12 12	12 12	10 12	22 8	23 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Deoli Cantonment	11 1	12 1	13 2	21 15	20 13	18 5	...	...	9 15	9 6	6 15	22 8	20 10	17 13	18 14	17 11	16 3	
	Erinpura	14 8	14 4	8 0	19 8	19 8	11 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	16 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	10 4	
	Sirohee	13 0	13 0	7 4	20 0	20 0	12 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	5 4	18 0	17 0	9 0	20 0	17 0	9 0	
	Abu	10 0	11 8	7 8	17 0	16 4	10 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	9 4
	Anadra	11 0	12 8	8 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	5 4	5 0	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	6 4	20 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 2	12 2	9 12	23 7	21 14	12 8	6 4	6 4	5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 2	13 7	10 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (,,)	9 6	...*	12 13	...	...	...	8 4	...*	4 6	10 0	...*	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 14	14 4	7 13	22 8	22 8	11 14	5 0	5 0	2 13	6 4	6 4	5 0	20 0	18 8	11 14	17 8	16 4	10 0
	Bikaneer	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...
	Boondee	14 4	14 4	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	13 0
	Kotah	12 14	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	22 8	23 4	19 4	14 0	12 0	13 0
	Tonk	9 13	9 6	13 0	21 12	20 2	18 0	5 15	6 0	6 0	7 3	7 8	7 0	24 13	22 11	...	21 11	20 5	14 4
	Jhallawar	11 7	11 7	13 15	15 15	14 2	...	...	...	...	10 2	7 7	7 10	25 8	22 1	15 3	15 5	12 12	13 15
	Shahpoora	10 12	12 0	11 1	23 0	22 0	17 0	10 11	10 0	6 1	12 0	11 0	7 8	21 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	12 0
	Dholpur	12 9	12 9	12 15	24 2	23 1	19 12	7 14	6 12	7 14	9 4	9 12	10 2	27 2	20 5	20 6	26 6	25 13	22 5
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Rutlam																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

Provinces	Districts	Jessbr Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Jessbr Millets, &c. Past fortnight.	Jessbr Millets, &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	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	145 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	
	Bhandára	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	
	Chánda	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wardha	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	7 15½	132 0	132 0	121 0	9 0	9 0	9 6	
	Bálaghát	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	12 8	11 12	11 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	
	Saugor	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received			
	Damoh	...	...	...	15 12	13 8	13 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 8	8 12	
	Seoni	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	9 0	260 0	260 0	240 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	
	Mandla	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Betúl	22 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	5 8	6 8	
	Chhindwára	11 12	10 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Hoshangabad	44 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	240 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Nimár	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Raipur	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	10 7	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 1	9 9	
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	90 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	
	Upper Godávari	100 0	100 0	90 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received			
	Bolarum	...	...	...	7 15	7 14	7 11	130 0	130 0	70 0	8 13	8 13	8 14	
	Chudderghat	20 11	21 1	14 13	8 3	8 10	7 1	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 0	
	Amráoti	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 12	8 4	
	Akola	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	8 4	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Ellichpur	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	
	Buldána	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Wún	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Básim	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	
		...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	23 6	23 1	14 8	20 11	18 11	13 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 6	10 8	10 8	
	Kolar	26 13	25 12	16 8	25 2	25 2	18 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	
	Túmkúr	29 0	16 8	19 2	23 0	23 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Mysore	25 0	25 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 12	6 6	
	Hassan	28 0	19 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	12 8	300 0	200 0	130 0	8 0	7 0	7 3	
	Shimoga	28 14	32 0	15 3	18 6	18 6	13 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 14	7 14	7 11	
	Kadur	22 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Chitaldroog	23 0	22 13	18 8	19 0	22 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Coorg	25 10	26 6	15 14	19 13	20 11	13 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 6	8 3	7 2	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 8	...	...	...	11 2	11 0	18 0	
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	*	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	*	
	Ulwur	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	15 8	...	...	...	10 6	10 4	...	
	Bhurtpore (City)	20 8	20 8	19 0	13 0	13 13	17 8	120 0	140 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	24 8	
	Kerowlee (City)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received			
	Ajmere	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	15 0	70 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	13 12	12 6	15 9	...	...	...	11 10	11 8	15 4	
	Erinpura	...	...	...	18 4	18 12	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 0	20 0	
	Sirohee	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	23 0	
	Abu	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	9 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	10 12	
	Anadra	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	10 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	8 0	6 pies†	8 pies†	8 pies†	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	12 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	11 5	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 0	
	Partábgarh (,,)	...	...	...	11 4	...*	18 12	...	...	...	8 12	...*	16 0	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	17 2	16 14	12 8	...	...	...	16 4	12 8	34 0	
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	
	Boondee	...	...	...	16 12	16 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	14 0	
	Kotah	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 8	13 2	
	Tonk	...	...	...	15 6	12 15	14 12	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 12	9 11	20 0	
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	14 9	13 5	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 1	9 12	
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	
	Dholpur	...	...	...	13 8	13 5	15 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 3	
Central India.	Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received			
	Gwalior													
	Goona													
	Rutlam													
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)													

* Not received.
† Per mau's load.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF

TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA,"

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

OCTOBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396 AND 1397 OF THE SUPPLEMENT DATED 22ND NOVEMBER 1879.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Divisions.	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.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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.	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	7 8	6 4	7 8	9 8	8 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	12 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	13 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
	Saháranpur	14 8	14 8	16 3	17 3	17 3	24 12	7 8	7 8	7 10	11 4	11 4	10 12	19 6	19 6	21 9	18 5	18 5	21 9
	Muzaffarnagar	14 5	14 13	16 8	19 12	19 4	24 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 4	12 2	11 9	19 12	19 12	22 0	18 11	17 10	16 8
	Meerut	13 12	14 4	15 0	20 0	19 4	22 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	18 0
	Bulandshahr	14 12	14 12	15 8	22 8	22 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 4	17 0	18 0	19 4
	Aligarh	14 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	21 8
	Kumaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 8	17 8	10 0	10 0	6 4	13 4	13 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	14 6	14 6	13 12	23 1	23 1	19 2	6 12	6 12	7 5	11 4	11 4	12 15	16 14	16 14	16 14	19 2	16 14	16 14
	Moradabad	14 6	14 6	16 14	20 10	19 6	23 8	7 9	8 7	7 8	16 4	13 12	12 3	18 12	20 0	18 12	18 12	16 4	19 6
	Budaun	14 4	14 4	19 3	19 3	18 14	27 14	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 11	13 3	14 6	16 12½	13 3	27 9½	18 0	15 0	26 6
	Bareilly	12 3	12 3	15 15	16 14	18 2	21 14	6 4	5 0	6 4	13 12	11 14	11 4	20 10	18 12	22 8	16 4	15 0	21 4
	Sháhjahánpur	13 12	13 10	16 6	18 12	19 12	23 0	6 4	6 4	5 14	14 8	15 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8	17 8	27 8	32 8	22 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 18	2 16	4 11	4 34	0 30	0 25	0 ...	...	...	18 12
	Muttra	12 8	13 12	14 4	21 8	22 0	21 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	20 0	21 8	20 8	21 8	20 0
	Agra	13 8	13 8	14 8	22 8	20 12	22 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	26 0	18 8	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 8
	Farukhabad	12 1½	11 5½	16 12	15 8	16 2½	24 12	6 2½	6 10	5 8	12 1½	10 6	11 5	16 2½	15 10½	...	15 2½	...	21 6
	Mainpuri	12 8	13 0	16 12	16 8	16 8	30 8	4 8	4 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 4	...	21 0
	Etáwah	11 8	12 8	15 8	17 8	17 8	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	21 0
	Etah	14 4	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	9 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	22 8
	Jalaun	No return received			...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhánsi																		
	Lalitpur	12 0	12 0	14 12	24 0	25 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	12 12	12 8	15 8	18 8	18 8	23 0	7 8	7 8	8 ...	12 0	12 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	...	17 0	16 8	21 0
	Fatehpur	11 12	12 4	13 10	18 4	18 0	19 4	9 6	9 6	9 6	14 0	14 8	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	11 8	12 0	15 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	17 12
	Allahabad	11 8	11 12	12 12	21 8	20 0	18 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	16 0	16 0	13 0½	18 0	18 0	14 0	17 2	18 0	18 4
	Hamírpur	12 6	12 2	15 1	15 12	15 8	18 14	7 0	8 0	5 8	11 4	13 8	12 15	19 2	16 5	15 14	21 5	16 14	23 0
	Jaunpur	14 2	14 2	14 7	23 6	23 10	19 12	7 12	7 12	7 1	16 3	14 2	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	13 8	13 8	14 11	21 9½	21 9½	18 0	10 12½	11 4	8 8	8 16	16 3½	13 8	19 12½	19 12½	25 3	...	...	19 12½
	Basti	15 0	15 8	12 12	23 0	24 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 8	14 4	15 8	...	...	26 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	12 14	13 4	13 4	20 11	21 6	16 4	7 3	7 6	6 10	12 4	17 0	14 7	19 11½	20 10	20 10	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	11 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	18 8	17 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	17 0
	Benares	12 8	12 8	14 2	19 9	20 10½	19 9	10 14	11 15½	7 10	15 4	14 2	10 14	20 10½	18 8	20 10½	21 12	16 5	17 6½
	Gházipur	11 10	14 13	13 8	20 10	21 14	18 10	7 1	7 1	7 1½	12 14	12 14	11 9½	21 4	21 4	21 14	16 12	16 12	16 14½
OUDH.	Lucknow	12 3	12 11	15 0	17 12½	20 1	22 9½	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 12	14 0	12 0	9½	19 11½	19 0	25 5½	13 0½	14 8	21 6
	Unáo	12 4	13 0	15 12	18 0	18 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
	Bára Banki	12 8	12 8	15 4	18 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	19 0	15 0	22 0
	Sitapur	14 2	15 0	17 7	21 0	22 8	25 5½	6 12	6 7	5 8	14 6	14 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	19 0	15 0	22 0
	Hardui	12 0	12 9	15 8	18 12	20 0	22 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	12 15	12 15	12 3	...	...	...	...	19 0	24 0
	Kheri	16 8	17 8	18 4	27 0	26 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 8	13 0	...	27 0	...	17 6	...	21 13
	Fyzabad	13 0	13 4	14 2	18 8	22 8	21 0	8 2	8 8	7 2	14 4	13 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	24 0	...
	Bharaich	13 0	12 8	13 8	27 0	25 0	19 0	6 8	6 6	6 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	32 0	28 0	34 0	14 0	11 0	7 0
	Gonda	14 2	15 1	14 3	21 10	25 12	18 6	18 0	17 0	9 12	18 8	17 8	14 4	30 0	32 4	31 0	16 8	17 0	26 0
	Rai Bareli	14 4	15 6	15 11½	21 0	23 0	22 7	13 8	12 8	13 12	17 8	18 0	14 8	30 0	...	23 8	25 0	16 0	23 13
	Sultánpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	14 6	14 14	13 0	23 8	24 12	18 0	15 10	16 10	10 0	20 13	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	24 0	...	19 0

Divisions.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugoo, 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.	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.	
BOMBAY.	Haidarabad (Nakur)	19 4	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	350 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 11	129 0	129 0	129 0	9 12	9 12	9 15	
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 8	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 0	90 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	
	Aligarh	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	65 0	55 0	140 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	
	Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Garhwál	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	280 0	280 0	160 0	6 9	6 9	7 0	
	Bijnor	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	15 7	135 0	135 0	140 0	...	...	...	
	Moradabad	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 14	100 0	125 0	125 0	10 5	10 10	10 5	
	Budaun	...	...	...	15 9½	15 0	20 6	168 0	144 0	240 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 14	
	Barcilly	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	16 14	100 0	100 0	137 8	8 2	9 6	10 0	
	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	17 4	145 0	155 0	170 0	9 0	9 2	10 0	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	
	Muttra	...	...	...	11 0	13 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	
	Agra	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	17 0	*80 0*	*80 0*	93 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	12 6	12 12½	18 4	109 0	150 0	190 0	12 14	14 13	12 14	**Farukhabad**
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	17 4	*00 0*	*100 0*	*160 0*	*9 8*	*9 8*	*9 8*	**Mainpuri**
	Etáwah	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	100 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	
	Etah	...	...	...	13 4	12 12	18 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	
	Jalaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Jhánsi													
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	16 12	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 8	9 0	7 4	
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	100 0	110 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Bánda	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	220 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	
	Allahabad	...	...	...	12 2	12 12	12 12	145 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	15 11	14 9	15 3	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 2	169 8	169 8	140 0	8 6	9 0	8 6	
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	12 9½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Basti	...	...	...	13 4	13 12	13 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Azamgarh	...	...	...	12 8	12 3	11 13	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	100 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 5	
	Gházipur	...	...	...	11 15½	11 15½	13 1	206 0	206 0	231 12	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	
OUDH.	Lucknow	28 0*	28 0	23 0	11 2½	12 11	15 7½	80 0	110 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	
	Unáo	28 0†	28 0	...	12 4	12 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Bára Banki	30 0‡	34 0	34 0	12 8	12 8	15 8	120 0	140 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	
	Sitapur	27 14§	28 0	23 0	17 4	17 4	19 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 2	8 8	
	Hardui	...	...	...	13 6	13 7	15 8	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 15	8 15	8 0	
	Kheri	40 0‡	45 0	40 0	16 0	22 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	
	Fyzabad	24 0	...	26 0	13 0	18 0	14 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Bharaich	40 0‡	40 0	40 0	17 0	17 0	*16 8*	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	
	Gonda	36 2‖	44 8	33 8	15 12	18 2	15 12	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	
	Rai Bareli	37 8	40 0	23 8	10 8	12 4	14 3	*180 0*	*200 0*	280 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	
	Sultánpur	46 0¶	46 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Partábgarh	24 8**	24 12	19 0	10 5	11 5	11 0	200 0	200 0	193 5	8 5	8 5	8 0	

* Dhán.
† Kakun.
‡ Kodon.
§ Marua, kodon, and makai.
‖ Sawan, kodon, mendua, and kakun.
¶ Sawan.
** Matar, arhar, and másh.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1879.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	9	9	18	7	4	11	8	9	17	24	22	46	No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and Surinam.
From 2 to 10 years	32	18	50	32	20	52	26	20	46	90	58	148	
„ 10 to 20 „	82	24	106	96	21	117	79	26	105	257	71	328	
„ 20 to 30 „	235	85	320	271	70	341	193	91	284	699	246	945	
„ 30 to 40 „	15	2	17	12	3	15	24	5	29	51	10	61	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	373	138	511	418	118	536	330	151	481	1,121	407	1,528	

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

Orissa	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and Surinam.
Western Bengal	2	...	2	4	1	5	...	..	...	6	1	7	
Central ditto	7	2	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	2	11	
Eastern ditto	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Behar	61	17	78	79	22	101	108	43	151	248	82	330	
N.-W. Provinces	218	93	311	211	51	262	203	100	303	632	244	876	
Oudh	41	18	59	103	43	146	14	4	18	158	65	223	
Central India	19	4	23	8	1	9	4	4	8	31	9	40	
Punjab	10	1	11	6	...	6	...	...	...	16	1	17	
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	10	2	12	3	...	3	1	...	1	14	2	16	
Grand Total	373	138	511	418	118	536	330	151	481	1,121	407	1,528	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	66	10	76	67	18	85	5	8	13	138	36	174	No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and Surinam.
Hindus { Agriculturists	110	39	149	127	36	163	138	71	209	375	146	521	
Hindus { Artizans	15	5	20	12	3	15	21	4	25	48	12	60	
Hindus { Low castes	102	50	152	129	35	164	115	51	166	346	136	482	
Mussulmans	77	33	110	83	26	109	50	17	67	210	76	286	
Christians	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	5	
Grand Total	373	138	511	418	118	536	330	151	481	1,121	407	1,528	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	907	330	1,237
2. Mussulmans ...	210	76	286
3. Christians ...	4	1	5
Total ...	1,121	407	1,528

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of September 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in Canal.			Khureef.														Grand Total.				Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	Five-year Leases.			Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.			Rubbee.												
						Leased in September 1879.	Leased up to end of September 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in September 1879.	Leased up to end of September 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in September 1879.	Leased up to end of September 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.			Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during 1879-80.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
															Leased in September 1879.	Leased up to end of September 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in September 1879.	Leased up to end of September 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.							
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.				
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,269	675·97	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,650	9·19	52·74	...	
		Pattamundai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,597				
		High Level Section I ...	675	337·36	...	316	415	13,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,192	...	...	...	
		Taldanda ...	1,300	508·00	...	...	...	9,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,794	...	...	...	
		Machgong ...	660	346·00	...	670	957	24,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,594	...	...	...	
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	1,062	1,448	96,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,908	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	4,651	78,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	1,741	2,189	196	286	63	1,741	1,903	1,739	198,383	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	675	901·99	...	3,017	34,881	83,624	8	12	...	145	163	671	733	...	824	...	...	...	...	...	54,831	8·77	33·17	(10 years.) 44·62	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	230·00	...	786	4,113	10,069	...	...	...	188	671	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,047	7·20	31·66	(9 years.) 46·16	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	3,803	38,994	93,693	8	12	...	333	834	1,404	733	...	824	...	...	...	...	...	60,878	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	678	29,007	...	...	...	...	215	2,476	4,118	1,098	...	1,098	...	...	...	...	...	54,831	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad...	Western Main ...	4,342	900	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,822	30,432	33,254	3,755	...	3,755	...	...	...	...	...	54,831	...	...	...	
		Arrah ...	1,600	624	624	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098	4,118	5,216	1,098	...	1,098	...	...	...	...	...	54,831	...	...	...	
	Gya & Patna	Patna ...	1,466	435	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,920	36,786	42,706	5,555	...	5,555	...	...	...	...	...	54,831	...	...	...	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,921	34,771	39,692	4,853	...	4,853	...	...	...	...	...	54,831	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,545	39,510	45,055	5,545	...	5,545	...	...	...	...	...	54,831	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,254	73,777	79,031	5,586	...	5,586	...	...	...	...	...	115,709	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	5,329	132,988	...	...	...	...	5,545	39,510	45,055	5,545	...	5,545	...	...	...	...	...	109,383	...	...	...	

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 24th November 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 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	6,500 7	86	341 1	53	279 2	3,433	12,881 0	...	...	821	2,486 13	121	438 0	207	480 5	5,830	23,206 1
Received	835	5,575 0	85	346 3	56	405 8	3,139	10,656 9	...	...	826	3,035 8	95	296 5	144	272 2	5,180	20,587 3
TOTAL	1,944	12,075 7	171	687 4	109	684 10	6,572	23,337 9	...	...	1,647	5,522 5	216	734 5	351	752 7	11,010	43,793 15
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Vid* Madras	10	49 2	38	129 0	22	65 4	2,954	14,761 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,024	15,005 3
Received. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30 4
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Vid* Madras	322	1,282 3	30	155 10	17	59 10	2,813	13,249 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,182	14,747 4
Sent. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10 12
From West to West—																		
Vid Bombay & Karachi	...	...	2	8 4	1	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10 8
Vid Karachi and Bombay	...	...	2	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 14
From East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	332	1,331 5	72	297 12	40	127 2	5,770	28,053 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,214	29,808 13
GRAND TOTAL																	17,224	73,602 12

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 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	835	1,109	1,944	20·29	23·69	22·10
Indo-European *Vid* Turkey	85	86	171	2·07	1·83	1·94
Indo-European Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	56	53	109	1·36	1·15	1·24
Red Sea *Vid* Suez	3,139	3,433	6,572	76·28	73·33	74·72
TOTAL	4,115	4,681	8,796	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th DECEMBER 1879.

General Remarks.—Slight rain has again fallen in several districts of the Madras Presidency, but none has fallen elsewhere. Want of rain is felt in Orissa, and in a less degree in the Punjab and parts of the Deccan. Cotton, tobacco, and pulses have been somewhat damaged by frost in Western, Central, and Northern India. The autumn harvest has mostly been gathered in, and the spring crops promise well. The general health is improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Dec. 6th)	...	*Ragi* 25·87; harvest of early dry crops; sowing second crop paddy; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 28·50; paddy being harvested; blight in two taluks; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·41.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 25·47; later dry crops where damaged by storm being re-sown in places; standing crops improving; harvest of black paddy, outturn ½ to full; 29 inches of water over anicut.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	·60 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 23·11; standing crops doing well; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting in three taluks; in parts of four taluks crops somewhat injured by insects; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·14 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 25·33; crops fair but withering in parts of three taluks; harvest of paddy, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in seven taluks; outturn ½ to ¾, others ½ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·68 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 26·19; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, outturn ⅝ to full.
Madura („ „)	·22 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 24·17.
Malabar („ „)	·92 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 19·72; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	1·27	Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 10th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Report not received.
Hyderabad ...	...	Cotton and tobacco injured by frost in two talukas, young *rabi* crops damaged by locusts in one; mortality amongst camels and horses in two talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Kharif* harvest over; *rabi* sowing progressing; fever continues.
Baroda ...	...	Crops good; fever abating.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally good; fever throughout district.
Násik ...	...	Ague and cattle disease still continue; *rabi* coming up well.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature three degrees cool; wind normal.
Poona (Dec. 7th)	...	Prices of *jowari* falling.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Rain wanted in district; crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	Part of *kharif* being harvested; *rabi* generally good, but cold weather caused injury in places; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Reaping of early crops nearly completed; rat-killing continues; cattle disease in Hangal taluka.
Kánara ...	...	Harvest continues above ghat; fever prevails; cattle disease subsiding.
Rajkot ...	...	*Rabi* crops promising; health generally good; weather cold; prices declining.
		General Remarks.—Crop prospects good; damage by frost and locusts in parts of Sind, and by rats in Ahmednagar; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Bengal—(Dec. 9th)		
Chittagong ...	A few drops.	Weather cloudy and somewhat warm; harvesting progresses; crop good, except in cyclone-tracts, where cholera continues unabated.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Sowing of winter crops and reaping of *amun* going on; prospects fair; an average outturn expected; ordinary fever in many places.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; prospects of *rabi* crops good; isolated cases of fever; a few small-pox cases reported from thana Bharatpore; small-pox amongst cattle still reported from Hariharpara Police Station.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Cutting of *dhan* fast going on; sowing of spring crops being vigorously pushed on, and prospects good; general health good, but sporadic cases of fever and cholera.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects very good; health fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; fever still prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Estimated outturn of crops for sudder and northern parts 16 annas, for rest of district 14 annas; *rabi* sowings still going on; paddy everywhere being cut; cholera only in a few villages, apparently abating; rivers now drying up.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Aghani dhan* being harvested; *rabi* promises well; prices falling; general health good; some cattle in south starving.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops on ground doing well; food-grains cheap; health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for *rabi*, too late for rice; small-pox and fever prevalent. *General Remarks.*—No rain during week; in Cuttack it is much wanted for *rabi* crops, but too late for rice, which on unirrigated high lands damaged partially; rice being rapidly harvested, yield expected very fair in most parts of province; *rabi* crops generally doing well, and prospects favourable; in cyclone-stricken tracts of Chittagong cholera continues unabated, and crop prospects not favourable; prices comparatively much fallen, and still falling in some places; public health on the whole fair, but fever still continues in some places, and a little cholera and small-pox reported here and there.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 9th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; *aghani dhan* being cut; fever abating.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Frost still damaging *arhar* and cotton crops, weather otherwise seasonable; health improving; a little late rice left on the ground, other *kharif* harvested; wheat 13⅞, coarse *chawal* 19¾, unhusked *dhan* 37 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 10th)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects very favourable; fever rapidly decreasing.
Jhánsi („ 11th)	...	Weather seasonable; *rabi* being sown; sickness abating.
Agra („ 9th)	...	*Kharif* has been harvested; *rabi* crops progressing well, but *arhar* and cotton has partially suffered from frost; weather seasonable; health improving.
Bareilly („ 10th)	...	Frosty nights; sky clear; health better.
Meerut („ „)	...	Cold unabated; cotton and *arhar* suffering in consequence; prices unchanged.
Kumaun („ 9th)	...	Weather fine; very cold; crops good.
Lucknow („ 10th)	...	Prospects good; fever prevalent, but abating.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	...	Prospects good; health improving.
Sitapur („ 10th)	...	Weather fine; *rabi* promising.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Irrigation going on. *General Remarks.*—No rain; weather cold; health improving; some damage done to cotton and *arhar* by frost in Allahabad, Agra, and Meerut.
Punjab—(Dec. 9th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prices of food grains have fallen slightly this week; fever still decreasing.
Hissar ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving, but rain required; prices stationary; health generally good.
Umballa ...	...	*Rabi* promising; health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops now require rain; prices rising slightly; health satisfactory.
Lahore ...	...	Crop prospects good; health fair; fever about.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices stationary.
Siálkot ...	...	No report received.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; fever continues.
Pesháwar ...	...	Standing crops affected by frost; rain wanted; prices have risen.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	*Rabi* sowing still in progress. *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week, but is now wanted; clouds have gathered and dispersed; prices generally steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Dec. 10th)	...	Cold; backward *kharif* crops damaged by frost; *rabi* favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	...	*Cotton* and *tur* damaged by frost; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	*Pulse* damaged by frost; cotton-picking progressing, outturn poor; *rabi* favourable; prices rising.
Seoni	...	Cold severe; cotton injured somewhat; *rabi* favourable.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cotton outturn below average; prices rising.
Raipur (Dec. 6th)	...	*Kharif* being gathered; *rabi* favourable; cotton below average; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 5th)	...	*Kharif* being gathered; prices stationary; small-pox slight. *General Remarks.*—Clear and cold; *kharif* harvest continues; cotton and pulses in northern districts slightly damaged by frost; *rabi* favourable; health improving; prices steady.

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.

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. 57.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 14th November, 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., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to impose a tax on Trades and Professions. He said:—

"MY LORD,—Nearly two years have elapsed since the Government of India resolved that it was necessary to take active measures for the improvement of its financial position, and especially for providing funds to meet the heavy charges and obligations which are entailed upon the State by the periodical occurrence of famine.

"I do not now propose to consider how far those measures have been financially successful. When they were taken, India was only just recovering from one of the most terrible and widespread famines recorded in her history. The year that followed, although less disastrous than its predecessors, was not prosperous; and it is only now, in the year 1879, that it seems possible to hope, with some confidence, that the long period of scarcity and famine through which the country has been passing has really ended. The seasons have this year been favourable. In almost all parts of India, the prospects of agriculture, on which almost everything else depends, appear excellent, and we see, I hope, general signs of increasing prosperity.

"Unfortunately, famine was succeeded by war, and by another misfortune, which, considered from a merely financial point of view, was still more serious. I refer, of course, to the great disturbance in the relations between silver and gold, which has entailed upon the revenues of India such grave consequences. I do not now propose to enter into any general questions of finance. The time is not far distant when they will come under discussion. All that I will now say is that I feel satisfied that India will be well able to bear all her own proper burdens; that I see much that is encouraging and satisfactory in the condition and prospects of her finances, and no cause whatever for despondency.

"Among the financial measures taken at the beginning of last year, one of the most important was the imposition throughout India of a License-tax on traders. I will not recapitulate the reasons which led the Government of India to adopt this form of taxation, but I shall have to refer to them presently. Reserving whatever further remarks I may desire to make on this subject, it is sufficient now to say, as I said in this Council on the 9th February, 1878, that there was this strongest of all possible justifications for taxing the commercial and trading classes, that excepting that small section of them composed of Europeans, they paid scarcely anything towards the expenses of the State.

"We have now had sufficient experience of the new taxes to enable us to form a judgment on their merits and their defects. Financially, the License-tax has been successful, for it yields already about £870,000 a year; and taxes of this kind become more productive as knowledge and experience are gained by the assessing officers. With one exception the tax has been successful in other respects also. The greater part of the amount which it has yielded has been assessed and collected without difficulty or opposition; and although the tax has undoubtedly been unpopular, as all direct taxation must be, there has been only one really serious and valid objection to it. It has become clear that it descends too low, and that it falls on large numbers of people, on whom the imposition of taxation in such a form is neither expedient nor profitable.

"In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Madras, no person was made liable to the tax whose annual earnings were less than two hundred rupees; but throughout the rest of India, in Bengal, Bombay and the Panjáb, the minimum taxable income was fixed at one hundred rupees.

"When, my Lord, the Council was discussing the imposition of the License-tax, I spoke on this subject as follows:—

"'As to the objection, which has been raised in some quarters, that this tax will fall mainly on the poor, I content myself with simply denying the fact. It will touch no person whose nett earnings are less than rupees 100 a year; and if anybody asserts that, in the Provinces to which this Bill refers, any man is poor who possesses an income of rupees 100 a year, he is ignorant of the facts. Such a man is not poor; he is a man far removed above poverty, and well able to pay his contribution towards ensuring the country against famine. To say that our new taxation will fall upon the poor, is either an error or a calumny."

"I do not retract or qualify a word of what I then said.

"I assert as positively as ever that, in the greater part of India, a man with rupees 100 a year is not poor. Strange as it may sound to English ears, a small trader or artisan or agriculturist in India, whose nett income is £10 a year, certainly commands more, not only of the necessaries, but of the comforts, of life, than a man with five or six times that income in England; and it is also certain that the taxes paid by the former are far less onerous than those of the latter. In confirmation of this, I may remind the Council of the

remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Ashley Eden, when the Northern India License Bill was under discussion; no one is likely to question his authority on such a subject. Repudiating the assertion that the tax would fall on the poorest classes,—

'It may be difficult,' he said, 'for men who know nothing of the country to realise that practically a Native with an income of rupees 100 a year is in a better position than a European trader or mechanic in Europe with an income of £100 a year. I am sure that every one really acquainted with the Native habits and modes of life and requirements will agree with me that this is so.'

"It is not, therefore, on the ground that the License-tax falls heavily on the poor, that I now admit that it affects a very large class which ought to be exempted. The reason for exempting them is, that the numbers brought under taxation have been far larger than was anticipated, and experience shows that it is not politically wise or financially worth while to collect from a great multitude of people fees so small as those which are imposed on the smaller incomes by the present License-tax.

"The difficulty of preventing extortion and oppression on the part of the petty officials entrusted with the duty of collecting the tax has proved, in some parts of India, serious, and it is impossible to doubt that there has often been reason for the numerous complaints which have been made. Fully as this must be admitted, and greatly as it must be regretted, it would be a mistake and an injustice to suppose that such abuses have been universal; and as experience has been gained, there has been, I hope, everywhere, improvement in the manner in which the assessments and collections have been made. I see no reason to doubt that if the existing limit of liability to the License-tax were maintained, the Local Governments would everywhere succeed in removing all serious cause for complaint on such grounds as those of which I am now speaking. This is merely a question of good or bad administration. In some Provinces, we are assured already by the Local Governments that the tax is levied in so satisfactory a manner that no reason exists, in their opinion, for any large exemption of the smaller incomes. Thus, in Bombay, where there were at first many complaints of over-assessment and oppression, we are now informed that the collections are made without any trouble or complaint, and that all former difficulties have been removed. The Bombay Government does not think it necessary to exempt incomes of rupees 100 a year from liability to the tax. So also in the Panjáb. The Lieutenant-Governor has given a decided opinion that, so far as that Province is concerned, the only change that should be made in the minimum limit of liability is to raise it from rupees 100 to rupees 120.

'The reason,' it is stated, 'which Sir Robert Egerton has for this opinion is, that the Act is now fairly understood, and its provisions accepted by the people of this Province. The machinery is now in working order, and cases of oppression and hardship will become with each assessment more rare. Great care has already been taken in examining and amending the first assessments; and it is consequently, in His Honour's opinion, wiser to continue a tax which has been accepted and is working fairly well, than to make changes which may be theoretically right, but which, inasmuch as they are novel, will distract the minds of the people, and which, by diminishing the income derived from the License-tax, may necessitate the imposition of fresh and strange taxation. For these reasons, the Lieutenant-Governor would desire to maintain the present minimum with the slight alteration proposed by the Financial Commissioner.'

"When opinions of this kind are expressed by the Governor of Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, Sir Richard Temple and Sir Robert Egerton, than whom there are certainly no higher or more competent authorities, I think that I may claim to have made good my assertion that, even in those Provinces where incomes of rupees 100 a year have been taxed, there is no foundation for the statements which have been made in some quarters that the result has been general and unjust oppression of the poor.

"Nevertheless, the Government of India has come to a decided conclusion that an alteration of the law is desirable, and I can explain the reasons for this conclusion in a few words.

"When the License Tax Acts were passed, it was left to the Local Governments to determine what should be the lowest limit of taxable income. The

only interference exercised by the Government of India was to prevent this limit being less than rupees 100, for some of the Local Governments would have gone lower. It was not then foreseen how disproportionately large would be the number of persons assessed in the lowest classes, and how comparatively small would be the financial return.

"The schedules attached to the various Local Acts differ so much that I cannot give strictly accurate statistics, but there is no doubt that more than a million persons whose incomes are between rupees 100 and rupees 250 a year are now liable to the tax, and that the amount which they pay does not exceed £240,000. The mere statement of this fact is sufficient. It cannot be right for the sake of raising so small a sum to impose direct taxation on so great a multitude of people. Although there has not been in any part of India any reason whatever for thinking that the tax has actually led to political discontent, or the smallest apprehension of anything of the kind occurring, it is nevertheless politically wise to amend the law.

"In regard to the amount which it would be desirable to fix as the lower limit of liability to the tax, every Government in India has been consulted. I have already referred to the opinions of the Governments of Bombay and of the Panjáb, and have said that they were disposed to make little or no alteration in the existing limit of rupees 100. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh thinks that rupees 240 would be a suitable amount; this is rupees 40 higher than the present minimum in those Provinces. In Bengal, as the Council is aware, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the approval of the Government of India, exempted, not long ago, all incomes between rupees 100 and rupees 250 from liability to the tax. This was done by executive order; the Act gave to the Lieutenant-Governor the necessary authority. Both Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Steuart Bayley, who is now acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, concur in thinking that rupees 250 may properly be adopted in future as the minimum. The Government of Madras has also accepted rupees 250.

"The Government of India now proposes that rupees 250 shall be the minimum income liable to this form of taxation. It will be understood, from what I have said, that in fixing this amount we are really giving greater relief to the poorer classes of traders than most of the Local Governments think necessary; but it is better in this matter to err on the side of liberality. We think also that it will be desirable to maintain the same limit of rupees 250 throughout India. When the tax was first imposed, it was urged that circumstances differed much in different Provinces, and that it was not certain that the same minimum limit of taxable income would everywhere be appropriate. There is undoubtedly truth in this, but it is very difficult in practice to arrive at satisfactory conclusions on such questions, and it appears best to have a uniform limit. There is no part of India in which it will be a hardship to oblige a trader with an income of rupees 250 to pay a fee of four rupees a year. As I have already stated, it is estimated that by the changes now proposed we shall exempt more than a million persons from taxation, and shall give up revenue to the amount of about £240,000.

"There are various other points in which the existing License Acts require amendment, but I need not now detain the Council with explanations of them, and I have to speak of other matters of importance.

"In the first place, I must explain why the apparently unusual course has been taken of introducing a Bill such as this at Simla. The explanation is simple. All the License Tax Acts, excepting that in force in Lower Bengal, require the assessments and collections to be made for the calendar year. The Collector makes his demand on the first January, and the whole of the tax must be paid into the treasury, under serious penalties for default, by the first February. It is, therefore, obvious that if important alterations are to be made in the existing law, they ought to be made before the first January. Much confusion and embarrassment would follow from any subsequent change unless we are prepared to leave the present system of taxation virtually unaltered for the greater part of another year. There is another reason which renders it highly desirable that the intentions of the Government in regard to the License-

tax should be made publicly known as soon as possible. If the Collectors are allowed to make their inquiries and prepare their lists and their assessments on the assumption that the law is to remain unaltered, they will have, later on, to do a great part of their work over again; and it is extremely important that they should know what is proposed as early as possible in the cold season when they can give personal attention to this part of their duties. The Government has this year been obliged, by obvious reasons connected with the affairs of Afghanistan, to remain longer in this part of India than has been usual; and if the introduction of the present measure were to be delayed until the Government reaches Calcutta, it would hardly be possible that it should become law, as I now hope it may do, by the end of December.

"I come now, my Lord, to another and very important part of my subject. It is a question which has, for some time past, been before the Government, and its consideration has been rendered the more necessary by the proposal to sacrifice £240,000 a year out of the sum now yielded by the License-tax.

"The reasons which originally led the Government to confine this tax to trades and dealings, and not to bring under it the professional and official classes, were, as I thought, fully explained by me at the time. My observations were, I suppose, misunderstood; at all events they have been widely misrepresented. It has been alleged that I asserted that traders generally benefit by famines, and that justice required that no officials should be taxed, and arguments have been gravely brought forward to show that this cannot be. No such absurd assertions were ever made by me. My statement was that when scarcity affects one part of India, the producers of grain, the dealers in grain, and other traders in parts of the country not so affected, make large profits; and that while the agricultural and trading classes are, on the one hand, those that require large measures of relief in a region suffering from extreme scarcity, so, on the other hand, these are the classes which are in a position to obtain large profits when their own Provinces are flourishing, and other Provinces are suffering. I said further that the less wealthy members of the professional and official classes, who depend on fixed incomes for their support, or on incomes little affected by competition, suffer from the pressure of high prices, not only when scarcity prevails in their own Provinces, but when it prevails elsewhere. The high prices which, under such circumstances, serve to enrich the producing and trading classes, entail (I said) suffering on the small officials and on those subsisting on wages the amount of which they are powerless to regulate. The general truth of all this cannot, I feel sure, be impugned, and I shall not waste the time of the Council in further repudiating ridiculous opinions which have been attributed to me, but which I certainly never expressed.

"Apart from that natural dislike which is everywhere felt to any new taxation, and from complaints as to the manner in which the License-tax has been assessed, the principal objection to it has been that it is partial, and does not go far enough. The commercial communities in the three Presidency-towns have submitted memorials praying for its extension to the official classes, and there has been, no doubt, a very general feeling, shared by the officials themselves, that they ought to bear their share of the new taxation. The arguments contained in the memorials to which I have referred, if their logical consequences had been accepted, would have led to the imposition of an Income-tax rather than to an extension of the License-tax; but the re-imposition of a general Income-tax was not thought desirable, and it was determined that the new taxation should be confined to certain classes of the community. Fresh taxation was imposed on landholders throughout the greater part of India; and traders were specially and unhesitatingly selected as constituting that class which bore the smallest share of the expenses of the State, compared with the great benefits it receives from our rule. It may be a fair subject for argument whether the line drawn by the Government of India, when it did not extend the tax beyond traders and landholders, and did not include the professional and official classes, was the best possible line; but it is altogether misleading to suggest, as has been done, that the official classes were alone excepted.

"It is perhaps not necessary to refer more to the past. But I may remark that in matters such as these, Governments cannot be guided by mere abstract ideas, and that, in the nature of the case, conflicting opinions have to be reconciled, and divergent interests to be considered. There has been no disguise that on this occasion advocates of an Income-tax were not wanting. As on many other occasions, a compromise was adopted, which, like all compromises, was open to criticism from one side or the other.

"The Government has never concealed from itself that there are practical inconveniences, as well as political evils, in not bringing the wealthier portion of the professional and salaried classes under taxation similar to that which has been placed on traders and, in the Bengal Presidency, on landholders; and now that we are proposing to modify that taxation, and to make a sacrifice of revenue, the re-consideration of the whole subject has (as I have already said) been forced upon us. Every Local Government in India has now concurred with the Supreme Government in the opinion that taxation similar in amount to that already borne by the wealthier classes of traders should be extended to the wealthier classes of officials, and that the License-tax should apply generally, as it already does in Calcutta, not only to trades but to professions. Although it is not proposed by the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce that any taxation shall be actually levied from any person until after the commencement of the next official year on the first April, 1880, it seemed plainly desirable not to delay the announcement which I have now made. It would not have been proper, when it became necessary to make important alterations in the License Tax Acts, as they affect traders, to leave the public under the impression, for several months to come, that the Government proposed to make no alteration in the law as it affected the official and professional classes. The proposal of the Government now is to deal with the whole subject in a single measure. It wishes, for the reasons which I have already explained, that this measure should be placed before the public as soon as possible, and that it should become law before the end of the year.

"I will postpone the observations which I shall have to make in some detail in explanation of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce. I will now give a summary only of its more important provisions.

"In order to avoid minute inquisition into incomes, the existing License Tax Acts, as the Council is aware, divide the persons taxed into classes. The Bill maintains this system, with (as I shall notice presently) some modifications which are obviously required in the case of the higher grades. The classification is so arranged, that the average incidence of the tax shall always be as near as possible to one-and-a-half per cent. on estimated annual earnings. On the lowest class of all, that is, on incomes between rupees 250 and rupees 350, the average rate will be somewhat less. It is proposed to make no difference between the trading and professional classes; but separate provisions will be necessary for the taxation of the salaried classes, whether official or non-official. The rough process of classification, which is desirable in the case of traders and professional persons, whose exact incomes are unknown, would obviously be inexpedient and inconvenient in the case of the salaried classes. The amount of the actual salaries of all public servants is known, and those of the servants of companies and private persons can easily be ascertained. It is proposed, therefore, to assess the salaried classes by a percentage on their actual salaries. This was the plan adopted under the Certificate Act, No. IX of 1868, after the plan of taxing them by classes had first been tried under the License Act No. XXI of 1867. Following the precedents of those two Acts, it is proposed to exempt from liability to the tax the military servants of Government not in civil employment, whose pay and allowances do not exceed rupees 500 per mensem, or rupees 6,000 per annum; and for all other salaried persons, it is proposed, following the same precedents, to make rupees 100 per mensem, or rupees 1,200 per annum, the lower limit of taxable income. The rate of the tax will be nearly the same as the average rate assessed on traders, or one-and-a-half per cent.

"It is estimated that the extension of taxation to the official and professional classes, in the manner now proposed, will yield very nearly the same amount as that sacrificed by giving up the tax on the lower classes of traders, or about £240,000. From a merely financial point of view, the Bill will therefore, if it becomes law, have no appreciable effect upon our revenues. We shall gain no more than we lose, and the measure will only be one of re-adjustment of taxation. But we shall obtain somewhat greater equality in the incidence of taxation, and we shall remove, I hope, all grounds for the assertion (the justice of which, however, I am far from admitting) that we have placed undue burdens on the poor, and shewn undue favour to the rich. We shall transfer to about 35,000 persons, three-fifths of whom are more or less highly paid officials, the greater portion of the burden now borne by upwards of a million traders, who, if not actually poor, belong, at any rate, to the humbler classes of the community."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY introduced the Bill to impose a Tax on Trades and Professions. He said:—

"MY LORD,—It is not necessary that I should detain the Council much longer in explanation of this Bill, and I have already sufficiently stated the reasons which make the Government desirous that it should be introduced and published with no avoidable delay. The Bill, so far as the trading classes are concerned, follows in most respects the provisions of the existing License Tax Acts.

"It differs from them, however, in some important particulars.

"In the first place, this will be an Imperial measure, which will supersede all the Local License Tax Acts now in force. There will not, I think, be any difference in the opinion that under the circumstances this course will be the most convenient to adopt. The Bill, as I have already said, will apply to all persons exercising professions, and to persons in service, whether public or private, as well as to the commercial classes. For the latter class, *i. e.*, persons engaged in trade, the lowest income taxable will be Rs. 250 per annum.

"All incomes derived from business have been grouped, as under the present Acts, in classes, which have been so arranged that practically the average incidence of the tax upon each of these classes may be expected to be about 1½ per cent. There will thus be little or no change in regard to the greater number of persons who are now taxed and who will remain liable under the new measure. But, under the existing Acts, the highest fees that can be levied on the largest incomes vary from Rs. 200 in Bombay to Rs. 800 in Madras. The extension of taxation to other classes, in the manner that has been proposed, will obviously render it necessary to remove what would otherwise be an indefensible advantage in favour of the richer members of the trading classes. The schedule has therefore been so arranged that the richer traders will pay, like others, at the rate of about 1½ per cent. on their presumed incomes.

"In the assessment of incomes the system actually in force will be generally maintained. No inquisition will be made; the assessing officer will proceed, as under the existing Acts, upon the best information that is available to him, without making enquiries of the persons to be assessed.

"Persons, however, who object to their assessment may, after paying half of the sum assessed, demand that their objections should be heard, and may shew, if they wish, that their assessment has been erroneous. The orders passed on such objections have been made open to revision, in order to afford the means of remedy where the objections may not have received due consideration.

"As the sums payable under the proposed Act will, in some cases, be much larger than those leviable under the existing License Tax Acts, provision has been made for payment of the tax, whenever it exceeds Rs. 40, in two instalments. For the same reason, it has been provided that a person whose income ceases during the year of taxation may claim a proportionate abatement from the sum assessed upon his profits for the entire year.

"To remove doubts which may arise in the case of persons who are in the receipt of salaries, a definition has been introduced of the word 'pay.' In the case of persons receiving salaries, whether from the Government or from private employers, the tax will be levied at a fixed and uniform rate of 1½ per cent.

"Salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1,200 per annum will not be liable to taxation. In this respect the precedents of the License Tax of 1867 and of the Certificate Tax of 1868 have been followed. Military officers

also and soldiers in receipt of allowances not exceeding Rs. 500 per mensem or Rs. 6,000 per annum have been exempted, as they were then; but it is not proposed to continue the same exemption to members of the Police, which has now become a purely civil force.

"Provision has been made, in the case of persons in private employ, for the collection of the tax through their employers.

"The Bill has been made applicable to the whole of British India, but power has been reserved to exempt such territories and classes of persons as cannot properly be brought under its operation.

"Such a class is the commercial class, or rather a portion of it, in the Central Provinces, who already pay the Pándhari tax. In several of the Scheduled Districts which are now exempt from the operation of the License-Tax it will, no doubt, be necessary to make similar exemptions under the new measure.

"There is, I think, only one other matter which need now be noticed.

"In the existing License Tax Acts, prominent attention was drawn, in the Preamble and in the body of the Acts, to the fact that these taxes were imposed with the object of effecting 'a permanent increase of the revenue, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred, and to be incurred, for the relief and prevention of famine in British India.' These words have been omitted in the present Bill, and it is desirable that I should explain the reason.

"I do not now propose to enter into any discussion in regard to the measures taken by the Government nearly two years ago with the object of protecting the country against the financial liabilities involved by the occurrence from time to time of famine, and of providing to the utmost of its power the means of preventing and relieving these calamities. Nor shall I now consider how far the Government has been able to carry these objects into effect. The time is not distant when the proper opportunity for such discussions will arrive. Meanwhile, I have only a few words to say.

"I quite admit that the financial part of this subject was somewhat complicated, and that it was not very easy of comprehension to a person who had not given careful attention to it. The difficulty has been increased by the fact that, since the Government of India explained the policy which it hoped to carry out, that policy has been very seriously modified by the obligation, placed on us by the Secretary of State, of greatly reducing our expenditure on those productive public works the construction of which we had looked upon as the best safeguard against famine.

"I had supposed, my Lord, that, if there was one thing which had been made clearer than another in regard to the measures in question, it was this,—that, although it was sometimes convenient to talk of a Famine Insurance Fund (I believe, however, that I myself on no single occasion used the expression), the Government altogether repudiated the idea that it was desirable to constitute any separate fund from the produce of the new taxes for the purpose of meeting expenditure on Famine. I said in the plainest language that I could find, in the debate in this Council on the 9th February, 1878, that the creation of any separate fund would not only be useless but mischievous,—that it would disturb the adjustment of grants and accounts, and cause suspicion and trouble to all concerned. I will repeat the words which I used on that occasion:—

> 'What the Government desires is to establish a sense of the obligation under which it is placed in respect to the expenditure due to famine, which shall be felt in the same way as the obligation to provide proper Courts of Justice, Police, Education and so forth. For none of these objects has it ever entered into the mind of any one to suggest a special allocation of the revenue or a separate fund. Nor can any greater reason be found for a separate Famine Fund than for separate funds for any of those other objects which are obligatory on the Government.'

"The words that were inserted in the existing License Tax Acts and which I have quoted served undoubtedly to increase the misapprehension of these questions; and, although the policy of the Government remains unchanged, it is thought desirable to omit them.

"It has, my Lord, unhappily become the fashion of late to attribute to political opponents, not only ignorance and lack of wisdom, but the basest motives of deliberate dishonesty. The Government of India, or some of its Members, have had, in respect of this subject of famine-insurance, their full

share of this vile usage, degrading to those alone who practise it. To such people scorn and silence are the only fitting reply, and they will certainly receive no reply from me. They will doubtless find in the omission of all reference to famine in the preamble of this Bill fresh evidence of the intention of the Government to evade or repudiate the solemn obligations which it assumed.

"To honourable critics of another stamp and to the public I give the assurance that the Government proposes no change of policy. It undertook, for the first time nearly two years ago, the responsibility of making provision for the protection of the country against the financial consequences of famine. It has never, notwithstanding the new and unexpected difficulties which have supervened, swerved from the policy of which it then proclaimed the necessity, and it will continue, to the utmost of its power, to carry out that policy in the future."

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN said:—"The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey has in the course of his first speech mentioned the reasons for which it was thought justifiable to exempt the professional classes and officials from the taxation imposed by the Acts of 1878. I think there is much force in those reasons, but their force is certainly less in the case of the richer persons of those classes, who can well afford to bear their share in the burden which was then thrown exclusively on the commercial classes. I am, therefore, glad to find that the measure now proposed is designed to relieve the poorer traders and artizans at the expense of the more wealthy, professional, official and other salaried persons. I still think, however, that the reasons to which I have referred justify the exemption of officials and other salaried persons, who are in receipt of less than one hundred rupees a month, from taxation of this kind, although persons who derive their income from trades or handicrafts are subjected to the tax if their incomes are as low as two hundred and fifty rupees a year. The lower paid officials and other salaried persons are not only more hardly pressed by high prices in times of scarcity than are tradesmen and handicraftsmen, owing to the greater fixity of their incomes and the greater difficulty they have in protecting themselves by claiming increased salaries; but their standard of living and their consequent necessary expenditure is higher. This remark applies to all small salaried persons, whether Natives or others; but it applies especially to the poorer European and Eurasian clerks. I do not think that any one will deny that this class on salaries between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100 a month is comparatively in more straitened circumstances than is the class of petty traders and artizans who earn an equivalent income. On these grounds, I think that the proposed minimum salary of one hundred rupees per mensem, for persons to be taxed under chapter III of the Bill, is fair and equitable. But I would go a step further and apply the same minimum to the poorer classes of professional persons whom it is now proposed to tax under chapter II. These poorer professional persons are very much in the same position as the poorer salaried persons, and it would be difficult in some cases to draw a line between them. They belong to the same stratum of society and live in much the same way. I would therefore ask that this point may be considered by the Council. The financial sacrifice from exempting professional persons whose income is less than rupees 1,200 per annum will be quite insignificant. I am aware that there may be some difficulty in defining this class, but I have no doubt that, with the help of the able Secretary in the Legislative Department, that difficulty can be surmounted. The idea is, that no person, whether salaried or professional, who was not subject to taxation under the Acts of 1878, shall be subjected to taxation under the measure now to be introduced, if his income is less than rupees 100 per mensem or rupees 1,200 per annum, and I have no doubt that words can be found to embody this idea.

"I am afraid that the commercial classes who have loudly demanded—I do not say unjustly demanded—that the taxation which they have been paying for the last two years shall be shared by Government officials and professional persons, will be somewhat disagreeably surprised to find that the inevitable and logical consequence of a compliance with their demand will be to raise very considerably the maximum taxes which they themselves will have to pay. The maximum tax is now, in Madras rupees 800; in Bengal rupees 500; and in

Bombay only rupees 200. Directly it is determined that officials shall be taxed by a percentage on their salaries—and any other mode of directly taxing them would, I submit, be almost absurd—it becomes impossible to maintain the maximum taxes on the commercial classes at the sums which I have mentioned.

"These taxes represent respectively one-and-a-half per cent. on monthly salaries of rupees 4,444, rupees 2,777 and rupees 1,111. Now, there are many officials receiving salaries higher than even the highest of these amounts, and consequently many officials who, if taxed at one-and-a-half per cent. on their salaries, will pay more than the maximum taxes now levied on the commercial classes. There can be no possible reason for taxing the highest paid officials at a less percentage than the lower paid, and there can be no possible reason why any officials should be taxed higher than equally wealthy gentlemen who derive their incomes from commerce.

"If your Lordship will permit me to make a personal illustration, I would ask if there is any reason why a company, firm or merchant, with an annual income of rupees 2,40,000, should be taxed less than the Viceroy, who draws an equivalent salary, and who will have to pay at one-and-a-half per cent. on that salary an annual tax of rupees 3,600? Hence, it seems to me that the taxation of officials involves, and rightly involves, higher taxation of the richest commercial classes, who have hitherto escaped with comparatively the lightest burden, especially in the Bombay Presidency. In that fortunate Presidency a merchant with an income, say, of rupees 50,000 a year—and I hope there are many such—has paid less than half per cent. as his tax, while his poorer brethren have been taxed at four times that rate.

"Besides extending taxation to official and professional incomes, the present Bill will remove these unjust inequalities in the taxation of the commercial classes, and I think on both grounds it deserves the support of this Council."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY:—I should like to say a few words with reference to one suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Batten that, with regard to the minimum amount of taxable income, the professional classes should be treated, not like the traders, but like the officials. I am sorry that we had not this suggestion before us when the Bill was framed; for I think it is one that well deserves consideration. In drafting the Bill, the precedents of the Certificate and License Tax Acts of 1867-68 were, in regard to this matter, simply followed; but I think Mr. Batten has given very cogent reasons in support of the view he has now stated to the Council. Financially, the question has no importance at all. The amount we should receive from the tax would, for all practical purposes, be much the same under both plans. Therefore, on merely financial grounds, there could be no objection to Mr. Batten's proposal. As this subject has not been before the Government, I am not now able to say anything definite regarding it; and until it has been further considered by the Government, I must reserve the final expression of my own opinion. I think, however, I may say without impropriety, that my own personal present feeling is decidedly in favour of the adoption of the suggestion which the Hon'ble Member has made.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—There is one point that strikes me with reference to this License Tax. In some municipalities a professional tax is already levied, which is the same thing. It affects the income of all professional men exactly in the same way. Is it proposed by this Bill that a man should pay twice under those heads?

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN:—Yes. He will pay both the municipal and the imperial tax.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY:—There is no change made in that case in the existing law.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—This is a matter which affects a certain number of military men who already protest against the municipal tax now imposed on them, as your Lordship is aware, in Madras. There is a great deal of feeling on the part of the military authorities in Madras with reference to the incidence of the professional tax as it stands now. Sir Neville Chamberlain, for instance, is bound to pay for a license to draw his sword in Madras—to exercise his profession—and he positively cannot carry out the duties of the commission imposed upon him by the Queen without paying this tax.

In various other stations—in Bellary, for instance—I understand that they even go the length of taxing the battery-horses belonging to Government under the Municipal Act. There is a very strong feeling with regard to this tax amongst the officers serving in Madras, and if the proposed new tax is now placed on the top of that, naturally the irritation will be doubled.

There are also certain officers who pay British income-tax on part of their pay. Now, that is certainly a first charge on the pay they receive, and I should like to know whether an officer who draws an income of, say, rupees 2,000 or rupees 6,000, and has to pay a certain sum on part of that income as British income-tax, is not entitled to rate himself in the next lower number in the schedule as an abatement.

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN:—He does not come under the schedule at all. The tax on officials will be 1½ per cent. on their salaries, and the schedule does not apply to them.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—But the principle is the same; and what I should like to know is, whether an officer is entitled to an abatement of taxation on the sum on which he has already been taxed under the head of income-tax elsewhere.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—I may mention, with reference to one portion of the remarks of my hon'ble friend Sir Frederick Haines, that the Government of India have at present in preparation a Bill for the purpose of prohibiting the levy of any municipal tax upon military officers without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—That of course meets every objection that I could possibly urge on that point.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY 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.

TOWN-DUTIES AND TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the levy of town-duties and tolls in municipalities. He said—"In the Financial Statement for the present year, 1879-80, it was stated as follows:—

"'In connection with the subject of customs-duties, it may be mentioned, here, that the Government of India has for many years past had under consideration the necessity of imposing more complete checks on the system by which through a large part of India octroi-duties are levied for municipal purposes. The Government of India has emphatically condemned the imposition of local taxes on articles which have been either subjected to, or relieved from, imperial taxation, and has insisted that the duties actually levied shall, in all cases, fall solely upon articles locally consumed, and shall not be allowed to become taxes on through traffic, or to affect injuriously the general trade of the country.

"'Although much has been done in this respect towards the enforcement of appropriate rules, continued attention will be given to the subject, so that there may be no danger of finding that the principles by which the Government of India is guided in regard to its commercial legislation have been set aside by the local authorities, and that the efforts taken to free the trade of the country from impolitic restrictions have not thus been frustrated."

"My Lord, it is in fulfilment of the pledge, thus publicly given some months ago, that my present motion is made. The principles by which the levy of octroi-duties should be regulated were laid down by the Government of India so far back as 1868. I venture to say that those principles were unimpeachably correct, and their accuracy has never, in my opinion, been successfully impugned.

"'In the Resolution issued by the Government of India in 1868, it was stated as follows:—

"'Such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit-trade. The Government of India has reason to believe that these sound principles, the truth of which has been established by the prolonged experience of those countries of Europe in which octroi-duties form commonly a source of municipal revenue, have been frequently lost sight of, and that to meet the burden of an annually increasing expenditure upon police, education or sanitary improvements, a widespread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interests on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs-duties in the interests of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits. In all parts of India municipal taxation is largely on the increase, and there is a growing tendency to overlook, for the sake of small local improvements, the real injury that is being inflicted upon important general interests. The Government of India does not consider it necessary to recapitulate, here, any of the standard arguments against transit-duties. Such duties have long since been condemned by universally accepted maxims of policy."

"The Government at the same time, in 1868, laid down the principles by which the levy of octroi-duties ought to be regulated. Those principles were that town-duties on articles of consumption should fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which such taxation was imposed, and that a jealous guard should be kept lest octroi should extend to any article belonging to the transit or general trade of the country. The articles on which these duties might be imposed, and on which they might not be imposed, were enumerated. The first class of articles on which octroi-duties might, subject to certain restrictions, be levied, were articles of food or drink; animals for slaughter; articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing; articles used in the construction of buildings; drugs, gums, spices, perfumes and tobacco.

"The second class of articles, on which the levy of octroi-duties was prohibited, comprised articles liable already to customs-duty and imported into India by sea; salt, opium and liquors, and drugs liable to excise-duty. The articles were so chosen that municipal taxation should not encroach on imperial taxation, and that, in the words already quoted, important general interests should not be overlooked for the sake of small local improvements.

"Provisions were at the same time made regarding the refund of duties when goods were re-exported from towns; and for providing bonded warehouses, or other appliances for the storage of goods in transit, and for other purposes.

"These orders of the Government of India were received, I may say, with general disapproval and general opposition, by almost all local authorities wherever octroi-duties were levied; for this plain reason, that they had the effect of largely, in some cases, curtailing the existing municipal income. In consequence of the pressure thus brought upon the Government by the local authorities, some relaxation of those orders—I myself think unfortunately—was sanctioned by the Government of India.

"In 1871, it was allowed that the following classes of commodities might be added to the list of dutiable goods:—piece-goods and other textile fabrics, and metals and articles of metal, provided that the duty should not exceed one-and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem*. But, although I think these relaxations were to be regretted, nevertheless, in the main, the orders of 1868 were maintained in force; and if they had been properly carried out, they would have been quite sufficient to prevent any great abuses arising.

"Now, for the last ten years, the Government of India has been attempting to get these orders executed. Things are doubtless very much better than they were; but, although it may seem a confession of weakness on the part of the Government of India, still the fact must be admitted that its success has been very indifferent in securing the execution of these orders. The fact is, that it is difficult even for a Government like the Government of India to get its orders carried out when those orders are regarded by the local authorities as opposed to their local interests. In a circular issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, on this subject, only about two years ago, it was said, with reference to the orders of 1868—

"'The Government of India are glad to acknowledge that for some time better arrangements were made, and that a general desire was exhibited, to comply with the instructions

issued; but of late years, owing either to the relaxation of vigilance on the part of Local Governments and Administrations, or to other causes, the Government of India have seen with concern that in isolated places octroi has again exceeded its proper limits, and is at the present moment, in different parts of the country, acting as a tax on through traffic, and affecting injuriously the general trade of the country."

"I will give a few illustrations of the things that are now liable to occur. I will first refer to representations which have been made from time to time by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—a body which has always taken a most enlightened and excellent view, in my opinion, of this whole question, and which has repeatedly pressed on the Government (I wish their representations had had the success they deserved) the necessity for reform.

"In an address presented to your Excellency by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in December 1876, the Chamber made the following remarks, which, with your Excellency's permission, I will read to the Council:—

"'In the year 1875, the Chamber instituted an enquiry into the nature and extent of the transit and town-duties levied by municipalities in the interior of this Presidency. The results of this enquiry induced the Chamber to urge upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council the expediency of abolishing, in all municipalities of the Presidency, all transit-duties and all town-duties having the character of transit-duties, and of confining town-duties, in accordance with the principles of municipal taxation defined by the Government of India in its Resolution dated 15th November, 1868, to a few articles of local consumption, such as ghee, firewood, fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs and animals for slaughter, which did not enter into the general trade of the country. The Chamber, in its representation to the Government of Bombay, showed that transit-duties in their naked form were levied in Karáchí, Broach and Surát; that in nearly every municipality in the mufassal, the town-duties levied were converted into transit-duties by the stringent and illiberal nature of the rules under which refunds were granted; and that the duties levied by certain municipalities on certain articles were very high. In Karáchí, for instance, the town-duty on wheat was 2½ to 3 per cent., and on wool, 1 to 1½ per cent., of the value; in Surát, the town-duty on yarn was about 3 to 3½ per cent., and on copper 5 per cent.—in either case, about the same as the imperial customs-duty; while in Ahmadábád the town-duty on yarn was no less than 6½ per cent., or nearly twice the imperial customs-duty.

"'The town-duty levied on yarn imported into Ahmadábád is particularly objectionable. It is, we believe, quite understood to be a protective duty in favour of the two mills in that town against other yarn, whether of English or of Indian manufacture; and constituted as the mufassal-municipalities of this Presidency are, it illustrates the necessity of the strictest vigilance on the part of the Government with respect to the rate and incidence of every tax imposed by these municipalities. The town-duty levied on yarn brought into Surát is open to similar objections, and we have mentioned a few instances in which the town-duties in other places are much too high. We earnestly hope that your Lordship will order an immediate revision of all the taxes imposed by the municipalities of this Presidency to be made, abolishing all transit-duties, and all town-duties having the character of transit-duties, or which have a protective effect, and reducing those which are high, or press heavily on any article."

"Again, on the 14th March, 1878, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government. It said:—

"'It is, we believe, universally accepted that the great principles of an octroi-duty are that it should be small and that it should never be allowed to operate as a transit-duty. Yet in numerous instances, whether the articles have already borne customs-duty or not, the taxes levied, under the name of octroi, by district-municipalities, are excessive, while the refusal to grant refunds when the articles are re-exported, or the limitations or restrictions imposed on the granting of refunds, have the effect of converting the town-duties paid into transit-duties."

"The Chamber then gave a list of cases in illustration of that statement, and they added:—

"'Numerous other instances could be furnished, but the Chamber has reason to believe that in almost every city and town-municipality throughout the Presidency, excessive duties are levied, and on articles on which no municipality should have any right to levy a duty. It has, however, been specially brought to the Chamber's notice, that at Barsee very heavy taxes have been levied on machinery erected there, and that at Veerumgaum a duty of 4 per cent. was levied on hoop-iron sent there for the purpose of binding bales of cotton, and no refund was allowed. At Wudwan no duties appear to be charged on articles entering the town, but iron or similar articles cannot come out of it without being taxed at the rate of about 10 per cent.: a duty of Rs. 600 would be levied on the removal of an old cotton-press. Other impositions, and of a similar character, are, it has come to the knowledge of the Chamber, levied in many parts of the Presidency."

"I have quoted these passages only as illustrations of what is liable to occur at the present time, and of things that, at any rate, were actually occurring only a short time ago. I do not say that in these particular instances the

state of things thus described now prevails. The Government of Bombay, since Sir Richard Temple has been in Bombay, has been paying great attention to this subject, both in that Presidency and in Sindh, and I believe that things are much better than they were. But although, as I say, I only give these as illustrations, it is impossible to doubt that a more or less similar state of things still exists in many places where octroi-duties are levied. One of the most preposterous illustrations of this system was to be found not long ago at Karáchí. Karáchí, as we all know, has been—and we hope it will be a great deal more in the future—one of the chief ports for the export to Europe of Indian produce. One of the great staples of the country, which has its outlet towards the sea at Karáchí, is wheat; and with the object of removing all obstacles to the growth of this most important trade, the duty on the export of wheat was everywhere abolished by the Government of India. Two years ago, it was found by the Government of India that one of the very largest sources of municipal revenue at Karáchí was an octroi-duty levied at the rate of from 2½ to 3 per cent. on all the wheat brought down from the Panjáb and Sindh for export to Europe. I think no terms can be too strong in reprobation of such a state of things. It has now happily ceased; a better system has been introduced in spite of the strong protests of the municipality of Karáchí, which naturally liked very much having its local wants supplied at the expense of other people. This is, of course, an extreme case, and I do not mean to say that such cases are common; but, nevertheless, it is an illustration of what has been going on.

"Now, if such things be allowed, it is really useless for the Government of India to attempt to establish proper principles of commercial legislation, and it may save itself the trouble of trying to reform its customs-tariff; for when we have taken off duties and carried out the principles of free trade, at a serious loss perhaps to the Imperial revenues, traders and manufacturers may find that, after all, they are no better off than before, and that heavier burdens than those from which they have been relieved have been imposed or are maintained by local municipalities for local purposes.

"We are often told that the great merit of taxation of this kind is that it is popular; that the people have long been familiar with it; and that it is inexpedient to force municipalities to substitute unpopular taxation for imposts that are not practically felt by the people. Now, up to a certain point, this is perfectly true. The Government of India has no desire to embark in any general crusade against octroi-duties. It has not objected to octroi-duties when they are properly managed. Going back to the principles laid down in 1868 by the Government of India, from which, in regard to this matter, there has since been no departure, it was said that—

"'If these principles be strictly acted upon, and the duties be moderate in amount, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that there is in many parts of India nothing objectionable in this system of taxation for local purposes. In wealthy communities like those of Europe it may be admitted that the balance of argument is in favour of raising municipal revenues by direct taxation only, and leaving the local trade entirely free. But in so poor a country as India, it will, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, be more commonly the best course to combine direct with indirect taxation; for by this means alone can a sufficiently broad base be secured for raising a sufficient income without undue pressure on individuals. So long as octroi-duties on grain and other articles of consumption are kept at a moderate rate, they do not injuriously affect small retail-transactions with which the poorer classes are mainly concerned. That such duties are commonly far more popular in India than any direct taxation is a strong argument in their favour, and the prejudice against them, founded on the common practice of England, should not be allowed to prevent their introduction under suitable limitations where there is reason to think that the general feeling would be to prefer them to other forms of taxation."

"The Government of India still holds this view. It makes no objection to octroi-duties so long as they are properly regulated, but it refuses to allow them to become taxes on the general trade of the country. With reference to the question of their popularity, I may add that it often happens that the greater the popularity of those taxes, the more objectionable they are, for often in practice this popularity—as in the case I have just given of Karáchí—only means that the people of the town have managed to provide for their own local wants without placing any burden on themselves; that they have transferred their own proper burdens to the shoulders of other people, and thus the popularity of

the tax leads sometimes to its being grossly abused. The Government of India having, as I have said, not succeeded in its efforts to reform all this by executive order, has come to the conclusion that the only certain remedy is to be found in legislation, which will place on all local authorities obligations impossible to be disregarded; which will prevent these duties operating as transit-duties or interfering with the general interests of trade, and which will guard against collision with imperial taxation or with the general principles of our commercial policy.

"The main features of the Bill which I am asking for leave to introduce will be as follows. It will prohibit the levy under any circumstances of any duty upon any article not intended for actual consumption within the limits of the municipality in which the duties are levied.

"The articles which may be taxed, and which may not be taxed, will be enumerated. They will be generally those on which taxation was authorized or prohibited in 1868, by the orders to which I have already referred. The Bill will contain provisions for securing, when necessary, the establishment of proper bonded warehouses and for securing that all due facilities are given for refunds.

"The farming of duties to contractors will be prohibited. The Bill will contain provisions by which it is hoped that the improper levy of duties on articles of through trade or on anything not actually consumed in the town will be effectually prevented, and there will be provisions regulating the rates at which the duties may be levied.

"Besides dealing with this matter of octroi-duties the Bill will define the conditions under which tolls may be levied in municipalities, for this also has been found by experience to be very necessary. The general principle will be affirmed that tolls may be levied only for the purpose of defraying the cost of construction of a particular work, or for its maintenance. If the Bill be introduced, it will at once be sent to all Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce and other local authorities, for their opinion.

"The Government does not disguise from itself the fact that a measure of this kind may often have serious effects in reducing existing municipal revenues, and the manner in which, in cases where the expenditure cannot be reduced, loss of income of this kind is to be made good, will require careful consideration by the Local Governments and the municipal authorities. The Government of India desires to give ample time for such consideration, and it will have no wish to force on with undue haste changes which it knows it may often be difficult to make in the existing system of municipal taxation. It will treat with care and liberality all representations that may be made on this subject; but the Government desires that it should everywhere be distinctly understood that it will not any longer tolerate the neglect of principles essential to the interests of the general commerce of the country."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill for the better prevention of Glanders and Farcy among Horses. He said that the Bill was of the shortest and simplest character, but would not on that account, he hoped, be the less effective. It enabled the Local Government to appoint Inspectors, who would be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code, and would therefore have the powers and be subject to the liabilities conferred and imposed on such persons by that Code. These Inspectors would be authorized to search for and to seize horses which they had reason to believe to be diseased, and on the certificate of a duly appointed veterinary surgeon, who would examine the animals, to destroy any horses affected with glanders or farcy. The owners or persons in charge of diseased horses would be bound to give immediate notice of the disease either to the Inspector or to some officer of Police. The Bill did not—like the corresponding English enactment—expressly provide that the officer of Police, to whom such notice was given, should communicate with the Inspector; but such a provision was unnecessary, as the Executive Government could, and doubtless would, give the necessary order. The buildings or other places in which diseased horses might have been kept were to be disin-

fected, and their internal fittings destroyed. There was a prohibition in the Bill against removal, without license, of a horse which had been with a diseased horse, and there were provisions regarding vexatious entries, searches and seizures. The Local Government was empowered to make rules for regulating entries and searches by the Inspectors, for the destruction of horses certified to be destroyed, for the disposal of their carcasses, and for the disinfecting of buildings and places in which diseased horses had been.

That was the nature of the Bill, and he thought such a measure could hardly be simpler. He would now refer to another matter which was mentioned by his hon'ble and gallant friends, the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Edwin Johnson, as to the propriety of including in the present Bill the so-called Ludhiána disease. On that point, he had said that he did not know what the Ludhiána disease was, and he had objected to legislating about it until inquiry had shown the necessity for doing so. Since the last meeting of Council, however, inquiries had been made, and information had been received on the subject from probably the most competent authority in India on such a matter—Mr. Griffith Evans—at present acting for the principal Veterinary Surgeon of the Army.

Mr. Evans said that the Ludhiána disease was not to be placed in the same category as glanders, except that they were both classed among the specific diseases; that was, diseases due to a specific virus. The virus, however, was different in the two cases. Furthermore, he said, that the history of the Ludhiána disease was entirely against the idea of its being infectious or contagious in the common acceptation of those terms; but that it was readily communicated by inoculation For instance, Mr. Evans said that less than a drop of the blood of a diseased animal, if introduced into the circulation of another animal, would communicate the disease. Flies, he said, had been known to communicate the disease in that way; but it was difficult to communicate the disease except through some opening in the circulation. Mr. Evans had further informed the Secretary in the Military Department, Colonel Allen Johnson, that the cause of this Ludhiána disease was foul, bad stabling with unremoved putrid soil, and the only precaution to be taken before death was segregation. He further said that the animals affected were not dangerous in life, the virus being in the blood. They should not therefore be killed. When, however, they died, they should, according to Mr. Evans, be buried and cut up when in the earth, in order to prevent *doms* and outcastes from exhuming the bodies. It was clear, MR. STOKES thought, that if there was to be legislation respecting this Ludhiána disease, it might properly be by a separate Bill. Considering the great urgency with which, in view of the present state of affairs on the frontier, the present measure was required, he would now ask His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of Business.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

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

The Hon'ble SIR EDWIN JOHNSON said that, as the question of dealing with the Ludhiána disease in the present Bill had been raised by him, it was scarcely necessary for him to state, in view of the inquiry instituted since the last meeting of the Council and the result of which had been read to them by his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes, that he entirely concurred in the omission from the present Bill of any legislation in regard to the disease in question.

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 SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the survey and demarcation of land in British Burma. He said that

it would be in the recollection of the Council that, when he had the honour to introduce the Bill for the improvement of the rural Police in British Burma, he made allusion to the intention, which was then contemplated, of introducing a cadastral survey into the Province. As the Rural Police Bill depended partly on the increase of the rate at which the local cesses were raised, and those cesses were based upon the land-revenue, the reference to the cadastral survey was in connection with the arrangements in that Province for the better improvement of the land and the adjustment of the land-revenue. When he spoke of an intention to introduce the cadastral survey into Burma, he should more properly have expressed himself if he had said that last cold season such a measure had been already tentatively introduced into the Province; since then much experience had been gained and changes had been made in the principles upon which the survey was to be conducted, and it was now settled that it should not be so limited in its operation, but should be directed to much more detailed work, and to a regular professional field-survey. Such a work was now in hand by the two survey-parties employed in the Rangoon and Bassein districts, and so far as it had gone, it had been attended with the most satisfactory results. He (MR. THOMPSON) thought that it was impossible to overrate the importance or value of such work, either for geographical or administrative purposes, and especially with reference to the proper settlement of land, and the assessment of the land-revenue. With regard, however, to the deputation of the survey-parties to the Province, it was found necessary for the proper conduct of operations that power should be taken under the legislature to enable those officers to carry on many of the duties connected with the cadastral survey—such as the right of entering upon land; the procuring of witnesses and other parties interested in the survey; the clearing of obstructions in the execution of the work; giving compensation for such clearances; the settlement of boundary-disputes, and the procedure, if necessary, in appeal from such decisions; and, finally, and more important of all, the erection of permanent boundary-marks. The Bill would contain provisions for giving legal powers with regard to all those matters. The necessity for such a law had been recognized in all places where surveys on a large scale had been introduced, and it was especially necessary in Burma, where such a difficult operation as the conduct of a survey was entirely a new thing; where boundaries were very imperfectly defined, and the people of the country, and the district-officers who had to deal with the results of the survey, had no experience of the kind to guide them. The necessity, therefore, for legislation in this direction was obvious, and if permission was given to introduce the Bill, he would take the opportunity, at a later stage, of explaining more fully the provisions of the measure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION AND EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Bengal Government and in order to save trouble to those who had to work the law, the Committee recommended that the Act of 1872 should be repealed and re-enacted with the new sections incorporated in it.

In drafting the Consolidation Bill, the only substantial alteration we had made consisted in the addition of sections 206, 208 and 224 of the Penal Code to the schedule of extradition-offences. Those sections dealt with (section 206) the fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture or in execution of a decree; (section 208) fraudulently suffering a decree for sum not due; and (section 224) resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.

We had introduced a definition of "European British subject," a phrase which, if left undefined, was apt to give rise to difficulties; and we had got rid of the phrase "Native State," which was defined and used in a peculiar sense in Act XI of 1872.

In making this latter amendment, we were well aware that, from a logical point of view, the mode in which the phrase "Native State" was defined and used in Act XI of 1872, might not be open to exception; but the extension given to the meaning of the words, going as it did to include as "Native States" all countries in Europe,—even England—was so very wide and arbitrary as to have, in a recent case of some importance, which came before the High Court at Allahabad, given rise to a question as to whether it was really intended by the legislature that Cyprus should be treated as a "Native State." This being so, and seeing that, as the phrase occurred only twice in the Act, little would be gained in point of brevity by retaining it, the Committee had dispensed with it altogether, making such alterations in the sections (8 and 9) in which it occurred as its omission necessitated.

Lastly, we had, with a view to giving effect to the twentieth article of the Treaty recently concluded with Portugal, added a section to provide for the execution in British India of commissions to take evidence issued by criminal Courts in foreign territories. A similar provision was contained in the English Extradition Act, 1870, section 24. The section would not of course apply in the case of any criminal matter of a political character.

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.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Batten be added to the Seleet Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

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

SIMLA;
The 14th November, 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1879 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1508 AND 1509 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13TH DECEMBER 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, Bajre), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajre), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajre), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Verakoo, Sawa, Cheena, Cangloo, Murhua, Naglee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Verakoo, Sawa, Cheena, Cangloo, Murhua, Naglee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Verakoo, Sawa, Cheena, Cangloo, Murhua, Naglee, &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.	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	8 14	8 6	9 6½	...	...	...	6 14	6 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 16	9 16	10 16	5 10	5 10	6 13	10 0	9 12	11 5	4 60	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 10	0 9	0 8	
	Gwalior	10 1	10 12	10 12	18 17	16 11	16 11	5 8	5 8	4 13	7 5	7 6	6 13	13 19	14 16	16 1	8 19	11 16	1 4	11 5	11 5	13 3	7 3	2 91	2 91	1 91	2 7	2 7	5		
	Goona	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Eutlam	9 0	9 4	10 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 11	11 8	8 8	22 12	19 14	16 1	10 13	10 13	11 4	12 14	12 14	13 4	4 60	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 9	0 9	0 8		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	11 8	12 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	4 60	0 130	0 130	0 130	0 10	0 10	0 9		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first eight months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER									
	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.
Bengal	58,90,947	9,05,923	67,96,870	52,69,545	8,51,575	61,21,120	64,11,242	10,34,276	74,45,518	53,76,581	9,11,178	62,87,759	50,02,990	5,94,044	55,97,034
Bombay	30,23,473	3,55,414	33,78,887	33,06,078	67,494	32,73,572	37,06,562	62,251	37,68,813	34,79,281	1,36,832	36,16,113	30,31,707	1,19,764	31,51,471
Sind	1,49,569	95,966	2,45,535	1,51,252	15,827	1,67,079	1,94,315	26,332	2,20,647	1,65,331	15,591	1,80,922	2,54,924	14,485	2,69,409
Madras	12,33,940	8,17,714	20,51,654	11,75,122	5,47,560	17,22,682	9,16,045	1,37,822	10,53,867	9,91,610	2,95,129	12,86,739	9,56,243	4,52,762	14,09,005
B. Burma	6,72,270	18,79,557	24,51,827	6,35,575	13,45,608	19,81,183	7,20,643	9,93,300	17,13,943	9,08,193	15,09,346	24,17,539	8,55,714	17,73,106	26,28,820
TOTAL	1,08,70,199	40,54,574	1,49,24,773	1,04,37,572	28,28,064	1,32,65,636	1,19,48,746	22,54,041	1,42,02,787	1,09,20,996	28,68,076	1,37,89,072	1,01,01,578	29,54,161	1,30,55,739

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to October only.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th December 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th DECEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week in Madras; and also in parts of Bengal, doing much good in Cuttack. The outturn of the autumn harvest is generally good, and the spring crops are promising, but require rain in the Punjab. The general health continues to improve.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Dec. 13th)	...	*Ragi* 26·96; harvest of early dry crops; sowing of second crop paddy; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 27·67; paddy being harvested; standing crops withering in 1 taluk; blight in 2 taluks; prices stationary; pasture and water sufficient.
Ganjam („ „)	1·08 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 29·15.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 25·35; later dry crops being sown; standing crops generally fair; 36 inches water over anicut
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	...	*Ragi* 23·11; standing crops doing well; planting, sowing, and transplanting in 3 taluks; in parts of all taluks except one crops injured by insects; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasturage abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	...	*Ragi* 25·88; crops withering in parts of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy and some dry crops in 8 taluks; outturn, paddy ½ to full, dry crops ¼ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·37 (average of 3 stations).	*Ragi* 26·19; crops good, except in 6 taluks; harvest of paddy, *varagu*, and *ragi*, outturn ¼ to full.
Madura („ „)	2·18 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 24·07.
Malabar („ „)	·32 in 1 station.	*Ragi* 19·76; prices stationary; second crop progressing.
Travancore („ „)	·84	*General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay— (Dec. 17th)		
Kurrachee ...	Total rainfall from 1st January in Kurrachee 2·02; Kotri 2·58; Mánjhand 2·51.	River very low at Kotri, on 14th 2 feet 10 inches, last year on same date 5 feet 2 inches; crops in Johe damaged by frost; rice being harvested; extensive *rabi* sowing, wheat in Sehwan; locusts about Jerruck and Kohistan, no damage.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rice crops in Guni injured by *ruhra*, a minute insect; locusts still flying about in northern talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* sowing progressing; weather cold; fever continues.
Baroda ...	...	Fever abating but mortality therefrom still considerable; cotton good; *rabi* sowings still continue.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; fever abating.
Násik ...	...	Crops slightly injured by frost in 2 talukas.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 5 degrees cool and air dry, except from 13th to 15th, when the average abnormal temperature was 2 degrees cool and the air less dry; abnormal wind northerly.
Poona (Dec. 14th)	...	Prices of *bajri* and *jawari* falling.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopargaon.
Sholapore ...	Slight rain.	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Reaping of early crop completed; slight fever generally prevalent.
Kánara ...	...	Sowing of second crop on coast; cholera in Honore, 2 deaths.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* promising; health good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* sowings progressing and crop prospects generally good; fever in Gujrat; slight frost in Sind and Násik.
Bengal—(Dec. 16th)		
Chittagong ...	1·01	Weather cloudy; harvesting continues; standing paddy slightly damaged; cholera still in cyclone tracts.
Dacca ...	0·90	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0·52	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops fair, but will be affected by late rain; *amun* harvesting commenced; ordinary fever in some places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	0·19	*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; prospects of *rabi* crops good; fever taken almost epidemic form in thana Burwa; isolated cases also reported from other thanas; cholera cases in thana Bharatpore; small-pox amongst cattle still reported from Hariharpara Police Station.
Rajshahye ...	0·18	Cutting of *dhan* fast going on; sowing of spring crops being vigorously pushed on and prospects good; a few isolated cases of fever and a few deaths from cholera in Nattore Sub-division; general health of people good.
Burdwan ...	A very slight drizzling shower on 10th	Rice harvest a good average; spring crops most promising; health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; fevers still prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops and public health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* still being cut, estimated outturn about 14 annas; *rabi* sowing in progress; cholera abating; some cases of cattle disease.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* harvest in progress; *rabi* continues promising; prices falling; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; cloudy; a good shower will do much good to *rabi* crops and facilitate ploughing of lands; health good.
Cuttack ...	1·54	Rice being harvested; *rabi* progressing favourably; fever and small-pox prevalent. *General Remarks.*— Slight rain in many districts on 10th; it has done much good in Cuttack, where it was needed, but has affected both *amun* and winter crops in 24-Pergunnahs, and slightly damaged *amun* in Chittagong; reaping of *amun* going on rapidly; outturn on the whole will be very fair; prospects of *rabi* crops reported on favourably; prices now much easier; public health on the whole fair, although fever, cholera, and small-pox still reported in some places; on the whole general outlook of province satisfactory.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 16th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; fever abating.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather fine; no signs of rain; *kharif* harvested; *rabi* strong and healthy; irrigation operations in progress; fever rapidly dying out; *wheat* 13 1/16, coarse *chawal* 19 unhusked *dhan* 36 1/2 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 15th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* prospects good; *sugarcane* cutting commenced; crop below average; fever much diminished.
Jhánsi („ 17th)	...	*Rabi* fair; prices stationary.
Agra („ 16th)	...	*Rabi* crops progressing well; weather seasonable; health improving.
Bareilly („ 17th)	...	Weather cold; health good.
Meerut („ „)	...	Cold continues; health improving; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ 16th)	...	Weather fine.
Lucknow („ 17th)	...	Prospects good; health improving.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	*Nil*	Prospects good; irrigation of *rabi* crops is in full progress.
Sitapur („ 17th)	...	Weather fine; health better; *rabi* promising.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil.*	*General Remarks.*—Health improving; weather fine; *rabi* crops promising.
Punjab—(Dec. 16th)		
Delhi ...	...	Slight rise in prices of food grains; health returns more favourable.
Hissar ...	...	*Rabi* prospects goood; rain wanted; prices fluctuating; health improving.
Umballa ...	...	*Rabi* promising but rain wanted; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops require rain; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	...	Crop prospects good; those in northern part of district very promising; health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; rain wanted.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Crops require rain; health improving.
Pesháwar ...	...	Standing crops suffering from frost; prices of food grains slightly lower; rain wanted.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* crops improving; prices have risen.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Prospects fair; health good. *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week, but prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Dec. 17th)	...	Cold; *kharif* injured by cold; *rabi* good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy; prospects good; *cotton* and *tur* damaged by frost; prices easier.
Saugor	...	Cloudy; *rabi* good; prices stationary; health good.
Seoni	...	Cloudy; cotton-picking continues; *rabi* good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cold; *jowar* and *til* harvesting; prices falling.
Raipur (Dec. 13th)	...	Clear; *rabi* prospects favourable; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	...	Clear; *kharif* harvest almost completed; *cotton* below average; prices stationary; health good. *General Remarks.*—Cold; *kharif* harvesting almost completed; *rabi* favourable; *pulses* suffered from frost in some districts towards north; prices steady; health improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Dec. 17th)		
Akyab	1·96	Total rainfall 226·02; slight cholera in Naaf township, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects good.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Total rainfall 113·69; a few cases of fever and small-pox, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping commenced throughout district.
Bassein	*Nil*	Total rainfall 98·49; public health and prospects of crops good.
Prome	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·83; public health good; crop prospects satisfactory.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 171·25; public health and agricultural prospects good reaping commenced everywhere.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health and prospects of crops good; reaping commenced. *General Remarks.*—General health good; reports of crops satisfactory.
Assam—(Dec. 17th)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather cool; mornings foggy; *sali* paddy being reaped; prospects of other crops and tea favourable.
Sylhet	1·22	Prospects good.
Cachar	Slight rain on Wednesday night and Thursday morning.	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops unchanged; common rice 17¾ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh... ...	*Nil*	Paddy nearly half reaped; other crops fair; district healthy.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Dec. 17th)		
Amráoti	...	Cotton-picking continued; outturn somewhat disappointing.
Akola	...	*Rabi* crops somewhat damaged by excessive cold.
Hyderabad... ...	*Nil*	Crops flourishing.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 17th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Reaping of dry crops almost completed; standing crops generally in good condition; prospects favourable; health generally good; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	
Mercara ...	·23	
Central India States—(Dec. 17th)		
Indore	...	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable.
Sutna „ ...	...	No report received.
Rutlam „ ...	...	
Neemuch „ ...	...	Weather cool.
Goona „ ...	...	Health and crops good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal „ ...	...	Prospects of crops good.
Agar „ ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong „ ...	...	No report received.
Mánpur „ ...	...	
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report received.
Serohi (Dec. 14th)	...	Wells full; tanks drying; malarious fever still prevalent; prospects fair; colder.
Marwar („ 13th)	...	Two months' water supply in tank; wells almost full; health and prospects good; seasonable; prices steady.
Meywar („ 12th)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good.
Harowtee („ 13th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	...	Clear; cold; health good; prospects excellent.
Ajmere ...	...	No report received.
Jeypore, Bhurtpore („ 17th)	...	Prospects encouraging; fever abating.
Ulwur ...	...	No report received.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 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.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Via Gulf. No.	Via Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Akyab. No.	Via Akyab. Indian Value.	Via Moulmein. No.	Via Moulmein. Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value.	Via Burma. No.	Via 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	1,105	6,289 1	119	356 9	49	170 12	3,263	12,360 2	...	...	694	2,223 14	120	416 15	210	547 0	5,550	22,364 5
Received	799	5,424 13	134	570 12	59	204 2	3,172	11,277 5	...	...	705	2,589 0	146	449 11	179	327 12	5,194	20,843 7
TOTAL	1,904	11,713 14	253	927 5	108	374 14	6,435	23,637 7	...	...	1,399	4,822 14	266	866 10	389	874 12	10,744	43,207 12
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Vid* Madras	15	81 0	36	120 15	15	45 9	3,470	17,646 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,536	17,895 8
Received. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Vid* Madras	373	1,554 7	32	117 8	14	44 10	3,018	14,562 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,437	16,278 11
Sent. *Vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. *Vid* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12 0
From West to West—																		
Vid Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	4	25 8	1	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30 12
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	4	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25 8
From East to East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	388	1,635 7	76	269 7	30	95 7	6,489	32,222 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,983	34,242 7
GRAND TOTAL																	17,727	77,480 3

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 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	799	1,105	1,904	19·19	24·36	21·89
Indo-European	,, Turkey	134	119	253	3·22	2·62	2·90
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	59	49	108	1·41	1·08	1·24
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	3,172	3,263	6,435	76·18	71·94	73·97
	TOTAL	4,164	4,536	8,700	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

PROGRESS AND REVENUE REPORTS ON IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEARS 1874-75 TO 1876-77.

Nos. 409—17 I., dated Simla, the 17th December 1879.

Read—

Letter No. 102 S of the 18th January 1879, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, Public Works Department, submitting the Progress and Revenue Reports on Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the years 1874-75 to 1876-77, inclusive.

OBSERVATIONS.—The reports now received are very full and complete on almost all points. The Revenue Report is submitted for the first time; the rules for assessment, collection and crediting of revenue from these Irrigation Works were finally approved by the Government of India in December 1877, and the statements of financial results appended to, and embodied in, the report have been compiled according to those rules.

2. The arrangements for storing water in Ajmir and Mhairwara are of vital importance to the country: there is little or no water in the rivers except in the rainy season; and no permanent supply in the wells; all is dependent on the rainfall, which is precarious and generally small in quantity, averaging from 18 to 22 inches in the year, and varying from 5½ to 43½ inches in exceptional seasons. In the adjacent State of Jodhpoor the annual rainfall averages between 4 and 5 inches only. In the Ajmir District, where the nullahs are sandy, a sufficient amount of water is absorbed during the rains to supply wells within a short distance from the stream on either bank; beyond this limit, unirrigated lands extend to the foot of the hills on either side. In Mhairwara, where the beds of the drainage outfalls are rocky and the declivity is great, the rainfall, if unarrested, flows off rapidly and benefits the country but little, as the soil is shallow and not retentive of moisture. Hence the necessity for retention of the rainfall by artificial means is very great.

3. The construction of embankments for this purpose dates from a very early period; the Bisalya tank, it is stated, was made about 1050 A. D., and the Anasaugor, close to the town of Ajmir, not long after: but with 4 or 5 exceptions the old embankments seem to have fallen into disrepair, or been obliterated before the country came under British administration in 1818: and the revival of irrigation in these tracts has taken place under British rule.

4. The gross area of Ajmir and Mhairwara, the British portion of Rajputana, according to the settlement survey at the last revision of the land revenue in 1873-74, was 2,753 square miles, of which 1,238 square miles were yielding revenue to Government, 235 square miles were held on rent-free jaghirs, and 1,280 on feudal tenure. Of the area yielding revenue to Government, 171,416 acres were cultivated, 139,898 were culturable, and 448,749 were barren. It is assumed that from this large area, which is returned in the settlement report as unassessable, no revenue is derived from grazing and pasture lands. The cultivated area is 21 per cent., and the total cultivated and culturable is only 40 per cent. of the total area. Of the cultivated area, 33,488 acres were dependent on wells, 18,461 were irrigated from tanks, 16,438 were in the beds of tanks, and 103,029 acres were dependent on the rainfall.

5. The number of wells in existence at the date of the settlement was 13,061, of which 3,001 were out of use, and 10,060 were in operation, irrigating about 3·3 acres each on an average.

6. The number of tanks registered up to the close of the period dealt with in these reports is 621, of which 458 tanks were constructed before the charge of the Irrigation Works was made over to the Public Works Department in 1869-70, mainly through the exertions and influence of Colonel Dixon, who held charge of the districts for many years, 159 tanks have been constructed by the villagers themselves, and 4 new tanks only have been constructed since 1869-70 through the agency of the Public Works Department.

7. Besides affording direct irrigation, the tank embankments are of great value in raising the spring level in their vicinity and for considerable distances along the valleys below, making irrigation from wells possible where without this aid it would be an impossibility. Nearly all the tanks, except the few of very large size, are dry in the month of March, and the beds of the majority are cultivated for the spring crop. Some of them only serve the purpose of storage reservoirs to raise the spring level, no direct irrigation being taken from them. As an instance of the extent to which springs are affected by local rain, or the existence of a reservoir, it is mentioned in the settlement report of 1875 that a well at Dewa on the southern border of Mhairwara, 60 feet in depth, was found quite dry in the dry season of 1871-72, and the following year it was brimming over.

8. The old tanks vary in size from one capable of irrigating a few acres to rather large lakes such as the Anasaugor at Ajmir; the four new tanks are calculated to irrigate 6,972 acres, as follows:—

	Acres.
Bheer Reservoir	1,260
Bulad „	1,150
Jalea „	4,192
Rajosi „	370

The last, the Rajosi, is a restoration of a very old work, breached many years ago, beyond the recollection of any one now living; the other three are entirely new works. In future reports the capacity and area irrigable with full supply, should be stated for each of the larger tanks, old or new, and as many of the others as possible.

9. The old tanks subject to Government assessment of revenue are divided into five classes—

I.—Tanks irrigating both harvests, the beds remaining submerged.

II.—Ditto irrigating the rabi crop once or perhaps twice.

III.—Ditto giving only a sowing watering for the rabi.

IV.—Ditto irrigating the kharif, and in seasons of favorable rain, giving sowing watering for rabi.

V.—Ditto irrigating kharif when large supply is not required.

The numbers of tanks of each class at the last settlement were—

I	20	
II	52	
III	7	
IV & V	199	
		278
Total assessed ...		278
Tanks not assessed.		
Benefit wells only	50	
With no irrigable land	41	
Useless for irrigation	46	
Damaged	43	
		180
Total unassessed ...		180
GRAND TOTAL ...		458

10. The Financial Statements are compiled from the year 1869-70, when the works came under the control of the Public Works Department. The capital expenditure previous to that year, amounting to Rs. 6,17,563, is the outlay on construction of the assessed tanks and those benefitting wells numbering 326 (according to the statement at page 43 of the report, but elsewhere given at 328,) between 1835-36 and 1846-47. Subsequent outlay, it is stated, was mostly defrayed from the "talao" cess, and has been omitted. The tanks excluded from this initial capital account will be brought either on to it, or on to the revenue account as the case may be, on their becoming useful for irrigation by restoration or repair.

11. The additions to the capital outlay each year, and the aggregate at the close of the period under review, are as follow :—

	Old works.	New reservoirs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of 1868-69	6,17,563	...	6,17,563
During 1869-70	13,254	8,623	21,877
„ 1870-71	3,217	1,226	4,443
„ 1871-72	18,015	12,886	30,901
„ 1872-73	29,223	1,32,552	1,61,775
„ 1873-74	5,644	1,54,868	1,60,512
„ 1874-75	3,331	1,42,694	1,46,025
„ 1875-76	...	1,04,134	1,04,134
„ 1876-77	723	38,204	38,927
Total ...	6,90,970	5,95,187	12,86,157

Of the aggregate outlay on the new reservoirs, a sum of Rs. 1,86,980 was expended (previous to 1874-75) from Productive Public Works funds; but the estimated returns from these works not being sufficiently remunerative, they are not classed as Productive Public Works. It is not stated how many works have been brought on to the capital account in addition to the 326 mentioned above.

12. The revenue accounts commence with the year 1869-70. No water-rates, properly so called, are levied on irrigation from the old tanks; the credit to the works on this account is from a share of the land revenue. On the four new tanks water-rates are charged as detailed in Appendix K. The total land revenue of Ajmir-Mhairwara by the last settlement amounts to Rs. 3,04,593 including cesses; deducting the latter, the amount is Rs. 2,61,557, of which Rs. 53,144 was allotted as the share due to the Government tanks, and Rs. 2,288 was on account of village tanks. The area of irrigation registered at time of settlement from the Government tanks was 17,227 acres, and from the village tanks 1,107 acres.

13. The yearly demand is assessed variously for the different classes of tanks. On the first two classes the irrigated area is measured annually, and the lump sum at which each tank was assessed at the settlement is made up by a rate on the area actually irrigated, unless the rate so derived exceeds a certain fixed maximum or falls below a fixed minimum. The area irrigated from the tanks of the fourth and fifth classes is not measured annually, but the whole amount assessed at the settlement is levied, subject to remissions in case of

extreme drought. In addition to the above water revenue, a portion of the assessment on lands irrigated by wells only is credited to the tank system; the water share has been taken at half the assessment on half the number of assessed wells in the district, and yields an amount of Rs. 20,609. The above items are, under the rules in force, entered in the accounts as "indirect" revenue, the direct returns being comparatively trifling, and consisting of realizations from sales of produce, rents of buildings, &c.

14. In the statement of revenue, Table D I at page 8 of the Report, Rs. 2,288 is added as share due to village tanks; but as no Government funds are expended on these tanks, this item is not fairly a credit to the system of Government works, and in the booked accounts of the Public Works Department it is omitted.

15. The general results, abstracted from the booked accounts for the five years up to and including 1873-74, are as follows, including allowance for leave and pension charges under "Capital" outlay:—

	Capital outlay at end of year.	Working expenses.	Gross revenue, direct and indirect.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	6,30,817	37,045	73,753	36,708
1870-71	6,34,034	19,996	1,01,336	81,340
1871-72	6,53,957	64,826	85,741	20,915
1872-73	6,85,341	60,879	85,974	25,095
1873-74	6,91,238	81,769	84,776	3,007
Total ...	...	2,64,515	4,31,580	1,67,065
Yearly average ...	...	52,903	86,316	33,413

The average annual profit by these figures is 4·83 per centum on the capital debit at the close of this period. This is, however, but a rough approximation to the actual results. The capital debit represents fairly the expenditure in money on the construction of the works; but from the rates at which the majority were executed as given in Colonel Dixon's report, it is evident that labour and material were to a considerable extent supplied gratis. The cost of the works, if constructed now, would probably be four, or even five times as great.

16. The revision of the land revenue settlement took place in 1873-74, the revenue for subsequent years is credited as then fixed, and the area irrigated is given, but this latter apparently is only accurate for the first class of tanks, the entries for the second class being the areas recorded at time of settlement. The results for the three years subsequent to the revision of the settlement are given below—

	Capital outlay at close of year.	Gross revenue, direct and indirect.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	6,94,779	71,689	41,421	30,268
1875-76	6,94,779	83,316	55,356	27,960
1876-77	6,95,532	81,499	70,697	10,802
Total ...	...	2,36,504	1,67,474	69,030
Yearly average ...	...	78,835	55,825	23,010

and the average annual profit for this period is only 3·3 per centum.

17. There are some discrepancies between the figures given in the body of the report, and those in the Examiner's statements, which should be explained or corrected in the next report, but they do not materially affect the general results. In the Examiner's statements also there are some errors in the classification of the revenue, which should be corrected in future statements, a large portion of the "indirect" revenue having been entered as "direct."

18. The entries of revenue in the Examiner's statements are apparently the amount of actual collections during the year. The assessments for the year should also be shown to exhibit clearly the results of each year's operations.

19. It appears that the revenue on "âbi," or cultivation on submerged land in the beds of tanks, was credited in the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, but not in 1876-77, and the credit to the works on this account in the latter year would have amounted to Rs. 14,290, no inconsiderable addition. The credits in the two former years on this account were comparatively small, aggregating only Rs. 2,919. The reasons for the omission of the credit in 1876-77 should be explained.

20. The working expenses include outlay on extensions and new works, aggregating Rs. 67,356 in the eight years ending 1876-77. Expenditure of this description, including a proper share of the establishment charges, should be deducted to exhibit the actual expense of maintenance of the works. The number of new and restored works, added to the number in operation at the time of the last land settlement, should be stated.

21. The areas irrigated during the three years since the revision of settlement, as given in the Examiner's statements, do not correspond with the figures given in the body of the report, and it is not apparent how these latter have been arrived at. The areas of land irrigated directly from the tanks; the submerged areas which were cultivated, and the double cropped area should be shown separately: as well as the approximate area irrigated from wells, a share of land revenue on which is credited to the works. In the Settlement Report the total area of land irrigated from wells is given as 33,488 acres, but the assessment on this is not shown separately.

22. Turning to the new tanks, three of which came into operation during the last three years dealt with in the report, the capital account at the end of 1876-77, including allowance for leave and pension charges, is as follows:—

Tank.	Capital outlay.	Estimated cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bheer	2,07,490	1,98,238
Bulad	88,072	61,098
Rajaosi	40,363	30,011
Jâlea	2,86,924	2,30,477
Total ...	6,22,849	5,19,824

The first three works are complete; at the Jâlea reservoir only some work on the ducts remained to be finished at the close of the period.

23. The Revenue figures for the three works in operation were as follow:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bheer.				
Gross Revenue	321	288	1,193	1,802
Working Expenses	...	1,127	1,302	2,429
Net Revenue ...	321	—839	—109	—627
Bulad.				
Gross Revenue	...	158	1,003	1,161
Working Expenses	...	...	1,765	1,765
Net Revenue ...	...	158	—762	—604
Rajaosi.				
Gross Revenue	...	4	244	248
Working Expenses	...	...	441	441
Net Revenue ...	...	4	—197	—193

The areas actually irrigated, as compared with the maximum estimated irrigable area from each reservoir, are given below in acres:—

Reservoir.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Estimated irrigable area.
Bheer	72	87	310	1,260
Bulad	...	41	211	1,150
Rajaosi	...	1	59	370

In future reports the area of double cropped land should be given, as well as the area of land irrigated from old wells in which the spring level has been raised by percolation from the reservoir, or new wells, the supply in which is similarly dependent on them. It is stated that many wells have already been benefitted by the Bheer reservoir, but the number is not given, nor any approximation to the area of irrigation thus supplied.

24. It is too early yet to form an opinion on the probable financial results of these works: it is however satisfactory to learn that the demand for irrigation in the kharif of the year succeeding those under review was for more than three times the area irrigated in 1876-77. The supply in the Bheer reservoir

appears to have been considerably less than it was estimated could be supplied from the catchment area with a given amount of rainfall. Experiments on evaporation, absorption, and quantity of rainfall available for storage, are referred to in the report; the results of these experiments cannot fail to be of great interest, and should be given in future reports.

25. The cost of maintenance compared with area irrigated should be shown in future reports. From the figures given it would appear to be very high on the old tanks. The average amount of working expenses for the last 3 years was Rs. 55,825, and the average irrigation appears to have been 20,081 acres, giving a rate of Rs. 2·77 per acre. The establishment charges are especially high, but this point is receiving attention from the local officers.

The suggestion of the Executive Engineer to enlist the active intervention of the cultivators themselves in the control, management and maintenance of the tanks is especially deserving of notice, and the Government of India will be glad to afford every aid and encouragement to any practical scheme which is likely to effect this most desirable result.

26. Although the apparent and direct financial results of the irrigation works in Rajputana as exhibited in these reports are very poor, the testimony of all acquainted with the localities is that without the tanks the country could not be permanently inhabited. The Committee of 1874 recorded its opinion that "the tanks have reclaimed Mhairwara from being a wild jungle through which no man could pass with safety. But for the tanks, the greater part of the population of the district would be a migratory one, cultivating in years of good rains, and emigrating to Oodeypur and Malwa in years of scarcity." Colonel Dixon was of opinion that the tanks had raised the level of the springs throughout the district, and his successor, Major Lloyd, held the same view: and the former officer considered that the large increase in land revenue during his incumbency was wholly due to the tanks. Yet in the reports now submitted the average area annually due to the tanks is put down at only about 20,000 acres, the total cultivated area recorded at the last settlement being 171,416 acres. The area of land irrigated from wells, of which a share of the revenue is considered a fair credit to the tanks, is not shown, and the credit on this account seems to be much less than can be fairly claimed. The Committee fixed the share at one-fourth only of the calculated water share of the assessment, which again bears to the entire assessment the proportion of Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-12-6, or about two-thirds, while at the same time it is stated in the Committee's report that in Mhairwara (Beawar and Todgurh Sub-Collectorates) the chief supply in the wells is due to the tanks; and although in Ajmir the supply is mainly due to percolation from nullahs, it is stated, as a well known fact, that the fertility of the Ajmir valley for 10 miles below the Anasaugor tank depends almost entirely on that lake, the direct irrigation from the lake being little or none. By far the greater proportion of the irrigation from wells is, it would appear, dependent on the tanks. It should not be difficult to ascertain the actual number of wells the supply in which is wholly or mainly dependent on the tanks, and this should be done as soon as possible. As the results are now exhibited, it might be supposed that it was not financially justifiable to expend Government funds on these works, while, if the opinions of the various local officers quoted above are even to a small extent correct, the abandonment of the works would bring ruin to the province, and it is of the utmost importance that their full value should be ascertained and recorded.

27. A very important question is alluded to in this report as still under consideration connected with the larger class of tanks, *viz.*, whether they should be drained annually to supply the maximum area of irrigation, or whether a reserve should be maintained in them from a year of good rainfall to supply deficiencies in a subsequent year. The former system would yield the best direct financial result, but for the prevention or mitigation of famine the latter would be most effectual.

The Government of India will be glad to receive a report on the subject when a definite conclusion has been arrived at.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governor General's Agent and Chief Commissioner of Rajputana for information and guidance.

Also that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Also that copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Also that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the Gazette.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

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 Sorgum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajrá, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajrá, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajrá, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsioo, 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.			
Madras.	Ganjam	8 2	8 2	7 6	...	...	...	13 13	13 0	8 10	15 10	14 11	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 11	32 3	19 0	26 10	26 2	13 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	11 14	10 3	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 3	12 6	12 6	6 13	20 8	...	...	26 11	24 11	16 13	20 3	23 3	16 3	26 14	26 14	17 8	87 8	87 8	88 6	9 6	9 6	10 8	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	5 14	16 0	16 0	8 8	...	17 5	15 6	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	15 8	27 5	27 5	16 13	182 3	182 3	243 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Godavery		
	Kistna	3 14	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	7 10	15 3	15 3	8 2	...	...	11 6	...	...	...	27 14	25 8	12 8	25 2	25 2	12 8	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
	Nellore	11 14	11 14	7 14	14 0	14 0	...	20 10	20 10	12 8	18 5	18 5	12 0	20 10	20 10	13 3	18 14	18 14	13 14	21 13	21 13	13 3	18 14	18 14	13 14	93 5	93 5	64 10	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 3	7 3	7 3	11 2	11 2	8 3	12 14	12 14	9 8	20 8	19 11	13 0	18 13	18 13	17 0	20 10	20 10	12 8	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 14	Cuddapah								
	Bellary	7 5	7 5	7 11	11 3	10 11	7 11	13 8	13 0	8 6	24 11	22 11	16 8	16 0	17 14	15 0	21 0	20 3	17 3	20 10	20 10	12 8	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	13 14	Bellary					
	Kurnool	6 11	7 3	7 11	11 0	11 0	6 6	11 13	11 13	7 2	19 3	19 3	13 5	20 14	18 11	11 10	25 3	23 5	17 8	92 5	92 5	97 3	13 2	12 13	13 6	Kurnool								
	Madras	4 13	5 2	4 6	10 14	10 8	7 14	11 11	11 5	8 11	14 6	14 6	...	21 13	21 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 11	Madras								
	Chingleput	7 8	7 8	6 13	12 0	12 0	8 3	13 10	13 10	9 13	...	...	...	18 8	20 8	14 8	22 5	21 10	15 10	18 11	18 8	12 5	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	14 3	Chingleput				
	North Arcot	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 5	14 8	14 2	11 5	18 3	18 3	...	19 13	19 13	17 5	21 14	21 14	15 2	19 6	17 14	12 8	107 6	87 8	107 14	13 14	13 14	13 3	North Arcot					
	South Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 2	11 5	11 5	8 5	11 13	11 13	10 2	18 8	20 3	...	25 6	24 10	18 3	27 6	26 8	17 14	20 11	19 11	14 3	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	South Arcot					
	Tanjore	6 3	6 3	7 13	11 10	10 13	8 2	15 6	14 10	9 10	25 6	25 6	15 2	26 2	26 13	13 13	25 6	24 8	15 2	20 2	20 2	15 2	206 8	206 8	233 5	11 11	10 13	15 5	Tanjore					
	Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	4 6	10 13	10 6	7 10	11 3	10 14	8 0	16 2	15 6	11 3	21 11	19 0	15 3	25 11	24 8	14 5	17 8	15 11	13 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 10	12 0	12 14	Trichinopoly					
	Madura	5 14	5 10	6 5	11 5	10 14	7 5	13 8	13 8	8 14	22 11	21 2	13 0	23 8	22 0	15 6	22 3	19 10	15 11	17 11	16 14	14 3	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	12 2	Madura					
	Tinnevelly	7 0	6 10	7 0	...	...	...	9 14	9 10	7 2	12 13	12 2	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 3	21 11	15 8	17 13	17 13	14 3	145 13	145 13	111 13	13 2	13 8	13 2	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	5 11	5 10	5 10	10 13	10 13	7 3	11 5	11 5	8 10	19 2	19 2	15 11	25 6	21 8	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	15 10	12 8	76 13	81 10	66 10	14 13	13 14	13 14	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	6 10	6 10	5 5	8 0	8 0	6 13	8 6	8 6	8 0	14 10	14 10	12 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 14	17 10	17 2	16 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 11	5 11	5 0	...	...	...	9 14	9 2	7 6	10 6	10 0	9 10	17 8	15 14	15 14	18 13	17 6	17 6	15 13	15 13	13 0	14 14	14 14	11 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 3	12 3	12 6	Coimbatore		
	South Canara	7 5	7 5	6 0	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	6 13	10 13	11 0	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	17 3	16 8	18 14	17 3	13 13	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 6	Salem		
	Malabar	6 13	6 13	7 14	...	...	...	10 14	9 11	8 2	11 11	11 5	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8* / 12 8†	11 8* / 12 8†	11 3* / 12 3†	12 10	12 10	14 2	82 10	80 3	104 8	11 8* / 12 8†	11 8* / 12 8†	11 3* / 12 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	Bombay	6 9	6 6	6 7	12 10	13 0	15 3	5 15	5 15	5 7	8 9	7 12	7 15	12 0	10 5	10 5	9 12	10 3	10 1	14 10	14 10	13 2	16 0	16 13	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	12 4	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 6	6 14	...	9 0	13 0	5 11	8 2	8 15	7 13	9 6	9 9	9 11	54 9	54 9	61 6	8 6	8 6	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.		
	Kaira	7 10	7 4	7 4	17 12	15 4	11 7	8 14	7 4	5 15	11 0	10 10	8 0	17 12	...	8 14	15 4	13 15	8 7	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	5 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
	Surat	8 4	8 0	5 14	5 12	6 1	3 10	6 1	6 8	4 9	7 2	7 0	6 3	9 12	9 8	9 4	10 8	12 0	8 11	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
	Broach	8 0	8 0	6 15½	...	...	...	7 4½	7 9½	6 10½	8 14½	8 14½	8 10½	10 10½	11 6½	10 0	12 12½	11 6½	9 2¼	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	4 11	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Surat		
	Tanna (Salsette)	6 1	6 1	6 9	...	...	...	5 9	5 10	6 6	7 3	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	9 7	8 12	9 5	9 5	8 15	8 0	8 5	4 11½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
	Colába (Alibág)	6 12	6 8	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	7 8	7 0	9 8	Colába (Alibág)		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 13	8 13	7 14	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 12	14 2	13 5	16 12	11 13	11 5½	12 10	10 12	12 5	12 5	14 12	9 0	8 8	8 8	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	7 5	7 5	8 8	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	9 10	11 4	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 2	100 0	100 0	79 0	10 4½	10 7	10 6	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	7 15	7 12	7 4	...	...	...	6 11	6 9	6 12	7 13	7 10	7 7	11 8	10 8	11 1	11 10	12 1	12 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 6	7 6	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 5	9 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	9 13	11 3	7 5	116 6	119 0	91 8	10 12	10 12	9 12	Poona		
	Sholápur	7 4	7 8	6 5	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	7 6	10 10	10 14	7 12	11 14	11 3	8 10	13 12	13 9	11 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 5	7 1	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 4	Sholápur		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	5 15	5 15	5 15	...	...	...	5 14	5 7	7 13	14 12	9 2	8 7	20 9	16 8	18 12	20 4	15 13	19 8	...	...	...	7 7	8 2	6 8	116 8	110 15	93 1	10 3	10 3	10 3	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
	Satara	6 6	6 5	6 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 3	6 2	7 14	6 13	7 3	8 13	8 13	8 0	9 1	8 12	8 11	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	8 2	75 0	113 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 10	Satara		
	Belgaum	6 8	5 12	6 11	11 0	11 0	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	10 0	10 0	9 6	15 7	12 2	12 10	14 12	12 0	13 6	16 14	15 8	16 13	7 8	6 8	8 2	116 8	110 15	93 1	10 3	10 3	10 3	Belgaum		
	Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	17 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	75 0	113 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 10	Dharwar (Hubli)		
	Ratnágiri	5 4	5 14	5 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 9	9 2	9 2	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	7 15	7 6	12 15	12 15	15 4	7 11	8 6	7 11	150 0	135 0	120 0	11 10	14 4	14 4	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	7 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	5 11	7 4	7 4	6 2	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	7 9	20 0	20 0	10 0	8 14	8 14	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
	Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	10 13	8 3	8 3	9 14	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 10	13 4	13 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	6 2	6 0	6 5	9 9	10 3	9 7	6 4	6 4	5 11	8 6	8 4	7 8	10 3	10 3	10 3	13 5	11 8	8 11	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	5 9	54 0	54 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 9	Baroda		
	Disa	11 8	11 8	7 8	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	6 0	6 0	5 0	11 4	11 8	9 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	5 4	187 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
	Nimach	10 8	10 12	11 8	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	4 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	7 8	187 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	12 1½	12 8	11 7¾	23 8	23 2½	16 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 10½	20 0	16 0	16 8	16 9	14 11	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	15 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	Nimach		
	Rájkot	9 4	9 4	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 4	10 8	9 4	6 8	15 0	15 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	7 4	...	...	...	15 0	14 11½	15 4½	70 0	77 5½	60 0	11 5½	11 0	18 4½	Nasirabad		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received																		...	...	...	9 0	9 4	8 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	62 0	Rájkot		
	Karachi	8 10	8 13	8 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	15 0	11 0	17 8	15 0	10 15	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
	Shikarpur	9 1	8 14	6 8	14 4	13 12	11 12	6 10	6 8	5 5	10 0	9 4	6 15	12 3	11 12	...	13 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	6 13	8 1	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 12	7 12	6 8	...	...	...	17 15	18 0	7 4	...	...	...	9 6	10 2	8 7	240 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Shikarpur		
	Western Districts.																			...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
	Burdwan	10 0a	10 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 8	12 12	12 6	16 8	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Western Districts.*										
	Bancoorah	10 0b	9 10	11 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	12 8	13 5	11 8	17 8	16 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Burdwan	Bengal.				
	Beerbhoom	11 4c	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	9 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 8	280 0	280 0	360 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah					
	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	9 8	200 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom					
	Hooghly	11 0d to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore					
	Howrah	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly					
	Central Districts.																			11 0	11 0	10 8	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah					
	Calcutta	11 4	10 7c	11 4	13 0	16 0	21 0	5 11	5 11	6 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	*Central Districts.*													
	24-Pergunnahs	...e	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 8	6 4	11 6	10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 8	11 4	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta					
	Nuddea	11 0f	11 0	11 14	13 5	12 5	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 7	12 5	12 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs					
	Jessore	12 0g	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Nuddea					
	Moorshedabad	10 8h	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 8	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore					
																				11 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad					

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-10 to 12-8 seers, barley 13-8 to 16 seers, best rice 11-8 to 14-8 seers, common rice 13-4 to 19-8 seers, and gram 10 to 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11-4 to 16 seers, common rice 13-4 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 32 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 12 to 17-8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 14-8 seers, and gram 10 to 11-12 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 10-5 seers, barley in Kidderpore 13-4 seers, best rice 6-6 to 7 seers, common rice 10-8 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn in Khidderpore 16 seers, and gram 10-8 to 10-14 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10-10 seers, common rice 11-3 to 16 seers, and gram 9 to 10-10 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 12 seers, best rice 7 to 13-4 seers, common rice 12 to 21 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
h In Jungypore the prices are :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 18 seers, bulrush millet 20 seers, and gram 13 seers.

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

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, 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, Nagles), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagles), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagles), *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.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
Bengal—continued.	Dinagepore	9 9¾ *i*	9 10	10 13	14 0	14 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 13	13 12½	15 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore	Bengal—continued.	
	Rajshahye	12 0 *j*	11 0 to 11 11	12 0	15 12	15 0	22 0	9 12 to 12 0	9 12 to 12 0	9 0 to 9 4	12 0 to 15 0	12 12	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	7 7	9 0	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	11 6*k*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	9 0	13 14½	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	6 0	Rungpore		
	Bogra	10 14	9 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	19 8	17 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 8	8 10	Bogra		
	Pubna	9 12*l*	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 8	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 8	6 6	8 0	18 0	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	6 5	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																									*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	10 8*o*	11 5	11 4	13 5	13 5	...	14 8	13 5	8 14	17 10	20 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	106 0	106 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	13 0*p*	13 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	18 0	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	10 0*r*	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	10 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	8 8	32 4	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0*s*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chittagong		
	Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 10	10 0	16 0	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	328 0	6 6	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																									*Behar.*		
	Patna	14 0	12 12	15 0	24 8	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	15 0*u*	14 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	12 8*v* to 13 8	12 8	13 0 to 14 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0	11 8 to 12 0	16 0	15 0	14 0 to 15 0	17 8	19 8	25 0	19	20 0	...	27 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	11 0*w*	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	25 0	14 8 to 15 0	14 8	10 0 to 11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	13 0*x*	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	27 8	16 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	12 0	11 8	13 0	21 0	19 0	19 8	7 0	6 12	7 8	13 4	14 8	15 0	19 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 8	180 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
	Chumparun	13 0*y*	13 0	11 0	...	25 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 0	28 8	14 0	14 0	11 8	180 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	12 1*z*	12 9	15 12	15 12	15 12	14 11	10 8	10 8	9 7	17 13	15 12	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	15 0	8 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Monghyr		
	Bhágulpur	12 0*z1*	11 6	12 5	18 14	16 6	15 2	13 4	12 10	10 1	15 2	15 2	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 1	126 0	126 0	139 0	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágulpur		
	Purneah	14 0*z2*	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	12 8	16 0	20 0	16 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 10	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	11 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	10 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0*z3*	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	...	17 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																									*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 3	15 12*	15 12	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	10 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 14	17 1	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Pooree		
	Balasore	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	...	10 8	11 13	13 2	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																									*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	11 0*z4*	11 8	10 8	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	7 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	9 0*z5*	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	27 8	13 8	13 8	8 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	8 0	7 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	50 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	9 8*z6*	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	7 4	7 0	6 0	Manbhoom		
	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	120 0	150 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sylhet		
Assam.	Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 10	11 6	11 6	13 5	14 8	11 6	8 14	15 4	14 8	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Cachar	Assam.	
	Goálpárá	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 9	7 9	8 6	Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Kámrúp		
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 8	10 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong		
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur	7 8	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 0	5 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lakhimpur		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Nága Hills		
																							3 0	3 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	...			
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	13 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	13 8	11 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saháranpur	15 6	15 6	14 6	17 0	17 1	21 8	7 8	7 8	5 5	10 10	11 4	10 2	23 6	23 7	18 0	19 2	19 4	18 10	14 14	14 14	13 14	9 2	9 2	8 0	109 0	109 0	129 0	9 14	9 9	9 12	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 4	15 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	14 12	14 8	14 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	12 0	12 0	10 8	20 0	19 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	15 0	80 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 6	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	16 0	16 0	13 0	25 0	22 12	17 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	10 4	23 0	20 0	16 8	19 0	17 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	10 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun		

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.

i In Boyguage the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 9-12 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 8-4 to 18 (new *aman*) seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 10 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8-8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 26-5 seers, and gram 5 to 8-5 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat in Goalundo 12-8 seers, barley in Goalundo 6 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram in Goalundo 8 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 16-12 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 10 to 26 seers, and gram 8-14 to 10-8 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 24 seers, and common rice 14 to 26 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12-12 to 21 seers, and common rice 13-4 to 32 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 22-8 to 25 seers, best rice in Jehanabad 8 seers, common rice 15-8 to 21 seers, lesser millets in Nowada 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22-8 to 27 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 to 21 seers, best rice 11 to 11-8 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, bulrush in Buxar 19 seers, great millet in Buxar 18-8 seers, lesser millets in Buxar 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn in Buxar 19 seers, and gram 14 to 15 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 24 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 20-8 seers, common rice 13 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 32-8 seers, and gram 14 to 23 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, lesser millets 25 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 35 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers.

z In Begu Serai the prices are—Wheat 11-8 seers, barley 19-8 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 14 seers, jowar 17-12 seers, murwa 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 seers, and gram 12 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, murwa 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn in Banka 30 seers and gram 11-8 to 12 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 13-8 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 13-8 seers, barley 20 to 21 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 23 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 14 seers, common rice 24 to 37 seers, lesser millets 32-8 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Khurrucdeha) 27 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers.

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-75 to 16 seers, barley in Daltonguage 29-63 seers, best rice 20 to 30 seers, common rice 28 to 34 seers, lesser millets 32-8 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 seers, murwa in Lohardugga 45 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

z6 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 9 seers, barley (at Govinpore) 26 seers, best rice 20 to 32 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, murwa 32 to 40 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 36 to 40 seers, and gram 7 to 10 seers.

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

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, 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, Muchwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muchwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muchwa, 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.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	14 10	14 10	12 6	24 12	24 12	16 5	6 12	6 12	7 5	13 8	13 8	12 6	22 8	16 14	16 14	21 6	22 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	15 10	15 10	15 0	20 10	19 6	19 6	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	24 6	18 12	18 2	20 0	19 6	17 8	135 0	135 0	125 0	10 10	10 5	10 5	Moradabad		
	Budaun	15 0	14 15½	17 1½	20 6	19 13	26 6	6 0	6 8	6 0	14 11	14 15½	14 6	21 9½	23 6	22 3	21 0	20 1½	20 11	144 0	100 0	125 0	9 6	8 7	10 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	13 7	13 7	15 0	17 8	18 2	25 0	5 10	6 4	5 0	15 0	15 0	11 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 2	17 8	18 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 14	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	14 9	14 12	16 10	20 0	19 8	22 12	6 4	6 4	6 0	16 8	16 0	13 4	...	...	21 14	19 8	...	20 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	16 4	31 4	31 4	22 8	11 4	10 0	8 12	17 8	18 2	11 4	27 8	34 0	18 12	25 0	25 0	17 8	200 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	13 8	12 8	14 0	24 8	22 0	20 8	6 8	6 0	5 12	13 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	18 0	60 0	60 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Muttra		
	Agra	13 8	13 0	14 8	26 8	25 0	28 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	25 0	26 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	18 8	60 0	60 0	109 0	...	...	10 12	Agra		
	Farukhabad	12 1½	11 6½	15 11	17 3	15 4	24 1	5 14½	6 6½	5 5	13 15½	12 7	13 2	16 13	16 0	22 13	16 2½	14 2½	20 5	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 6	9 8	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	13 8	12 8	16 8	19 0	17 8	25 0	5 0	4 12	4 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	...	25 8	17 0	17 4	21 4	109 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	12 0	12 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	24 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 8	13 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	15 4	14 8	17 8	20 8	22 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	22 8	18 0	24 0	19 4	16 8	22 8	100 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Etah		
	Jalaun	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	18 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	14 0	14 0	17 9	29 15½	29 3	24 14	8 4½	8 1½	8 0	13 2	12 8	11 0	26 15	24 0	25 12	25 10	25 2	23 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	13 0	12 4	15 8	32 0	30 0	...	13 0	12 0	8 4	15 0	15 0	9 8	29 0	27 0	26 8	...	...	20 8	240 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	13 12	13 8	16 0	23 0	20 8	24 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	20 8	19 0	160 0	80 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	12 14	12 8	12 0	21 8	20 8	18 12	8 8	9 0	8 8	17 8	17 0	13 10	28 4	...	21 4	21 8	20 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	12 0	11 12	15 0	18 0	14 15	18 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	31 12	35 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
	Allahabad	13 0	12 5	12 4	21 4	18 12	18 12	7 12	8 0	7 10	16 4	16 0	11 12	29 0	23 0	19 12	22 8	19 8	16 8	180 0	220 0	160 0	9 0	8 4	8 2	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	13 4	13 2	15 3	16 14	16 14	21 14	7 0	7 0	6 0	13 8	11 4	11 0	29 5	24 6	26 7	21 15	22 8	20 8	110 0	125 0	150 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	15 13	15 13	14 2	26 2	25 6	20 7	7 12	7 12	7 1	19 12	16 15	12 11	29 10	...	21 12	...	...	15 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	15 4½	12 9½	23 6½	23 6½	19 12½	12 9½	13 9½	8 1½	18 14½	18 14½	13 15½	21 9½	19 12½	27 6½	22 8	...	21 9½	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	15 8	15 4	12 8	24 0	22 8	19 0	11 4	14 0	10 0	20 0	18 12	16 3	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	169 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti		
	Azamgarh	14 0	12 9	12 15	23 8	22 8	17 3	6 10	6 10	6 13	17 11	17 11	14 4	20 8	19 8	23 4	...	...	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 2	8 2	7 12	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	12 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	16 0	177 0	177 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	14 7	14 2	13 9	23 6	22 13½	19 9	11 15½	11 15½	7 10	19 9	18 13	11 15½	20 10½	20 15½	20 11½	21 12	21 12	17 6½	90 0	90 0	120 0	8 14	9 3	8 10	Benares		
	Gházipur	14 2	14 2	13 8½	22 8	21 14	17 6	7 1	7 1	7 1½	16 1	14 2	11 1½	23 13	21 14	23 3	23 13	21 4	19 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
																				206 0	206 0	231 12						
Oudh	Lucknow	13 6½	12 12½	14 7½	19 14	18 10½	21 10	5 8	5 8	4 12	15 5½	14 2½	11 1½	20 13½	19 8	23 14½	19 10½	17 10	19 2½	70 0	70 0	128 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of lesser millets.* * Dhán. † Choti juar and kakun. ‡ Kodon. § Marua, sawan, kodon, and makai. ‖ Kodon, mendua, and lahurra. ¶ Sawan. ** Peas, arhar, and másh.
	Unáo	13 0	12 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	22 0	7 8	7 0	6 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	19 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	13 12	13 4	14 12	19 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	110 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sitapur	15 9	15 0	12 4	22 8	20 14½	15 0	7 0	6 14½	5 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	22 8	17 8	14 0	21 12	20 9½	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sitapur		
	Hardui	13 13	13 2	15 8	20 10	18 14	21 9	4 11	4 11	5 8	14 0	12 15	13 2	...	...	21 9	18 12	17 13	17 14	220 0	220 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 15	Hardui		
	Kheri	16 8	16 8	18 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	27 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	14 12	14 0	13 2	22 4	20 8	18 8	9 2	8 0	7 4	11 8	11 8	12 6	23 8	22 8	25 4	16 8	...	17 13	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	13 8	13 0	13 0	29 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	25 0	32 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
	Gonda	16 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	24 0	17 2	15 0	14 12	9 11	18 14	17 12	13 8	27 10	27 4	30 1	19 0	17 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 12	9 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rai Bareli	15 6	14 8	15 1½	26 0	24 8	21 13	17 8	15 8	13 0	20 0	17 8	14 0	28 8	32 4	29 8	24 12	24 0	22 4½	200 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Rai Bareli		
	Sultánpur	16 0	16 0	14 4	25 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	26 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	26 5	15 8	12 11	28 5	26 12	19 3	18 9	16 10	12 3	24 4	22 5	14 11	31 8	30 0	23 3	26 12	17 0	18 5	200 0	200 0	198 5	8 4	8 3	8 3	Partábgarh		
Punjab.	Delhi	14 8	14 12	14 0	20 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	21 8	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	18 0	50 0	50 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi	Punjab.	[a] Firewood rising. [b] Barley falling. [c] Firewood falling.
	Gurgáon	15 4	15 4	15 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon[a]		
	Karnál	14 12	14 12	15 8	21 8	21 8	28 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Karnál		
	Hissar	13 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Hissar		
	Rohtak	14 0	14 4	15 0	21 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	25 8	21 0	19 0	19 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Rohtak[b]		
	Sirsa	14 0	13 8	16 0	32 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	14 8	14 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	14 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	18 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Ludhiána		
	Simla	10 0	10 0	11 8	14 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	Simla		
	Jullundur	13 8	13 4	16 8	18 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	19 4	24 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	60 0	60 0	109 0	7 8	6 12	8 0	Jullundur		
	Hoshiárpur	13 8	13 12	15 8	19 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	109 0	109 0	109 0	8 0	9 8	9 12	Hoshiárpur		
	Kángra	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	12 12	13 0	14 4	17 8	17 8	30 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	10 4	18 8	19 8	17 4	15 8	15 8	13 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Hoshiárpur		
	Siálkot	13 4	13 8	13 8	15 8	15 4	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kángra		
	Gurdáspur	12 8	12 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Amritsar[a]		
	Lahore	12 8	12 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	...	Siálkot[c]		
	Ferozepore	13 8	13 8	15 8	21 0	22 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspur		
	Gujránwála	13 0	12 12	14 12	15 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	70 0	75 0	85 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lahore		
	Ráwalpindi	8 6	8 4	17 4	10 12	10 12	27 0	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	8 10	10 0	70 0	70 0	75 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Ferozepore		
	Jhelum	11 12	11 10	16 8	15 0	14 8	27 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 12	13 0	...	14 0	14 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 0	Gujránwála		
	Gujrát	12 12	12 8	17 2	16 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 8	15 0	19 0	15 0	14 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	30 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Ráwalpindi		
	Shahpúr	11 0	11 0	13 12	14 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	11 8	11 6	10 12	Jhelum		
	Mooltan	12 12	12 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 12	11 12	10 12	Gujrát		
	Jhang	11 8	11 8	11 4	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
	Montgomery	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 8	12 0	11 2	Mooltan		
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	15 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jhang		
	Dera Ismail Khán	12 13	12 13	15 2	14 2	14 1	22 8	...	...	...	6 4	5 10	5 10	15 0	13 14	22 8	13 12	13 4	17 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Dera Ghási Khán	12 13	10 4	9 15	16 4	12 8	12 14	...	...	...	6 14	5 8	6 4	16 4	13 0	11 9	15 0	12 0	10 15	200 0	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Bannu	10 10	10 2	18 7	10 11	10 15	24 6	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	15 0	27 8	11 4	10 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Peshawar	5 15	5 15	18 7	7 8	6 7	21 0	...	...	...	5 1	4 11	8 3	10 1	9 2	19 6	7 9	7 9	9 16	106 4	112 8	75 0	32 8	32 8	52 8	Dera Gházi Khán[c]		
	Kohát	7 11	7 15	14 6	8 1	8 2	25 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 8	9 14	9 9	20 6	9 14	9 9	19 2	125 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	26 4	Bannu[a]		
	Hazára	6 6	6 12	15 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	22 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Peshawar[a]		
																				48 8	61 0	61 0	26 12	25 0	45 0	Kohát		
																				63 12	63 12	92 14	63 12	63 12	76 8	Hazára[c]		

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kuvarai, Sawee, Cheena, Varhwa, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kuvarai, Sawee, Cheena, Varhwa, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kuvarai, Sawee, Cheena, Varhwa, &c.) *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.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	10 4	9 12	8 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	7 8	10 8	9 12	11 12	12 4	10 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	8 14	140 0	145 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandára	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	12 8	10 0	11 4	16 12	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
	Chánda	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chánda		
	Wardha	10 12	10 12	10 10	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 7	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Wardha		
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	13 8	12 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	7 4	Jubbulpore		
	Jubbulpore	13 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	12 8	17 8	11 8	11 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	12 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 8	6 12	6 8	Sangor		
	Sangor	12 4	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	6 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 12	13 8	9 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	9 2	Damoh		
	Damoh	13 12	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	9 8	240 0	260 0	240 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Seoni		
	Seoni	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 4	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	12 8	11 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Mandla	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	11 0	9 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Betúl		
	Betúl	8 6	8 6	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 2	10 0	9 8	11 4	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	240 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	Chhindwára	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Hoshangabad	8 6	9 0	9 10	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 14	8 7	8 7	9 0	17 0	13 12	16 0	13 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Narsinghpur	11 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 0	11 12	12 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	13 12	...	...	86 0	...	...	12 8	11 8	10 4	10 8	120 0	120 0	109 5	9 0	9 0	10 12	Nimár		
	Nimár	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	19 8	15 11	15 7	12 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 8	11 0	60 0	60 0	90 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Raipur		
	Raipur	19 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	22 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	8 0	210 0	280 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	Sambalpur		
	Sambalpur	15 12	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 12	17 8	15 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur		
	Biláspur	22 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	165 0	20 6	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	6 13	6 11	7 8	...	...	...	8 4	...	6 9	11 4	11 1	7 14	16 5	15 15	13 13	16 5	16 5	14 7	19 6	20 11	15 15	8 8	7 15	7 8	130 0	130 0	70 0	8 14	8 13	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	7 4	7 4	7 1	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	6 1	10 10	10 10	7 8	15 7	15 7	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	7 5	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	6 12	6 0	6 4	...	...	...	7 8	6 4	5 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	18 0	14 0	11 8	18 4	17 4	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	8 0	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Chudderghat		
	Amráoti	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	8 0	50 0	50 0	40 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	17 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	8 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	15 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	Buldána	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
	Wún	9 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Wún		
	Básim	8 8	8 0	7 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 7	13 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Básim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 8	6 5	...	7 9	7 4	8 3	9 12	10 0	8 0	11 8	11 3	9 8	22 15	20 14	15 8	...	...	...	25 12	23 6	15 8	22 15	20 11	13 3	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 6	10 11	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 2	14 2	14 2	12 6	...	...	21 3	27 12	27 12	22 6	28 14	26 13	19 8	25 2	25 2	16 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
	Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	5 8	5 11	11 8	12 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	9 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Túmkúr		
	Mysore	7 10	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 6	11 4	11 0	8 10	27 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 11	25 0	22 0	16 11	78 0	78 0	78 0	8 0	7 8	8 10	Mysore *		
	Hassan	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 8	11 0	8 8	14 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 11	20 0	21 0	...	800 0	300 0	126 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hassan		
	Shimoga	6 5	6 5	5 3	6 13	7 6	6 3	8 6	9 7	7 8	14 3	13 10	10 3	18 6	21 0	19 3	...	...	...	29 6	28 14	21 8	18 6	18 6	13 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 14	7 14	7 11	Shimoga		
	Kadur	8 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kadur		
	Chitaldroog	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	25 8	24 0	18 11	22 0	20 0	19 8	24 0	23 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chitaldroog		
	Coorg	5 6	5 7	6 0	5 5	5 11	4 13	9 6	9 14	7 10	15 3	15 8	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	25 10	16 13	20 15	19 13	13 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 6	7 3	Coorg		
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	10 10	11 2	11 0	21 4	21 4	15 8	5 14	6 0	4 14	7 12	7 10	7 0	25 0	25 0	15 8	28 12	20 0	15 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	14 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 2	17 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	12 12	12 12	11 0	21 0	20 0	16 8	7 12	6 4	6 8	9 0	7 4	7 0	21 0	17 8	17 0	16 4	15 12	14 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 12	10 12	Kishengurh		
	Ulwur	13 1	12 12	12 6	26 8	25 4	18 2	7 0	7 0	7 6	8 6	8 6	9 0	30 0	29 4	20 0	24 1	24 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	...	Ulwur		
	Bhurtpore (City)	13 4	13 4	12 4	22 12	22 12	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 11	7 0	7 0	7 8	21 6	21 6	18 0	21 10	21 10	17 4	20 8	20 8	17 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	20 8	Bhurtpore (City)		
	Kerowlee (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kerowlee (City)		
	Ajmere	12 8	12 12	10 0	22 12	22 8	15 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	15 0	50 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	Ajmere		
	Deoli Cantonment	11 9	11 1	13 3	22 9	21 15	17 3	...	...	...	10 9	9 15	7 4	23 1	22 8	16 15	18 10	18 14	16 3	...	...	...	16 2	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	11 2	11 10	14 2	Deoli Cantonment		
	Erinpura	15 4	14 8	8 4	20 8	19 8	13 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	17 0	16 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	10 4	...	...	...	19 0	18 4	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohee	13 4	13 0	7 12	22 8	20 0	12 12	5 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	6 0	5 4	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	28 0	Sirohee		
	Abu	11 10	10 0	7 12	16 0	17 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	15 0	14 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	12 7	Abu		
	Anadra	12 12	11 0	8 6	20 0	20 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	14 0	Anadra		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	15 0	6 4	22 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	8 pies†	6 pies†	8 pies†	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 pies†	6 pies†	8 pies†	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per man's load.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11	12 2	9 12	23 1	23 7	12 8	5 7	6 4	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 4	13 11	12 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 13	7 7	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	12 8	13 2	9 6	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 10	11 4	11 4	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	13 8	11 4	...	...	...	8 2	7 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh („)		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 5	14 14	7 8	22 8	22 8	11 4	5 0	5 0	2 8	6 4	6 4	5 0	20 10	20 0	11 14	17 8	17 8	11 4	...	...	...	16 14	17 14	12 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	13 12	16 4	25 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	Bikaneer	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	2 11	2 11	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	Boondee	14 12	14 4	16 0	22 8	22 0	23 4	6 0	6 0	6 4	7 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	12 0	Boondee		
	Kotah	12 4	12 4	14 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 4	23 4	22 8	20 0	16 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 0	11 0	Kotah		
	Tonk	10 11	9 13	12 8	22 8	21 12	18 0	6 3	5 15	5 12	7 7	7 3	6 12	22 3	24 13	...	22 4	21 10	14 0	...	...	...	17 1	15 6	14 4	120 0	120 0	95 0	10 11	8 12	13 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	11 12	11 7	14 9	16 0	15 15	...	...	...	...	8 18	10 2	7 10	25 6	25 8	19 1	25 4	15 5	14 9	...	...	...	15 4	14 9	17 2	...	...	...	8 6	8 0	8 13	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	11 8	10 8	10 8	21 8	23 0	14 12	9 8	10 0	6 0	11 4	12 0	7 8	20 8	21 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	17 0	Shahpoora		
	Dholpur	12 10	12 9	13 1	27 9	24 2	22 4	6 12	7 14	7 14	9 10	9 4	10 2	30 10	27 2	22 0	27 4	26 6	22 1	...	...	...	12 7	13 8	16 14	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 2	Dholpur		
Central India.	Indore	9 3	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 5	20 13	19 9	15 0	14 1	13 5	12 8	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 14	8 14	11 11	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	11 10	10 1	13 12	18 4	17 1	16 1	5 8	5 8	5 1	7 9	7 5	6 6	25 9	22 13	17 5	23 7	21 8	16 7	...	...	...	13 4	11 5	13 0	89 8	73 0	91 4	14 10	8 13	7 13	Gwalior		
	Goona	13 8	...	13 8	15 0	...	14 0	8 0	...	6 12	8 13	...	7 4	25 0	...	35 0	24 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	...	9 8	Goona		
	Rutlam	9 0	9 0	10 9	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 13	10 0	10 12	8 8	22 8	21 8	15 0	14 1	13 5	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	10 14	11 8	13 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	19 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 10	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* Explanation has been called for as to the correctness of this figure.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

E

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF
IN PAGES 1504, 1505, 1506 AND 1507 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	2nd Half of October 1879.																		
RAJPUTANA.	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	10 0	10 10	12 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	5 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1st Half of November 1879.																		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	13 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Saháranpur	15 6	14 8	12 14	17 1	17 3	16 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	10 1	23 7	19 6	12 14	19 4	18 5	13 15
	Muzaffarnagar	15 6	14 5	15 6	22 0	19 12	23 2	6 9	6 9	6 9	9 13	4 13	4 11	21 8	19 12	22 0	18 11	18 11	17 0
	Meerut	14 8	13 12	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 12	0 11	0 10	18 9	18 9	19 0	18 0	17 8	18 0
	Bulandshahr	16 0	14 12	14 4	22 12	22 8	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	19 0
	Aligarh	15 0	14 8	16 8	22 8	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	19 4	19 0	19 8
	Kumaun	10 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	14 10	14 6	14 1	24 12	23 1	18 4	6 12	6 12	7 5	13 8	11 4	12 10	16 14	16 14	19 2	22 8	19 2	18 0
	Moradabad	15 10	14 6	16 9	19 6	20 10	22 8	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	12 8	18 12	18 12	21 4	19 6	18 12	20 0
	Budaun	14 15½	14 4	17 6	19 13	19 3	26 6	6 8	6 6	6 6	14 15½	14 11	13 3	23 6	16 12½	25 3	20 11	18 0	23 12½
	Bareilly	13 7	12 3	15 0	18 2	16 14	21 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 0	15 0	13 12	11 4	20 0	20 10	22 8	17 8	16 4	20 0
	Sháhjahánpur	14 12	13 12	16 12	19 8	18 12	24 6	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 0	16 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	20 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	17 8	17 8	31 4	27 8	18 12	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 18	2 18	2 12	8 34	0 34	0 22	8 25	0 ...	20 10
	Muttra	12 8	12 8	14 8	22 0	21 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	23 0	21 8	20 8	20 0
	Agra	13 0	13 8	14 12	25 0	22 8	24 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	19 0
	Farukhabad	11 6½	12 1½	15 10	15 4	15 8	24 1	6 6½	6 2½	5 8	12 7	12 1½	13 0	16 0	16 2½	20 6	14 2½	15 2½	20 3
	Mainpuri	12 8	12 8	16 4	17 8	16 8	26 8	4 12	4 4	4 4	4 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	17 4	15 4	21 0
	Etáwah	12 0	11 8	15 8	16 0	17 8	25 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	17 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	19 8
	Etah	14 8	14 0	17 4	22 0	20 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	...	24 0	16 8	16 0	22 8
	Jalaun	14 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	23 0
	Jhánsi	14 0	14 8	17 9	29 3	24 0	21 9	8 1½	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	24 0	21 0	25 7	25 2	19 14½	23 8
	Lalitpur	12 4	12 0	15 8	30 0	24 0	...	12 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	10 0	27 0	21 0	29 8	...	...	20 0
	Cawnpore	13 6	12 12	15 8	20 8	18 8	24 0	7 8	7 8	8 6	12 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	20 8	17 0	19 8
	Fatehpur	12 8	11 12	12 12	20 8	18 12	18 12	9 0	9 6	8 8	17 0	14 0	13 10	...	...	22 8	20 8	...	17 2
	Bánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad	14 5	11 8	12 7	18 12	18 0	19 4	8 0	8 0	7 10	16 0	16 0	10 0	23 0	18 0	21 6	19 8	17 2	17 0
	Hamírpur	13 2	12 6	14 15	16 14	15 13	20 13	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	12 6	24 6	19 2	25 9	22 8	21 5	21 6
	Jaunpur	15 13	14 2	14 12	25 6	23 6	20 7	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 16	15 16	16 3	12 11	...	...	22 9	...	...	17 10
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	13 8	12 9½	23 6½	21 9½	18 14½	12 9½	10 12½	8 8	18 14	16 3½	14 6½	21 9½	19 12½	26 1½	...	...	19 12½
	Basti	15 4	15 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	19 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	18 12	14 8	15 12	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	12 9	12 14	13 7	22 8	20 11	16 1	6 10	7 3	6 10	17 11	12 4	14 6	19 8	19 11	15 6	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	12 8	11 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	17 8	8 0	10 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	21 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0
	Benares	14 2	12 8	14 2	22 4½	19 9	19 9	11 15½	10 14	7 10	16 13	15 4	11 14	23 15½	20 10½	22 13½	21 12	21 12	17 6½
	Gházipur	14 2	11 10	13 8	21 14	20 10	17 6	8 1	7 1	7 1	11 14	9 2	12 14	11 9½	21 14	21 4	23 3	21 4	16 12	19 5
OUDH.	Lucknow	12 12½	12 8	16 0	18 10½	17 12½	22 4½	5 8	5 8	5 0	14 2½	13 12	12 4½	19 8	19 1½	24 6½	17 10	18 0	17 10
	Unáo	12 0	12 4	15 4	18 0	18 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 13	8 13	0 13	0 23	0 26	0 ...	16 0	20 0
	Bara Banki	13 4	12 8	14 12	18 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	22 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	21 0
	Sitapur	15 0	14 2	17 8	29 14½	21 0	25 0	6 14½	6 12	5 8	15 0	14 6	13 6	17 3	...	28 0	20 9½	...	25 0
	Hardui	13 2	12 0	15 8	18 14	16 12	22 8	4 11	4 11	4 11	12 15	12 15	13 2	...	...	...	17 13	17 6	22 0
	Kheri	16 8	16 8	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0
	Fyzabad	14 0	13 0	14 0	20 8	18 8	18 4	8 0	8 2	7 4	11 8	14 4	12 0	22 8	24 0	24 12	...	...	19 0
	Bharaich	13 0	13 0	13 8	21 0	27 0	15 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Gonda	14 9	14 2	14 4	24 6	21 10	15 8	14 12	18 0	9 9	17 12	18 8	13 8	27 4	30 0	31 12	17 0	16 8	25 8
	Rai Bareli	14 8	14 4	15 8	24 8	21 0	23 5½	15 8	13 8	8 13	12 17	8 17	8 14	4 32	4 30	0 33	7 24	0 25	0 23	10
	Sultánpur	16 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...			
	Partábgarh	15 8	14 6	12 9	26 12	23 8	18 5	16 10	15 10	10 8	22 5	20 13	13 5	30 0	...	24 0	17 0	24 0	18 9

INDIA.

ICE AND COMMERCE.

CTOBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1398 AND 1399, AND 1ST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED
GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND NOVEMBER AND 13TH DECEMBER 1879.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra, Cumboo, Bulrush Millet, *Penicillaria Spicata.*			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.	**2nd Half of October 1879.**		
...	...	...	10 5	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	20 0	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	RAJPUTANA.	
												1st Half of November 1879.		
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún		
...	...	...	14 14	14 0	16 0	109 0	129 0	172 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	16 0	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	15 4	14 12	15 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	Meerut		
...	...	...	15 0	15 4	16 12	90 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	65 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 0	5 8	6 8	Kumaun		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Garhwál		
...	...	...	15 3	15 3	14 10	135 0	135 0	140 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	14 6	15 0	16 14	100 0	100 0	125 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	Moradabad		
...	...	...	15 9½	15 9½	18 4½	120 0	168 0	192 0	9 0	9 4½	9 14	Budaun		
...	...	...	12 3	12 3	16 4	100 0	100 0	125 0	8 7	8 2	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	12 6	13 0	17 0	140 0	145 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muttra		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	60 0	80 0	90 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	Agra		
...	...	...	12 7	12 6	16 5	109 0	109 0	180 0	...	12 14	11 8	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	13 4	13 8	17 8	120 0	90 0	160 0	9 6	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
...	...	...	13 6	13 4	18 8	120 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Etah		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	15 6½	15 6	18 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	7 8		Jhánsi		
...	...	...	15 8	15 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 8	...	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	14 8	13 0	15 0	80 0	100 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bánda		
...	...	...	12 5	12 2	13 0	125 0	145 0	150 0	8 4	9 0	8 4	Allahabad		
...	...	...	16 10	15 11	16 1	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 8	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	14 13½	14 6½	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	13 0	13 4	13 8	140 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
...	...	...	12 9	12 8	12 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	7 4	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	12 8	11 15½	13 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	8 14	8 5	Benares		
...	...	...	12 14	11 10	12 14	206 0	206 0	231 12	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
27 8*	28 0	24 6½	11 4½	11 2½	14 14½	70 0	80 0	130 0	9 0	8 0	8 4	Lucknow	OUDH.	
26 0†	28 0	26 0	10 8	12 4	16 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
30 0‡	30 0	34 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
27 6§	27 14	...	14 0	17 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sitapur		
...	...	...	13 4	13 6	15 8	220 0	300 0	300 0	8 7	8 15	8 15	Hardui		
40 0‖	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	Kheri		
...	24 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	115 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fyzabad		
30 0¶	30 0	34 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
36 4**	36 0	33 0	16 0	16 12	15 12	240 0	240 0	200 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Gonda		
35 0‡‡	37 8	26 0	13 0	10 8	16 14	180 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 12	Rai Bareli		
46 0§§	46 0	26 0	11 4	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
28 0**	24 8	17 0	11 2	10 5	12 0	200 0	200 0	193 5	8 2	8 5	8 0	Partábgarh		

* Dhán.
† Kakun.
‡ Kodon.
§ Maruá, sawan, dhán, kodon, and makai.
‖ Kodon, mendua, sawan, and Jhurra.
¶ Sawan.
** Peas, arhar, and mash.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 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	4·7	3073·60	991·34	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	1,088	0·15	...	Wheat ...	6,892	The volume entering the head of the Bári Doáb Canal was 3019·29 cubic feet per second, of which 0·09 cubic feet per second passed out at the escapes and 3019·20 cubic feet per second were utilized. The actual area irrigated during the month of October 1879 (the first of the Rabi crop) was 23,719 acres, but of this 1,118 acres belonged to the *Kharif* crop then maturing, and has therefore been excluded from the *Rabi* irrigation, which, as shewn in this return, was 22,601 acres.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·3		1122·06	...	...	Amritsar ...	10,143	0·55	...	Barley ...	151	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	3·5		905·80	...	...	Lahore ...	11,370	0·60	...	Mixed grain ...	598	
											Miscellaneous ...	14,960	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3073·60	3019·20	...	...	.....	22,601	...	...	.....	22,601	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2890·00	2599·82	...	...	.....	14,326	...	...	.....	14,326	
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Karnál Division	4·33	4·23	2,546	279	28,987 kurris, bullocks, &c., 467 maunds fuel and 1,100 maunds timber.		Umballa ...	1	0·63	...	Wheat ...	240	The supply entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur was 2,486 cubic feet per second; of this 467 cubic feet per second passed out at the Budhaknera Escape, and 15 cubic feet per second at the Delhi Canal tail. The amount utilized was 2,004 cubic feet per second. The Superintending Engineer reports that, owing to the lateness of the *Kharif* and to the great sickness prevalent, there appears to be every probability of a small Rabi.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·19		710			Karnál ...	20	0·38	...	Barley ...	...	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·48		759			Delhi ...	257	0·50	...	Mixed grains ...	13	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	7·87		256			Rohtak ...	283	0·45	...	Miscellaneous ...	330	
							Hissár ...	...	0·25	...	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	...	...	0·70	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	...	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	22	...	...	.....	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL ...	...	...	2,546	2,004	...	28,987	.....	583	...	...	.....	583	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,558	2,555	...	12,426	.....	4,235	...	...	.....	4,235	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not available for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals, there is a decrease of 57,006 acres, as compared with the Rabi of 1878-79. The details of the decrease are reported to be as follows:— Montgomery District ... 10,000 acres. Multan ,, ... 33,150 ,, Dera Gházi Khan ,, ... 13,856 ,,
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	25,000	...	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	132,850	...	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	144	...	...			
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	174,994	...	...	.....	174,994	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	232,000	...	...	.....	232,000	
Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	1·40	0·50	Barley ...	...	
											Mixed grains ...	...	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	335	...	...	.....	335	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	23,184	...	...	.....	23,184	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	18,561	...	...	.....	18,561	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.*